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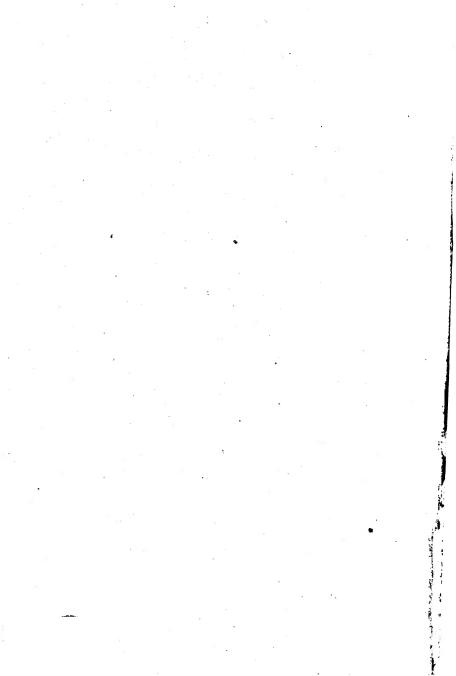


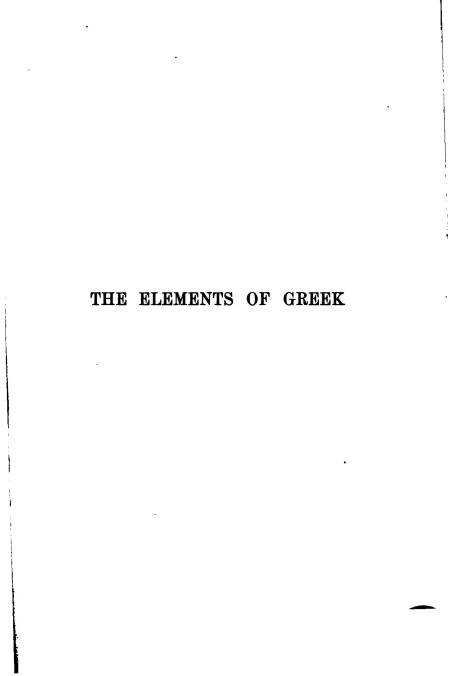
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# THE OPTATIVE

(1) Tenses (a) the present tense expresses continued action arrist " mere occurrence

(2) negative: µn' except with the Potential optating

I In Mann Clauses

1. Potential optative with a'v.

2. Optative of wish

II In Subordinate Clauses

the optature is used in certain subord-inate clauses which follow secondary tense.

I Purpose Clauses 2 Object clauses

3. Conditional Clauses

(a) Past general 6) Future Less Vind

4. Relative tendellence democo

al Pratigionine (b) thatine has truet

THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

## THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK

## A FIRST BOOK

WITH

GRAMMAR, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES

BY

## FRANCIS KINGSLEY BALL, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN GREEK AND GERMAN IN THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

ή παιδεία εν ταῖς μεν εὐτυχίαις κόσμος εστίν, εν δε ταῖς δυστυχίαις καταφυγή

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

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1913

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To My Best Friend J · N · B

The Subjunctive (1) Tenses (a) the present expresses continued action (b) the arrist " e. negative: The negative is always  $\mu n$ 1. In main clauses 1 Hortatory: Xéywhev; let us speak 2. Deliberative: 5, w & w per; shall we pursue? 3. Prohibitive: un El dns; do not come 4. withou un: où un yevn Tai; it will not happen 2. In Subordinate Clauses 1. Purpose Clauses 2. 0 bject clauses

3 Conditional Clauses (a) Present general

(6) Future more and

4. Relative Conditional Clauses

(a) Present general (b) Future more Vivid

#### PREFACE

F Greek is not studied as much as it ought to be, is it not partly the fault of the books and of us, the teachers? Are not the treasures of Greek literature richly worth the finding? May not these treasures be brought within the reach of the average boy or girl?

This little book, a love labor of several years, is intended alike for the student and the teacher. If the one finds the study full of interest, and falls in love with Greek, and if the other teaches with less burden and with greater enthusiasm, the author will feel that his painstaking has not been in vain.

An experienced teacher has spoken of the "Alpine" difficulties of the first declension as now presented in the schoolbooks. It is hoped that in this book the rough places have been made smooth, the "Alps" themselves being made the highway.

There is little to be said here about the book. The presentation of the principles of Greek grammar in so brief a form has been made possible by the systematic correlation and interdependence of the topics.

The tables of the letters and the diphthongs, with exercises in writing, will be found useful throughout the book. Helps for making the letters are given on page 267. The second lesson begins with oxytones of the first declension. By this use of the first declension, the third lesson is made mostly a review of the second. The use of oxytones permits of the introduction of adjectives without any new rules for accent. The accent of the penult, by far the most difficult of all, is delayed at least two weeks, and, when reached, is mastered easily.

The passive voice is taught before the middle; when the middle voice is introduced, most of the new facts are not about the forms, but the meanings. With the exception of the perfect middle sys-

tems of mute and of liquid verbs, which are postponed almost to the end of the book, the tenses that constitute the principal parts of verbs are completed early, that plenty of time may be given to the learning of the principal parts. Another advantage in this arrangement is that the student learns the exact forms of the middle and passive endings. On pages 207–218 the principal parts of important verbs are arranged in classes. With each verb a citation is given of its first occurrence in the Anabasis. This will help to determine its relative importance.

The prepositions are taught according to their underlying principles. Why waste hours in searching out meanings from a mass of words, a drudgery to be repeated over and over, resulting in uncertainty and dissatisfaction? On a single half page of the Anabasis (IV. v. 12–16) occur forms of λείπω, ἐπι-λείπω, ὑπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω, and ἀπο-λείπω. Are these compounds used at random?

The intention has been to simplify and to explain the troublesome points of Greek grammar. For example, the attribute position (39) and the pronouns (47, 48, 68, 69, 85, 86). The important points of syntax are grouped together on pages 219–228.

The vocabularies form part of the daily reviews. The Greek words are on one side of the leaf, the English on the other. In the vocabularies throughout the book, words are grouped so far as possible according to their compounds, as  $\beta$ άλλω,  $\epsilon$ κ- $\beta$ άλλω,  $\epsilon$ σ- $\beta$ άλλω, or according to their voice, as  $\epsilon$ ιρέω,  $\epsilon$ λίσκομαι,  $\epsilon$ πο- $\epsilon$ νήσκω,  $\epsilon$ πο-κτείνω, or according to their uses, as  $\epsilon$ λανθάνω, τυγχάνω,  $\epsilon$ θάνω, or to point out forms that need to be distinguished, as  $\epsilon$ πάσχω,  $\epsilon$ πείθω, and  $\epsilon$ πίπτω. In the paradigms of verbs uniformity of arrangement has been kept throughout; and special attention has been paid to the grouping of the systems, the present and second aorist systems (171), the first and second perfect systems (172), etc., standing side by side on single pages.

The definitions of words have been given with great exactness. And such words as  $\pi \hat{a}_s$ ,  $\hat{\omega}_s$ , and  $\hat{\omega}_{\sigma \tau \epsilon}$  are thought to be made intelligible to the average mind.

The references are to page and section, or to page and footnote, and should be so read. For example, 7,3 should be read "seven, three"; and 7<sup>3</sup> should be read "seven, footnote three." This system of reference will save much time; for pages are found far more quickly than sections numbered consecutively. Cross references are given in almost all parts of the book.

The book will be found useful in the reading of the Anabasis. The principal parts of all the important verbs are given. And the index of subjects is made complete enough to be of service in making reviews.

In the reading lessons, some material has been taken from Colson's Greek Reader and from Kaegi's Exercises, Part I. The rest of the lessons are made up from the Anabasis.

A book is now being prepared for the use of teachers. This will contain materials to be used in connection with the present work, with suggestions as to methods of teaching. These suggestions and helps will be in the form of a commentary. This book will be ready early in the summer.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help of kindly hands. The chapters of the book have been read in manuscript by the Rev. George W. Lay, Master in Greek at St. Paul's School, Concord, to whom I am indebted for many suggestions. In the reading of the chapters in proof valuable assistance has been rendered by my classmate Dr. Maurice W. Mather, of Cambridge, Mass., and by Mr. Henry Pennypacker, Instructor in Greek in the Boston Latin School. To others, also, who have helped by suggestion or by criticism thanks are due; among the number are my classes that for two years have patiently borne the labor of using the book in its preparation.

Corrections of errors, or any suggestions for the improvement of the book, will be gratefully received.

FRANCIS KINGSLEY BALL.

EXETER, N.H., March, 1902.

### Preface to the Second Edition

In preparing this edition for the press, some errors both of commission and of omission have been corrected, and, at the suggestion from several sources, a table of contents has been added.

It was my original plan to preserve, so far as possible, a uniform order of the cases. In pursuance of this plan, I have printed in this edition the forms used as vocatives of o, of ov, of πâs, and of οὖτος. No grammar that I am acquainted with is consistent in this matter, and some of them, if not inaccurate, are at least misleading. One grammar, for example, prints the vocative of  $\sigma v_1$  but omits the vocative of the article. Another leaves out the vocative of πas and πολύs, but has the vocative of participles of the third declension. A third prints the vocative of participles of the third declension, but omits the vocative of the article, and says there is none! Of the article, we have, for example, in the "Anabasis" (Ι. v. 16), Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες \*Ελληνες, Clearchus and Proxenus and you other Greeks here. Aeschylus ("Persians," 156) has, μῆτερ ἡ Ξέρξου γεραιά, χαιρε, Δαρείου γύναι. The forms  $\pi \hat{a}_s$  and  $\pi \hat{a} \sigma a$  are both used as vocatives in Aristophanes. Of ouros we find used as vocatives, ouros ou, aυτη σύ, ho, you! ουτος, you there! ω ουτος, and αυτη. It seems to me that the presence of these forms in the paradigms will afford less occasion of stumbling than their absence, for we shall not be thinking all the while that they do not exist.

That some light may be thrown on such subjects as those at 12<sup>1</sup>, 33, 7, 77, 7, 8, 113, 3, 114<sup>1</sup>, etc., it seems advisable to furnish here a brief statement of ablaut, or vowel gradation. I am indebted to Dr. A. G. Leacock, Professor of Greek in this Academy, for the following presentation, which has been condensed from the manuscript of his Greek grammar:

In the formation and the inflection of words, the same root may appear in two or more forms, which differ only in their vowel sounds, as in

West Andes

English drink, drank, drunk. Of such substitutions of one vowel for another, there are several series.<sup>1</sup> Each series has a strong grade and a weak grade, determined by the character of the root vowel. In the ĕ-ŏ series, which is the most important of all, the strong grade has and o, while the weak grade has neither:

		Strong	Weak Grade 2	
1.	The ĕ-ŏ series :	πέτ-ομαι, fly	πότ-ημα, flight	€-πτ-όμην, flew
		λείπ-ω, leave	λέ-λοιπ-a, have left	ξ-λιπ-ov, left
		φεύγ-ω, flee		E-duy-or, fled
		βέλ-os, missile	έμ-βολ-ή, invasion	-βaλ-ov,8 threw
		φέρ-ω, bear	φορ-έω, wear	φαρ-έτρā, quiver
		πάτερ, father	εὐ-πάτορ-a, well-sired	<b>πατρ-</b> ός, <b>πατρά</b> -σι
		τέμ-νω, cut	τόμ-os, slice	₹-ταμ-ov,⁴ cut
		τέν-jω, <sup>5</sup> stretch	τόν-os, strain	τέ- <b>τα</b> -κα, 4
				have stretched
2.	The ē-ō series:	$\tau$ l-θη- $\mu$ , $put$	θω-μός, heap	τί-θε-μεν, put
3.	The $\breve{\mathbf{a}}$ - $\breve{\mathbf{o}}$ series :	äγ-ω, drive, lead	d <b>δγ</b> -μος, line	. ——
4.	The ā-ō series:	φā-μί,6 declare	φω-νή, voice	φα-μέν, declare

It should have been stated in the preface to the first edition that in the inflection of verbs (pages 168-201) all exceptions to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As in the classification of the strong verbs in German. Cf. get, (gat) got, got; drive, drove, driven; etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In the inflection of Greek verbs, the first form of the strong grade generally appears in the present, the future, and the first aorist (203, 1); the second form of the strong grade generally appears in the second perfect (203, 1); and the weak grade generally appears in the second aorist and the first perfect (203, 1).

<sup>\*</sup>In the weak grade of roots containing the liquid  $\lambda$  or the liquid  $\rho$ , the liquid is used as a vowel: as, strong grade  $\sigma\tau\lambda$ ,  $\sigma\tau\lambda$ - ( $\ell\tau\iota$ - $\sigma\tau\lambda$ ), 29, x), weak grade  $\sigma\tau\lambda$ -; strong grade  $\tau\rho\tau$ -,  $\tau\rho\sigma\tau$ - (121), weak grade  $\tau\rho\tau$ -. But a is generally inserted, giving  $\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$ - (213, 2) and  $\tau\rho\alpha\tau$ - (210, 2).

In the weak grade of roots containing a nasal ( $\mu$  or  $\nu$ ), the nasal is used as a vowel: as, strong grade  $\tau\epsilon\mu$ -,  $\tau o\mu$ -, weak grade  $\tau\mu$ -; strong grade  $\tau\epsilon\nu$ -,  $\tau o\nu$ -, weak grade  $\tau\nu$ -. But in this case the nasals are generally written a $\mu$  and a $\nu$  before vowels, and a before consonants ( $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\tau a\mu$ - $o\nu$  =  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\tau \mu$ - $o\nu$ , 214, 5; and  $\tau \epsilon$ - $\tau a$ - $\tau a$  =  $\tau \epsilon$ - $\tau \nu$ - $\tau a$ , 213, 6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See 212<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Attic φη-μί.

the general rule of accent (21, r-3) are underlined. The inflections, the synopses, and the principal parts of verbs found in Attic prose are treated in a way to make them useful during the first two years of study. On page 171, the present system active of λείπω is put side by side with the second acrist to make easy the comparison of the stems and the endings. For the inflection of ω-verbs, παιδεύω was selected because it is pretty complete and has three syllables. How shall a student learn the accent from a verb with only two syllables? (Cf. παίδευσαι, παιδεύσαι, παιδεύσαι, with λῦσαι, λῦσαι, λῦσαι; 105³.) Some of these points are touched upon in my book for teachers, "A Companion to the Elements of Greek," which may be had of The Macmillan Company.

Attention is invited to the short method of inflection on page 144. Uniformity in the order of the cases is preserved throughout, and similar forms, with similar accents, usually fall together. If we should adopt this order of the cases for both Greek and Latin, as is done in England, I think it would be no slight gain.

Students should be taught to use the reviews at the tops of the chapters, and the cross references. These, with the general vocabularies and the index, may be depended upon to answer most of the questions that arise, thereby saving time in the classroom for other things.

The author is grateful for the many kind letters he has received concerning this book, and for the generous reception it has found throughout the country.

F. K. B.

February, 1903.

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## THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK

#### I. INTRODUCTION

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## The Greeks and their Language

ELLAS, the sunny home of the Greeks, where the Greek people and the Greek language still live, was originally inhabited by many small tribes of different origin, who in life and in speech were more or less unlike. On account of frequent warfare with each other, these tribes had not always fixed homes. In some places they were fabled to have sprung from the soil, with an ancestry traced, it may be, to a woodland nymph espoused by some deity.

At length, there emerged out of this confusion three groups of kindred tribes, Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians. The Athenians, who belonged to the Ionic stock, inhabited that part of Greece known as Attica, and the language which they spoke is called Attic Greek.

It is with Attic Greek that we begin our study of the Greek language; for in this dialect are written the works of the great Athenian orators, historians, philosophers, and poets, in whom Greek literature and Greek life culminated.

Greece has bequeathed to us nothing finer than her language. In its way it is no less perfect, and no less worthy of study, than the famous marbles from the hand of her Phidias or her Praxiteles. The language of a people reveals not merely what that people thinks, but how it thinks; and so the study of language is the study of life, and the study of life is the learning of truth.

The Alphabet

For	m	Nan	ne	Sound	Example
A	a	ἄλφα	alpha	Gr <b>ă</b> n <b>ā</b> da	$\dot{\mathbf{a}}$ - $\gamma o$ - $\rho \dot{\mathbf{a}}$ , $^1$ market
В	β	βῆτα	beta	boy	βl-os, life
r	γ	γάμμα	gamma	going	γάγ-γλι-ον, ganglion
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	decagon	δé-κa, ten
E	E	ε ψιλόν	epsilon	l <b>ě</b> t	μ€, me
$\mathbf{Z}$	ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	zone	ζώ-νη, zone
$\mathbf{H}$	η	$\hat{\eta}  au a$	eta.	th <b>ēy</b>	η-λι-09, sun
Θ	θ	$ heta\hat{\eta} au a$	theta	<b>th</b> in	θ ε-ός, god
I	L	lῶτα	iota	Intrigue	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi$ $\iota$ - $\pi$ $\dot{t}$ - $\pi$ $\tau \omega$ , $\dot{t}$ fall on
K	K	κάππα	kappa	king	Kα-τά, down
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	lid	$\lambda \ell$ - $\theta$ 05, stone
M	μ	့ μῦ	mu	met	μι-κρός, small
N	ν	νῦ	nu	not	$oldsymbol{v}\hat{\eta}$ - $\sigma$ 0 $arsigma$ , island
呂	ţ	ţî	xi	box	έξ-o-δος, exodus
0	0	δ μῖκρόν	omicron	ŏbey	κα-λός, beautiful
П	π	πῖ	pi	pay	πα-τήρ, father
P	ρ	ρ် <b>ω</b> ိ	rho	run	$\pi \epsilon - \rho \ell$ , round
Σ	σ, S anal	σίγμα	sigma	sun	στά-σις, dissension
${f T}$	τ	ταῦ	tau	<b>t</b> opic	τό-πος, region [under
Y	υ	ὖ ψιλόν	upsilon	ŭ, ū̃²	$\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ - $\pi o$ - $\lambda \dot{\mathbf{v}}$ - $\omega$ , loose from
Φ	ф	φî	phi	<b>ph</b> onic	φω-νή, voice
X	χ	$\chi \hat{\iota}$	chi	ch <sup>8</sup>	χο-ρός, chorus
$\Psi$	ψ	ψî	psi	li <b>ps</b>	$\psi \bar{v}$ - $\chi \dot{\eta}$ , soul
Ω	ω	ѽ μέγα	omega	dome	ő-ρā, hour

When long in quantity, a,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  will be marked  $\overline{a}$ ,  $\overline{\iota}$ ,  $\overline{\upsilon}$  unless they have the circumflex accent  $(\hat{a}, t, \overline{\upsilon})$ , which can stand only on a syllable long by nature  $(6^1)$ . <sup>2</sup> As in German dunn, \(\bar{u}\) ber; or in French t\(\bar{u}\), furent. To make this sound, hold the lips rounded as if to whistle, and try to say ec. <sup>3</sup> As in German brechen, machen. To make these sounds, roughen the h in he and in hard.

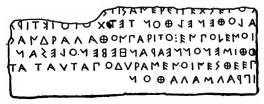
## Writing and Accent

The writing of Greek was originally from right to left. In The letters were all capitals, made with straight lines, because they were engraved in some hard substance, such as stone or metal. After writing materials came into use, the letters gradually became rounded and small. Thus,  $\wedge$  A a,  $\triangleright$  B  $\beta$ , etc. P had two forms,  $\triangleright$  and  $\triangleright$ .

The accent of a Greek word falls upon one of the last three syllables. In ancient Greek writing, just as to-day in English, there was no mark to indicate the accented syllable; but about 200 B.C., marks were invented by a grammarian of Alexandria, to teach foreigners correct accentuation. English, with its irregularities of sounds and of accent, which must often be learned from the dictionary, is difficult to pronounce; in Greek the letters have fixed sounds, and the accented syllable is always indicated (68).

Some words, as in English, have no accent, and are pronounced with 3 the words before or after them. In the sentence "Give me the book," the word "me" is pronounced as if a part of the word "Give," and is called an enclitic  $(\partial \gamma - \kappa \lambda t \nu \omega, lean \ on)$ ; "the" is pronounced as if a part of the word "book," and is called a proclitic  $(\pi \rho o - \kappa \lambda t \nu \omega, lean \ forward)$ .

In studying Greek, it is important to read aloud. At first, make the 4 accented syllables prominent, as in English, but do not slur the other syllables.



An Attic Inscription of the Sixth Century B.C.

I

#### The Classification of the Letters

	Consonants							Vowels	
	mute double				liquid	sibilant	long	short	doubtful
	smooth	middle	rough	double	Mana	Jibliane	IONE	SMOI C	Louberus
labial	n pi p	β beta b	ф <sub>phi</sub> ph	ψ psi ps	k lambda l	o, S mai sigma s	η eta ē	€ epsilon ĕ	alpha a
dental	tau t	δ delta d	θ theta th	zeta z	μ mu m		omega Ö	omieron ŏ	L iota i
guttural	kappa k, c	y gamma g, n	X chi ch	\$ xi x	v nu n				u upsilon u, y
Note: Under the form of each letter stands its name, and under its name stands its Latin equivalent.				P rho r					

- $\gamma = g$  in go; but before  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ , or  $\xi$ ,  $\gamma = ng$  in going, and is called gamma nasal. Compare  $\gamma$ -nasal with n in ink, finger, anchor, anxious.
- 3 The mutes on the same line are made by the same vocal organ, and are said to be of the same class, or cognate:

The  $\pi$ -mutes ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ), made by the lips, are called labials.

The  $\tau$ -mutes ( $\tau \delta \theta$ ), made by the teeth and the tongue, are called dentals or linguals.

The  $\kappa$ -mutes ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ), made by the throat or the palate, are called gutturals or palatals.

The mutes in the same column are of the same quality of sound, and are said to be of the same order, or coördinate:

The smooth mutes  $(\pi \tau \kappa)$  have no h-sound (as the rough mutes have). The middle mutes  $(\beta \delta \gamma)$  are between the smooth and the rough mutes. The rough mutes  $(\phi \delta \chi)$  have an h-sound (cf. the "rough breathing," 5, 2).

Of the double consonants,  $\psi = \pi \sigma$ ,  $\beta \sigma$ , or  $\phi \sigma$ ;  $\xi = \kappa \sigma$ ,  $\gamma \sigma$ , or  $\chi \sigma$ .

2 0

The long vowels  $(\eta, \omega)$  are always long; the short vowels  $\iota$   $(\epsilon, o)$  are always short; the doubtful vowels  $(a, \iota, \upsilon)$  are sometimes long and sometimes short  $(2^1)$ .

A vowel or a diphthong at the beginning of a word has a 2 breathing:

The smooth breathing (\*) has no sound: as,  $\xi$  (ex), out of (3,3). The rough breathing (\*) = h in how: as,  $\xi$  (hex), six (261).

## The Diphthongs

3

Greek Form		Sound	Example	Latin Form 1
Αι	aı	<b>ai</b> sle	Αζ-ο-λος, αζ-ο-λος	Ae-o-lus
$\mathbf{E}_{t}$	€L	$\mathbf{eight}$	$\mathbf{E}$ ἰ-ρή-νη, $\epsilon$ ἰ-ρή-νη	Ī-rē-nē
Oı	OL	oil	Ol- $\nu\omega$ - $\tau\rho$ oí, ol- $\nu\omega$ - $\tau\rho$ oí $^2$	<b>∪e</b> -nō-tr <b>ī</b> ²
Yι	υι	q <b>ui</b> t	Υί-ός, ἄρ-πυι-αι	har-p <b>yi-a</b> e
Αų	αυ	out	Αὔ-ρā, αὔ-ρā	au-ra
$\mathbf{E} \mathbf{v}$	€ບ	έσο (lět)	<b>Ε</b> ΰ-βοι-α, <b>ϵ</b> ὕ-βοι-α	Eu-boe-a
Hv	ηυ	έσο (thēy)	Ηυ-ρη-κα, ηυ-ρη-κα	eu-rē-ka
Ου	ου	group	Οὐ-ρα-νί-ā, οὐ-ρα-νί-ā	<b>Ū</b> -ra-ni-a
Aι	<b>Ģ</b>	Granāda	"Αι-δης, ἄ-δης	H <b>ā</b> -dēs
$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{t}}$	'n	thēy	"Ηι-τη-σα, κλῆ-θρα	clā-thra <sup>8</sup>
$\Omega$ ι	φ	dōme	$^{\circ}\Omega$ ι-δ $\acute{\eta}$ , $\acute{\mathbf{q}}$ -δ $\acute{\eta}$	<b>ō-</b> dē

At q, Ht  $\eta$ ,  $\Omega$ t  $\varphi$ , are called improper diphthongs, the t being now not 4 pronounced. twritten beneath the first vowel  $(q, \eta, \varphi)$  is called iota subscript.

## **Exercises**

5

Learn the Greek letters with their Latin equivalents, 4, 1-2, 5, 1-4.

When used in English, most words of Greek or of Latin origin are 6 pronounced as English words, accented on the penult if it is long, other-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the English pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, see the Appendix to Webster's Dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> or in the ending of the nominative plural in the second declension = Latin i.

<sup>8</sup> clathrate (8<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>4</sup> 6<sup>1</sup>.

wise on the antepenult, as in Latin.<sup>2</sup> In the Greek-English exercises below (r-8), read the Greek words aloud, accenting them according to the written accent; then write them with Latin letters, and read them aloud as English words (5<sup>1</sup>). In the English-Greek exercises (9-16), read the words aloud as English words (5<sup>1</sup>); then write them with Greek letters, placing the written accent as directed, and read them aloud as Greek.<sup>3</sup>

- 1. 'Αλκιβιάδης, Βορέας, γένεσις.
   2. διάγνωσις, Εὐρυδίκη, Ζεύς.
   3. 'Ηρακλής, Θουκυδίδης, ἰσθμός.
   4. Κιλικία, Λύκουργος, Μαραθών.
   5. νέκταρ, Ξενοφῶν, 'Ολυμπία.
   6. Πυθαγόρας, 'Ραδάμανθος, Σωκράτης.
   7. Τηλέμαχος, ὑπερβολή, Φαέθων.
   8. Χάρων, Ψάρος, 'Ωκεανός.
- 9. Adōnis,<sup>6</sup> basilica,<sup>4</sup> gymnasia.<sup>6</sup> 10. Dēmŏsthěnēs,<sup>5</sup> Hěspěriděs,<sup>5</sup> zōnē.<sup>5</sup> 11. Hēbē,<sup>5</sup> Thěrmŏpylae,<sup>5</sup> Iōniā.<sup>5</sup> 12. Cycladěs,<sup>5</sup> Lěōnidās,<sup>5</sup> Miltiadēs.<sup>5</sup> 13. Něcrŏpŏlis,<sup>6</sup> Xĕrxēs,<sup>5</sup> hŏrizōn.<sup>5</sup> 14. Parthěnōn,<sup>4</sup> rhŏdŏděndrŏn,<sup>6</sup> Salamīs.<sup>4</sup> 15. Tantalus,<sup>6</sup> hydrā,<sup>5</sup> Phōsphŏrŏs.<sup>5</sup> 16. Chaŏs,<sup>5</sup> Psÿchē,<sup>4</sup> Ōrīōn.<sup>5</sup>

¹ A long syllable is said to be long by nature if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: as, μήτηρ, αδρᾶ; Rōma, Caesar; and long by position if it contains a short vowel followed by a double consonant  $(\psi, \xi, \xi; x, z)$  or by two consonants (except a mute followed by a liquid): as, ἔροδος, ἄλφα; axis, Hannibal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A Greek word is generally accented on the penult if the ultima is long, otherwise on the antepenult. That is, in Latin the penult, in Greek the ultima, determines the accent: as, Septimius Severus; προφύλαξ, foreguard; ἄνθρωπος, man.

<sup>8</sup> Greek words are named according to their accent:

With the acute on the ultima, oxy-tone: as, ecc, god.

<sup>&</sup>quot; " pen-ult, par-oxytone: as, λόγος, word.

<sup>&</sup>quot; " ante-penult, pro-paroxytone: as, ἄνθρωπος, man. With the circumflex on the ultima, peri-spomenon: as, θεοθ, of a god.
" " pen-ult, pro-perispomenon: as, δώρον, gift.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The acute on the ultima. <sup>6</sup> The acute on the penult. <sup>6</sup> The acute on the antepenult.

anddess

market

## II. THE FIRST DECLENSION

aoddess

### Oxytone Feminine Nouns

Review pages 1 and 3. In learning this lesson, use pages 2, 4, and 5.

There are five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative. The ablative case, which appears in Latin, was not adopted by the Greeks, and its uses were absorbed by the genitive and the dative.

There are three declensions. Feminine nouns ending in & 2 belong to the first or a-declension:

armu

	gouldood	wi neg	THE TACE	goudoss
N.	$\theta \epsilon \dot{\mathbf{a}}$ , a goddess	στρατι <b>ά</b>	ἀγορά	dea
G.	$\theta \in \hat{\mathbf{a}}$ $\mathbf{s}$ , $^1$ $a$ goddess's, of $a$ goddess	στρατι <b>ᾶς</b>	άγορâs	deae
D.	$\theta \epsilon \hat{\mathbf{q}}$ , to or for a goddess	στρατι 🦚	άγορα	deae
<b>A</b> .	$\theta \epsilon \dot{a} v$ , a goddess	στρατι <b>άν</b>	άγορ <b>άν</b>	deam
₹.	$ heta \epsilon oldsymbol{\dot{a}}, O$ goddess	στρατι <b>ά</b>	ἀγορά	dea
N. A. Y	·. θε <b>ά</b> 2	στρατιά.	åγορά	
G. D.	de alv	στρατιαίν	dyop alv	
N.	$\theta \epsilon$ al, goddesses	στρατι <b>αί</b>	ἀγορ <b>αί</b>	deae
G.	$\theta \epsilon \hat{\omega} oldsymbol{v}$ , goddesses', of goddesses	στρατι ῶν	άγορ ων	de <b>ārum</b>
D.	$ heta\epsilon$ aîs, to or for goddesses	στρατιαίς	άγοραῖς	deis
<b>A.</b>	$ heta\epsilon$ ás, goddesses	στρατι <b>άς</b>	άγοράς	deas
v.	θεαί, O goddesses	στρατιαί	άγορ αί	deae

The stem ends in **a**, as originally in Latin, but, in most of the forms, 3 the stem ending is not distinct from the case endings. In what cases are the endings alike?

In oxytones  $(6^3)$  of the first and second declensions, the acute is a changed to the circumflex in the genitive and the dative of all numbers: as,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ ,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ ,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ ,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ ,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ ,  $6\epsilon\hat{a}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> With  $\theta$ -cas, cf. "pater familias." <sup>2</sup> The dual number is rare. <sup>8</sup> A circumflex on the ultima shows that the syllable is contracted. A contracted ultima will, if accented, almost always take the circumflex.

I

## Vocabulary 1 and Exercises

άγορά, âs, market. agora.<sup>2</sup>
γενεά, âs, race, birth. genealogy.
ἔχει, he, she, or it has.
ἔχουσι, they have.
ἦν, he, she, it, or there was.
ἦσαν, they or there were.
θεά, âs, goddess. θεός, god; theology.

μικρά, âs, small, little. microscope. νευρά, âs, bowstring. neuralgia. οὐρά, âs, tail, rear, of an army. squirrel, cynosure. στρατιά, âs, army. strategy. &, O, often used with v., but usually not to be translated.

- 1. ἀγορᾶς, ἀγοραῖς.
   2. γενεᾶ, γενεᾶ.
   3. στρατιαί, στρατιαῖς μῖκραῖς.
   4. νευρᾶ μῖκρᾶ, ἀγορῶν μῖκρῶν.
   5. θεῶν, θεᾶς.
   6. στρατιῶν, γενεᾶς, ἀγορῶν.
   7. θεᾶ, ἀγοραί, στρατιᾶ μῖκρᾶ.
   8. ἦν στρατιᾶ, ἦσαν στρατιαί.
   9. ἔχει στρατιᾶς, ἔχουσι στρατιάν.
   10. ἦσαν θεαί, ἢν ἀγορᾶ.
   11. τΩ θεαί, ἢ θεᾶ.
   12. ἀγορᾶς μῖκρᾶς, στρατιᾶς.
   14. θεαῖς, γενεᾶ, στρατιᾶς μῖκρᾶς.
- 15. Of an army, of armies. 16. To a goddess, to goddesses. 17. O armies, O goddesses. 18. For a small army, to a small market. 19. To armies, to goddesses, to markets. 20. He has a market, they have armies. 21. Of armies, of bowstrings, of markets. 22. There was an army, there were markets. 23. Of goddesses, of a goddess. 24. There were armies. 25. To a small army, to small armies. 26. For a goddess, for goddesses, a goddess. 27. He has an army, he has markets. 28. There was a goddess, there were goddesses.
- We have now learned the mutes  $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ,  $\tau \theta$  (4, 1-4), the liquids  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  (4, 1), both forms of  $\sigma$  (4, 1), all the vowels (4, 1, 5, 1), the smooth breath-

<sup>1</sup> Observe that the nouns and the adjective have the ending **6** preceded by **c**, **ι**, or **ρ**. 2 English words in black type are to aid in learning the Greek, and to call attention to words borrowed from or related to the Greek.

ing (5,2), and the diphthongs  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$ . Distinguish  $\alpha_i$  from  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$  from English  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\alpha_i$  from English  $\alpha_i$ . Be careful to call Greek letters by their Greek names.



#### III. THE FIRST DECLENSION

## Oxytone Feminine Nouns

Review 1, 3, 4, 5, 1-4, 7, 1-4, 8, 1, 4.

Many nouns of the first declension have  $\eta$  instead of  $\alpha$  in  $\tau$  the endings of the singular:

flight		a beautiful robe		the beautiful tent		
φυγή		στολὴ	καλή	ή	καλὴ	σκηνή
19	S	στολής	καλης	τής	Kalis	σκηνής
û		στολή	καλή	τĝ	καλή	σκηνή
ήι	ν	στολὴν	καλήν	την	καλην	σκηνήν
ή		στολή	καλή	ή	καλὴ	σκηνή
á.		στολ ً	καλ 🐔	τ 🌢	καλ ً 🕻	σκην 🐔
al	Y	στολ <b>αίν</b>	καλ <b>αίν</b>	τ οίν	rad alv	σκην αίν
ai	1	στολαί	καλαί	ai	καλαὶ	σκηναί
.   ଇ	V	στολ <b>ῶν</b>	καλῶν	au ŵ $ u$	καλῶν	$\sigma$ κην $\hat{\omega}$ <b>ν</b>
a		στολαίς	καλαῖς			σκηναίς
á	S	στολας	καλάς	auas	καλ <b>α̈s</b>	σκηνάς

In like manner inflect άγορὰ καλή and ἡ μῖκρὰ στολή.

In oxytones, unless followed by a mark of punctuation, the 3 acute (') is changed to the grave (') before other words: as, τὴν καλὴν σκηνήν.

The definite article in Greek is inflected with three endings, masculine, 4 feminine, and neuter. In the dual, the masculine forms  $\tau \acute{a}$ ,  $\tau \circ \imath v$ , instead of  $\tau \acute{a}$ ,  $\tau \circ \imath v$ , are used in Attic Greek. The forms  $\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\alpha i$  are proclitic (3,3). The letter  $\tau$  of  $\tau \acute{\eta} s$ , etc. is kindred to th in the (240, 1, 2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In all declensions, the **vocative plural** agrees in form with the nominative plural, as in Latin, and from now on it will be omitted.

I

#### Vocabulary 1 and Exercises

άγαθή, ης, good, brave. Agatha. άρετή, ης, goodness, courage.

φρχή, ης, beginning, rule, province. archaic, patriarch.

βουλή, ηs, plan, counsel.

64, postpos.<sup>2</sup> conj., but, and, weakly adversative.

Έλληνική, ήs, Hellenic, Greek. καί, conj., and.

какή, fis, bad, cowardly. cacography.

καλή, ης, beautiful. calisthenics.

πομπή, ης, procession. pomp.
σκηνή, ης, tent. scene.
σπονδή, ης, derink offering; pl.,
σπονδαί, treaty, truce. spondee.
στολή, ης, robe, dress. stole.
τροπή, ης, turn, rout. tropic, trophy.
φυγή, ης, flight. Latin fuga; fugitive.
φυλακή, ης, guard, garrison. phylactery.

ψυχή, ηs, soul. Psyche, psychology.

Περσική, ης, Persian.

- στολής, ψῦχῶν, φυγή.
   ἀρχή, πομπῶν, τής ψῦχής.
   τῆς ἀγαθή βουλή.
   ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πομπαῖς.
   ἡ ἀρετὴ τῆς φυλακῆς.
   ἡ δὲ σκηνὴ ἢν καλή.
   αἱ φυλακαὶ δὲ ἔχουσι σκηνὰς καλάς.
   καὶ δὲ ἢσαν αἱ σκηναί.
   καὶ καλὴ ἢν ἡ Περσικὴ στολή.
   10. ἡ δὲ Ἑλληνικὴ φυλακὴ ἢν ἀγαθή.
   11. καὶ σπονδαὶ ἢσαν.
   12. τροπὴ δὲ ἢν τῆς Περσικῆς φυλακῆς.
   13. ἦσαν αἱ στολαὶ καλαί; ¾ ἦσαν.
- 3 14. Of plans, for a guard, of a procession. 15. For garrisons, of flight, for the truce. 16. For the tents of the guards. 17. Of the courage of the Greek garrisons. 18. For the beautiful robes. 19. The Greek guards were brave. 20. He has a Persian garrison. 21. There were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Observe that no noun or adjective has the ending  $\eta$  preceded by  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ , or  $\rho$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A postpositive word, in a sentence or a clause, always stands after one or more words.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The Greek interrogation (;) is like the English semicolon.

beautiful tents. 22. The Greek tents were beautiful.

23. There was a rout of the Persian guards. 24. He has a beautiful robe. 25. Cowardly was the flight of the garrison. 26. The processions were beautiful.

Review 8,4. We have here learned the mutes  $\pi \beta \phi$ ,  $\delta (4,x,3)$ ; the 1 double consonant  $\psi (4,x,5)$ ; the liquid  $\lambda (4,x)$ ; the diphthong  $\eta (5,3,4)$ ; and the rough breathing (5,2). Distinguish  $\phi$  from  $\theta$ ,  $\phi$  from  $\psi$ ,  $\gamma$  from  $\lambda$ , and  $\mu$  from  $\eta$ .

#### IV. Ω-VERBS¹

#### The Present Indicative Active

Review 3,4, 4, 5,1-4, 68, 229,1, 230,1.

There are four finite moods, indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative, besides the infinitive mood and the participle.

The present tense of the indicative mood is used to express 3 the occurrence, the continuance, or the repetition of an action or a state in present time: as,  $\pi \alpha \iota \delta \epsilon \iota \omega$ , I instruct, I am instructing, or I keep instructing:

		_		
	instruct	send	pursue	plunder
	παιδεύ-ω 2	πέμπ-ω	διώκ-ω	άρπάζω
2.	παιδεύ-€ις <sup>8</sup>	πέμπ- <b>ει</b> ς	διώκ-€ις	åρπάζ <b>εις</b>
3.	παιδεύ-ει	πέμπ-€ι	διώκ-ει	άρπάζ€ι
2.	παιδεύ-4-τον 4	# ɵ#-E-TOV	διώκ-ε-τον	άρπάζε-τον
3.	παιδεύ- <b>∢-τον</b>	πέμπ-ε-τον	διώκ <b>-ε-τον</b>	άρπάζε-τον
1.	παιδεύ- <b>ο-μεν</b>	πέμπ- <b>ο-μεν</b>	διώκ-ο-μεν	άρπάζο-μεν
2.	παιδεύ-ε-τε	πέμπ-ε-τε	διώκ-ε-τε	άρπάζε-τε
3.	παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)	$π \acute{e} μ π$ -ουσι $(v)$	διώκ-ουσι(ν)	ἀρπάζουσι(ν)

Verbs are called ω-verbs or μι-verbs according to the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active: as, παιδεύ-ω, ἴστη-μι.
2 I instruct.
8 you instruct, etc.
4 72.

3

- The present indicative active is a primary tense (211), as in Latin, and has primary active endings (202, 1). Observe that the accent in all the forms is on the same syllable. The rule will be given later (21, 1-3).
- The present infinitive active ends in ειν (202, 3): as, παιδεύ-ειν, to be instructing, or to keep instructing.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀθροίζω, collect.
ἀρπάζω, snatch, plunder. harpy.
ձl, proclitic conj., if. Latin sī.
ձls, proclitic prep. with A., into. Latin in with A.; esoteric. 219, 1, 2.
ἐν, proclitic prep. with D., in. Latin in with ablative; endogenous. 219, 1, 2.

èξ (before vowels), èκ (before consonants), proclitic prep. with α., out of. Latin ex with ablative; exogenous. 219, 1, 2.

κελεύω, order, command.

λύω, loose, break, destroy. analysis.

μή, adv., not, used with the impera-

tive, the infinitive, and in conditions, etc.

où (before consonants), οὺκ (before the smooth breathing), οὺχ (before the rough breathing), proclitic adv., not. 46¹.

ούτως (before vowels), ούτω (before consonants), adv., so, thus, as aforesaid.

 $\pi$  (μπω, with **A**. and **D**., send a thing to a person.  $\pi$  ομπή (10, 1).<sup>1</sup>

στρατεύω, conduct a campaign, make war. στρατιά, 8, 1.

τρέπω, turn. τροπή (10, 1).1 ωδε, adv., thus, as follows.

έξ ἀγορᾶς, ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς.
 οὐ πέμπω, οὐκ ἀθροίζω, οὐχ ἀρπάζω.
 οὔτως ἀθροίζω στρατιάν, οὔτως ἀθροίζω στρατιάν, οὔτω τὴν στρατιὰν ἀθροίζω.
 κελεύουσιν.
 τρέπετε, ἀθροίζεις, ἀρπάζειν.
 στρατεύω, λύειν, κελεύομεν.
 καὶ οὔτω πέμπομεν τὴν ἀγαθὴν φυλακὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς.
 αἱ δὲ Περσικαὶ στολαὶ ἐν τῆ σκηνῆ ἦσαν.
 εἰς φυγὴν δὲ τρέπουσι

<sup>1</sup> Observe that when the verb stem has ε, the parallel noun stem has ο: as, πέμπω, send, πομπή, sending, escort, procession; τρέπω, turn, τροπή, turning of the enemy, rout, defeat. Such nouns often end in ή.

τὴν κακὴν στρατιάν. 10. καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν στρατιὰν ἀθροίζει ὧδε. 11. εἰ στρατιὰν ἀθροίζει, τὰς σπονδὰς λύει. 12. εἰ στρατιὰν ἀθροίζομεν, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ λύομεν. 13. εἰ μὴ στρατιὰν ἀθροίζουσι, τὰς σπονδὰς λύουσιν. 14. εἰ μὴ στρατιὰν ἀθροίζετε, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ λύετε. 15. κελεύει δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν μὴ λύειν τὰς σπονδάς.

collect, he does not plunder. 18. Thus we collect an army, thus we collect the army. 19. We are plundering, they send, you destroy. 20. To be collecting, to be sending, to be ordering. 21. They are turning, you send, he keeps pursuing. 22. They are plundering in the market. 23. We are turning the guards to flight. 24. They send the army out of the market. 25. The Greek army was in the tents. 26. If you are collecting an army, you are breaking the truce. 27. If he is not collecting an army, he is breaking the truce. 28. If they are collecting an army, they are not breaking the truce. 29. If we are not collecting an army, we are not breaking the truce.

We have here learned the double consonants  $\xi$ ,  $\xi$  (4, 1, 5); and the 2 diphthong of (5,3). This completes the alphabet and most of the diphthongs. Learn pages 2, 4, and 5.



PREPARING FOR THE CHARIOT RACE



AT SCHOOL

#### V. THE SECOND DECLENSION

## Oxytone Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns

Review 2, 3, 4, 68, 7, 4, 9, 3, 4.

Masculine and a few feminine nouns ending in 6s (Latin us), and neuter nouns ending in 6ν (Latin um), belong to the second or o-declension:

t	<b>h</b> e beautifr	ıl river	the beautiful javelin			
ò	καλδς	ποταμ <b>ός</b>	au δ	καλδυ	π a λ τ	
au00	καλοθ	ποταμ <b>ού</b>	$ au$ 0 $ ilde{0}$	καλοθ	$\pi a \lambda  au$ o $\hat{oldsymbol{v}}$	
$ au$ $\hat{oldsymbol{\omega}}$	καλφ	ποταμφ	$ au\hat{\mathbf{\phi}}$	καλφ	$\pi a \lambda \tau \hat{\mathbf{\varphi}}$	
τδν	καλδυ	ποταμ <b>όν</b>	$\tau\delta$	καλδυ	παλτό <b>ν</b>	
ò	καλέ	ποταμέ	τδ	καλδυ	π $a$ λ $ au$ 6 $ u$	
τ <b>ὼ</b> τ οίν	καλ <b>ὼ</b> καλ <b>οξν</b>	ποταμ <b>ό</b> ποταμ <b>οίν</b>	τ <b>ώ</b> τοίν	καλ <b>δ</b> καλ <b>οξν</b>	παλτώ παλτοίν	
	καλοί καλων	ποταμ <b>οί</b> ποταμ <b>ων</b>	τά τ&ν		παλτ <b>ά</b> παλτ <b>ῶν</b>	
		ποταμοίς ποταμούς	τοîs τὰ	_	παλτο <b>ῖς</b> παλτά	

- The stem ends in c, but, in most of the forms, the stem ending is not distinct from the case endings. In what cases are the endings alike?

   of of the article are proclitic (3, 3). For the Latin forms, see 146, r.
- 3 In like manner inflect ἡ καλὴ ὁδός and ὁδὸς μῖκρά.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άδελφός, οῦ, brother. Philadelphia. θεός, οῦ, god. v., θεός, 141, 2. θεά, 8, 1.

λοχ-αγός, οῦ, captain. λόχος, company; στρατηγός.

όδός, οῦ, ἡ, road. exodus, period, episode.

ούν, postpos. adv., now, therefore. παλτόν, οθ, javelin.

παρά, prep., by the side of, beside, in friendly relation: With G., from beside, from.
With D., beside, with.
With A., to the side of, to, beside, along by. parallel. 220, 3.
ποταμός, οῦ, river. hippopotamus.
ποτόν, οῦ, drink. Latin pōtiō; potion, symposium.
στενή, ἡε, narrow. stenography.
στρατ-ηγός, οῦ, general. στρατιά (8, x), ἄγω, Latin agō, drive, lead; strategy.

1. τῷ στρατηγῷ, τῆς ὁδοῦ, τὸ ποτόν. 2. τὰ παλτά, 2 τοῖς θεοῖς, τῶν ἀδελφῶν. 3. παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ. 4. παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 5. παρὰ τῶν λοχαγῶν. 6. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς παλτὰ πέμπει τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 7. οὖτως οὖν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πέμπουσι τοὺς λοχαγούς. 8. κελεύει δὲ τὸν στρατηγὸν λύειν τὴν στενὴν ὁδόν. 9. παρὰ δὲ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τὰ παλτὰ ἦν. 10. τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς λύουσω οἱ στρατηγοί, εἰ μὴ λοχαγὸν πέμπουσω.

javelin, of the road, to the gods, of the drink. 12. For the 3 javelin, of the road, to the god. 13. With the generals. 14. Along by the river. 15. The roads were narrow. 16. The general destroys the road as follows. 17. They were from the generals and the captains. 18. He is not breaking the truce if he is sending the javelins. 19. They order the generals to keep collecting an army. 20. They were beside the captain.

<sup>1</sup> to his brother. Greek often uses the article where English uses a possessive pronoun.
2 A neuter plural subject generally has its verb in the singular.

#### VI. Ω-VERBS

## The Future Indicative Active

Review 11, 2, 3, 12, 1, 2, 229, 2, 230, 2.

The future tense of the indicative mood is used to express the occurrence, the continuance, or the repetition of an action or a state in future time: as, παιδεύσω, I shall instruct, I shall be instructing, or I shall keep instructing:

instruct	send	pursue	plunder
παιδεύ-σω	πέμψω	διώξω	άρπά-σω
παιδεύ-σεις	πέμψεις	διώξ <b>εις</b>	άρπά-σεις
παιδεύ-σ <b>ει</b>	πέμψ <b>ει</b>	διώξει	άρπά-σεις άρπά-σει
παιδεύ-σ <b>ε-τον</b>	πέμψ ε-τον	διώξ <b>ε-τον</b>	άρπά-σ <b>ε-τον</b>
παιδεύ-σ <b>ε-τον</b>	πέμψ ε-τον	διώξ <b>ε-τον</b>	άρπά-σ <b>ε-τον</b>
παιδεύ-σ <b>ο-μεν</b>	πέμ <b>ψ ο-μεν</b>	διώξο-μεν	άρπά-σο-μεν
παιδεύ-σ <b>ε-τε</b>	πέμ <b>ψ ε-τε</b>	διώξε-τε	άρπά-σε-τε
παιδεύ <b>-σ ουσι(ν</b> )	πέμ <b>ψ</b> ουσι( <b>ν</b> )	διώξουσι(ν)	άρπά-σουσι(ν)

- 2 The future indicative active is a primary tense (211), as in Latin, and has primary active endings (202, 1).
- 3 The future infinitive active ends in σειν (202, 3): as, παιδεύ-σειν, shall or will instruct, or shall or will be instructing; πέμψειν, διώξειν, άρπά-σειν.
- 4 A π-mute ( $\pi$   $\beta$   $\phi$ ) before  $\sigma$  unites with it to form  $\psi$  (4, 5): as,  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \pi \omega$ ,  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \psi \omega$  (for  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \pi \sigma \omega$ ),  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \omega$ ,  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \psi \omega$  (for  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \sigma \omega$ ).
- A κ-mute (κ γ χ) before σ unites with it to form  $\xi$  (4, 5): as, διώκω, διώξω (for διώκ-σω), πράττω (verb stem πραγ), πράξω (for πράγ-σω).
- 6 Α τ-mute (τ δ θ) before σ is dropped: as, ἀρπάζω (verb stem ἀρπαδ), ἀρπά-σω (for ἀρπάδ-σω), πειθω, πεί-σω (for πείθ-σω).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άπό, prep. with g., off from, from.

Latin ab with ablative; off, apostle, apology, apostrophe.

ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἀρπάσω, snatch, plunder. harpy.

γράφω, γράψω, write. graphic.

δύω, δύσω, sacrifice.

καί. . . καί, both . . . and.

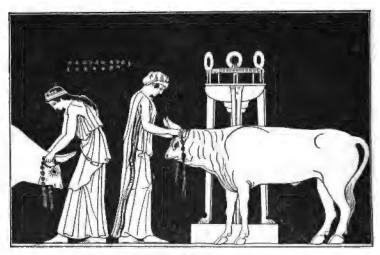
κλέπτω (κλεπ), κλέψω, steal. cleptomaniac, lift, shoplifter.
λέγω, λέξω, say: dialect.
λείπω, λείψω, leave. eclipse.
μισθός, οθ, pay.
πείθω, πείσω, with a., persuade.
πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, with D., 1 trust.
πράττω (πρᾶγ), πράξω, do. practicable.

1. θόσομεν, κλέψει, λείψουσιν. 2. πιστεύσει, πράξετε, 2 πείσειν. 3. λείψειν, άρπάσεις, πράξειν. 4. τῆ δὲ θεᾶ θύσουσω ἐν τῆ Ἑλληνικῆ ἀγορᾶ. 5. κελεύσει δὲ οὖν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς άρπάζειν τὰς σκηνὰς καὶ τὰ παλτά. 6. καὶ οὖτω πράξουσιν οἱ λοχᾶγοί. 7. μισθὸν δὲ πέμψει καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ τοῖς λοχᾶγοῖς. 8. τῷ δὲ Περσικῷ στρατηγῷ ¹ οὐ πιστεύσω. 9. καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν πέμψουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς. 10. εἰ μὴ οὖτω πράξεις, τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν στρατιὰν οὐ πείσεις. 11. ἡ δὲ φυλακὴ λείψει τὸν ποταμόν. 12. λέγει δὲ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς φυλακὰς λείψειν ² τὴν Περσικὴν ἀγοράν.

13. He will leave, we shall persuade, they will sacrifice. 3
14. They will write, you will say, he will sacrifice. 15. We shall do, they will plunder, you will persuade. 16. We shall send the guards from the river. 17. The Persian armies will sacrifice to the god. 18. They will steal the beautiful javelins. 10. The Persian generals will leave the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The dative of the indirect object is used with words expressing *friendliness* or *hostility*, as in Latin. <sup>2</sup> The infinitive with its subject in the accusative is used in indirect discourse (28, 3), as in Latin.

river. 20. If you shall collect an army, you will break the truce. 21. They will send both tents and javelins to the army. 22. The Greek army will sacrifice to the Greek gods. 23. They say that the Persian army will sacrifice to the Persian gods.



PREPARING THE SACRIFICE

## VII. THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS Adjectives

Review 7, 2-4, 81, 9, 1-4, 101, 14, 1, 2, 151, 1, 229, 1, 2, 230, 1, 2.

Adjectives of the second and first declensions have three endings, one for each gender:

os,  $\eta$ , ov: as, àyadós, àyadóy, àyadóv, good.  $\left. \left. \right. \right. \right\}$  os,  $\overline{\alpha}$ , ov: as,  $\mu$ īκρόs,  $\mu$ īκρά,  $\mu$ ĭκρόν, small, little.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άγαθός, ή, όν, good, brave. Agatha. ἄγω, ἄξω, drive, lead. pedagogue. γάρ, postpos. conj., for. Έλληνικός, ή, όν, Hellenic, Greek. ἐνταθθα, adv., here, there. ἰσχῦρός, ά, όν, strong, powerful. κακός, ή, όν, bad, cowardly. cacography. καλός, ή, όν, beautiful. calisthenics. μακρός, ά, όν, long. macron. μίν, postpos. adv., indeed. Orally its force may often be shown best by emphasizing the word or words which it limits. μὲν... δί: μίν is usually correlative with the conjunction δέ, which stands in the next clause; δέ may be translated but, and yet, and, with emphasis on the emphatic word or words of its clause (19,2, sentences 9, 10).

μεστός, ή, όν, full.

μικρός, ά, όν, small, little. microscope.

Περσικός, ή, όν, Persian.

σύν, prep. with D., along with, with.

Latin cum with ablative; synagogue, sympathy, syllable. 22².

φανερός, ά, όν, visible. phantasm.

φοβερός, α, όν, fearful, to be feared.

hydrophobia.

1. όδὸς καλή, στρατιᾳ ἀγαθῆ, σκηνῆς μῖκρᾶς. 2. ὁδοῦ 2 μακρᾶς, ἀρχαῖς ἰσχῦραῖς, ἀγορᾳ κακῆ. 3. ὁδῷ φοβερᾳ, ἀγορᾶς Ἑλληνικῆς, φυγῶν κακῶν. 4. παλτοῦ μακροῦ, ὁδῷ στενῆ, ποταμῷ μῖκρῷ. 5. ἡ μακρὰ ὁδός, τῆ ἀγαθῆ στρατιᾳ. 6. τῆς ἰσχῦρᾶς ἀρχῆς, ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς ἀγοραῖς. 7. τῷ ἀγαθῷ λοχᾶγῷ, καλῶν σκηνῶν. 8. καὶ ἐν τῆ καλῆ σκηνῆ ἦν τὰ παλτά. 9. μῖκραὶ μὲν ἦσαν αἱ σκηναί, καλαὶ δέ. 10. καὶ ἔχει ἀγαθὴν μὲν στρατιάν, ἀγαθοὺς δὲ στρατηγούς. 11. ἡ δὲ φανερὰ ὁδὸς ἄγει εἰς ἀρχὴν ἰσχῦράν. 12. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ἦσαν σκηναὶ μεσταὶ παλτῶν. 13. καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἦσαν λοχᾶγοὶ ἀγαθοί.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Inflect some of these phrases in the singular and the plural. <sup>2</sup> 15<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> The tents were LITTLE, but BEAUTIFUL. <sup>4</sup> The genitive of material is used with words expressing fullness or want, like the genitive or the ablative in Latin.

14. To a long road, of a small market, for a brave army. 15. A narrow road, for a strong province, a brave general. 16. Of a little guard, for a bad market, a little javelin. 17. For the narrow road, of the small tent. 18. Of the strong province, to the long road. 19. Of the little river, the visible road. 20. To the beautiful road, of the little tent. 21. The strong province was full of garrisons. 22. The army was in the small market. 23. They were along with the brave generals.

#### VIII. Ω-VERBS

## The Imperfect Indicative Active

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 16, 1-3.

The imperfect tense of the indicative mood is used to express the continuance or the repetition of an action or a state in past time: as, ἐπαίδευον, I was instructing, or I kept instructing:

instruct	send	pursue	plunder
ἐ-παίδευ- <b>ο-ν</b>	ἔ-πεμπ- <b>ο</b> -ν	ἐ-δίωκ-ο-ν	ἥρ $\pi a$ ζο- $oldsymbol{v}$
ἐ-παίδευ-ε-ς	<b>ἔ-</b> πεμπ- <b>ε</b> -\$	<b>ἐ-δίωκ-ε-ς</b>	ήρπαζε-ς
$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi$ aί $\delta \epsilon v$ - $oldsymbol{\epsilon}(oldsymbol{v})$	$\check{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\mu\pi$ - $\epsilon(oldsymbol{v})$	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\delta$ ίωκ- $\epsilon$ ( $\mathbf{v}$ )	ηρπαζε(ν)
έ-παιδεύ- <b>ε-τον</b> έ-παιδευ <b>-έ-την</b>	έ-πέμπ- <b>ε-τον</b> έ-πεμπ- <b>έ-την</b>	ἐ-διώκ <b>-ε-τον</b> ἐ-διωκ <b>-έ-την</b>	ήρπάζ <b>ε-τον</b> ήρπαζ <b>έ-την</b>
ἐ-παιδεύ- <b>ο-μεν</b> ἐ-παιδεύ- <b>ε-τε</b> ἐ-παίδευ- <b>ο-ν</b>	ἐ-πέμπ- <b>ο-μεν</b> ἐ-πέμπ- <b>ε-τε</b> ἔ-πεμπ- <b>ο-ν</b>	ể-διώκ-ο-μεν ể-διώκ-ε-τε ể-δίωκ-ο-ν	ήρπάζο-μευ ήρπάζε-τε ήρπαζο-υ

- 3 The imperfect indicative uses the present stem (203, 1), and has augment (21, 4).
- The imperfect indicative active is a secondary tense (211), as in Latin, and has secondary active endings (202, 1).

The accent of verbs is recessive; that is, it stands as far a back from the ultima as the quantity of the ultima permits; but it may not stand farther back than the augment (21, 4) or the reduplication (32, 4):

If the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented, and, if accented, it always takes the acute: as, ἐπαίδευον.

If the ultima is long, it draws the acute from the antepenult to the penult: as, παιδεύω.

These rules account for the accent of the present and the future indicative (11, 3, 16, 1). Cf.  $6^2$ .

In the indicative mood, the secondary tenses are aug- 4 mented.<sup>1</sup> Augment is of two kinds:

Syllabic augment, made by prefixing  $\epsilon$  to verbs beginning with a consonant: as,  $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon \nu \omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon \nu \omega \nu$ .

Temporal augment, made by lengthening the first vowel of verbs beginning with a short vowel: as,  $\dot{a}\rho\pi\dot{a}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\dot{\eta}\rho\pi\dot{a}\zeta\omega$ .

a is lengthened to  $\eta$  (not \$\bar{a}\$), \$\epsilon\$ to \$\eta\$, \$\in to \$\bar{t}\$, a to \$\bar{v}\$, at or \$a\$ to \$\eta\$, 5 os to \$\phi\$, so to \$\pi\$.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άπο-λείπω, leave by going away from, abandon. apoplexy, eclipse.

άπο-πέμπω, send off, send away. διά, prep., from side to side, through:

With G., through.

With A., through, on account of. diameter, dialogue.

δι-αρπάζω,<sup>2</sup> snatch asunder, pillage. διά, άρπάζω (12, 3). iκ-λείπω, leave by going out of, abandon. eclipse.

ίλαύνω, drive, march.

έξ-ελαύνω, march out of, march.

inel, conj. adv., when, since.

 $\ddot{\epsilon}$ φη, he said;  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ φασαν, they said.

**Κελαιναί**, ῶν, Celaenae, a city. 5, 3. συμ-βουλεύω, with D. of person and

A. of thing, plan with, advise.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The tenses of the indicative that denote present or future time (present, future, perfect, future perfect) are called **primary** (or principal) **tenses**. Those that denote past time (imperfect, aorist, pluperfect) are called **secondary** (or historical) **tenses**. <sup>2</sup> 22<sup>1</sup>. <sup>3</sup> 22<sup>2</sup>. <sup>4</sup> 22<sup>3</sup>.

- 1. ἔ-λειπε, ἔ-πειθες, ἐξ-έ-λειπον. 2. ἐ-κελεύομεν, ἐξήλαυνε, ἀπ-ε-λείπετε. 3. συν-ε-βούλευον, δι-ήρπαζε, 
  ἐ-πράττομεν. 4. οὕτω δ' οὖν ἤλαυνε διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς.
  5. ἀπέπεμπε δὲ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς τοῦ λοχᾶγοῦ. 6. αἱ δὲ φυλακαὶ ἐξέλειπον τὰς σκηνάς. 7. ἀπέλειπε γὰρ τὴν μὲν στρατιάν, τοὺς δὲ στρατηγούς. 8. καὶ οὕτω συνε-βούλευε τῷ στρατηγῷ διαρπάζειν τὰς σκηνάς. 9. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐξήλαυνον εἰς Κελαινάς, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐκ ἔλῦον.
  10. εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐξήλαυνεν εἰς Κελαινάς, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐκ ἔλῦνον.
  11. ἔφη δὲ τὸν στρατηγὸν πείσειν τὸν δ ἀδελφόν.
  12. καὶ ἔφασαν τὴν στρατιὰν λύειν τὰς σπονδάς.
- 13. They were marching, we were abandoning, they were advising. 14. You were pillaging, they were persuading, he was marching. 15. I was abandoning, they were driving, he was pillaging. 16. The armies were marching into the market. 17. The captain was abandoning his brothers. 18. Since the general was not collecting an army, he was not breaking the truce. 19. If the generals were not collecting an army, they were not breaking the truce. 20. They were advising the generals to keep pillaging Celaenae. 21. They said that the general keeps sending the captains away.

<sup>1</sup> Before a vowel, a short final vowel is often elided. All prepositions may suffer elision except **repl.**, round, and **rpb.**, before.

8 When compounded with prepositions used with the dative, verbs often take the dative. 4 Verbs compounded with prepositions have the augment and the reduplication prefixed to the simple verb. 5 151.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For συν-βουλεύω.  $\nu$  before a  $\pi$ -mute ( $\pi$   $\beta$   $\phi$ ) becomes  $\mu$  (cf. sym-pathy, sym-bol, sym-phony); before a  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa$   $\gamma$   $\chi$ ),  $\nu$  becomes  $\gamma$ -nasal (cf. syn-chronous, σύγ-χρονος); before a  $\tau$ -mute ( $\tau$   $\delta$   $\theta$ ),  $\nu$  remains unchanged (cf. syn-tax); before another liquid,  $\nu$  is changed to that liquid (cf. syl-logism, sym-metry); and before  $\sigma$ ,  $\nu$  is generally dropped (cf. sy-stem).







#### ATTIC SIX-CENT PIECES

#### IX. THE SECOND DECLENSION

## Proparoxytone Nouns

Review 3, 2-4, 62, 63, 7, 4, 9, 3, 14, 1-3, 21, 2, 3, 229, 3, 230, 3.

For the sake of simplicity, all nouns and adjectives studied thus far I have been oxytone. We shall now take up those that accent the antepenult or the penult.

The accent of the nominative singular of nouns and of adjectives must be learned from the dictionary. The accent of nouns and of adjectives, unlike that of verbs (21, 1), is persistent; that is, it stays on the same syllable as in the nominative singular if the quantity of the ultima permits (21, 2, 3):

ally	th	e narrow <u>j</u>	ass	trophy
σύμμαχος	ή	στενή	πάροδος	τρόπαι <b>ου</b>
συμμάχου	τής	στενης	παρόδου	τροπαίου
συμμάχφ	τĝ	στενή	παρόδφ	τροπαίφ
σύμμαχο <b>ν</b>	την	στεν <b>ήν</b>	πάροδ <b>ον</b>	τρόπαι <b>ον</b>
σύμμαχ€	'n	στενή	πάροδ€	τρόπαι ου
συμμάχ <b>ω</b> συμμάχ <b>οιν</b>	τὼ τοίν	στεν <b>ά</b> στεν <b>αίν</b>	παρόδ <b>ω</b> παρόδ οιν	τροπαί <b>ω</b> τροπαίοιν
σύμμαχοι	al	στεναί	πάροδοι	τρόπαι <b>α</b>
συμμάχ <b>ων</b>	τῶν	στεν <b>ῶν</b>	παρόδων	<b>τ</b> ροπαί <b>ων</b>
συμμάχοις	auaîs	στεναίς	παρόδοις	τροπαί οις
συμμάχους	τ <b>ὰ</b> ς	στεν <b>ὰς</b>	παρόδους	$ au  ho \delta \pi$ αι ${f a}$

All diphthongs are long in quantity, but, in determining accent, final at and of are considered short, except in the optative mood and in the adverb other) as,

σύμμαχοι (not συμμάχοι), θάλατται (not θαλάτται; 25, 1).

4

## Vocabulary and Exercises

äγγελος, ου, messenger. Latin angelus; angel, evangelist.

äνθρωπος, ου, man (= Latin homō). philanthropy.

βάρβαρος, ου, foreigner, barbarian. βασίλειον, ου, more commonly pl., βα-

σίλεια, palace. basilica.

κίνδῦνος, ου, risk, danger.

**Κλίαρχος**, ου, Clearchus, Cyrus's favorite general.

**Μίλητος**, ου, ἡ, *Miletus*, a city. 141, 8. παράδεισος, ου, *park*. paradise.

πάρ-οδος, ου, ή, way by the side, pass. παρά, όδός, 15, 1. πόλεμος, ου, war. polemic. στρατό-πεδον, ου, camp. στρατιά,

8, 1; Latin oppidum; tripod. σύμ-μαχος, ου, ally. σύν (19, 1, 222),

μάχη, battle (36, 1).

τάλαντον, ου, talent, a weight of money, about \$1080.

τρόπαιον, ου, trophy. τροπή, 10, 1.

ὑπο-ζύγιον, ου, yoke animal, pack animal. ὑπό, under (38, 1), ζυγόν, yoke; Latin iümentum (for iugmentum); subjugate.

φιλό-σοφος, ου, philosopher. Philadelphia, sophomore.

- πάροδοι, πολέμω, τάλαντα.
   βασιλείων, βασίλεια, βασιλείων, βασίλεια, βασιλείοις.
   σύμμαχοι, φιλοσόφω, φιλόσοφοι.
   ἀγγέλοις, ἄγγελοι, ἀγγέλω.
   καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἄγγελοι ἦσαν παρὰ τοῦ Κλεάρχου.¹
   θύσουσιν οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ παραδείσω; θύσουσιν.
   ὧδε οὖν τὰ ὑποζύγια πέμψω ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.
   οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι διήρπαζον μὲν τὸ στρατόπεδον, τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς ἔλῦον.
   ἐλῦον.
   ἐπεὶ δὲ συμμάχους οὐ πέμπεις, τὰ βασίλεια διαρπάσουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι.
- 10. Of a park, parks, of parks.
  11. A trophy, for a trophy, trophies.
  12. For dangers, dangers, for danger.
  13. A man, of men, men.
  14. The allies are sending pack animals into Miletus.
  15. In the beautiful park was a palace.
  16. Since Clearchus is collecting the allies, he is breaking

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A proper noun may have the article.

the truce. 17. If the general was pillaging Miletus, he was breaking the truce. 18. In the camp of the barbarians were both men and pack animals.

#### X. THE FIRST DECLENSION

## Proparoxytone Feminine Nouns

Review 3, 2-4, 62, 68, 7, 2-4, 9, 1-4, 21, 2, 3, 23, 1-3.

Some nouns of the first declension have a short in the ending of the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular, as in Latin.<sup>1</sup> If preceded by  $\rho$  or  $\rho$ , the endings of the genitive and the dative singular have  $\bar{a}$ ; otherwise,  $\eta$ . The accent depends on the quantity of the ultima (21, 2, 3):

queen	the bridge	a small sea
βασίλει <b>α</b>	ἡ γέφῦρα	θάλαττα μῖκρά
βασιλεί <b>ας</b>	τῆς γεφῦρᾶς	θαλάττης μῖκρᾶς
βασιλεί <b>α</b>	τῆ γεφῦρα	θαλάττη μῖκρᾶ
βασίλει <b>αν</b>	τὴν γέφῦραν	θάλατταν μῖκρᾶν
βασίλει <b>α</b>	ἡ γέφῦρα	θάλαττα μῖκρά
βασιλεί <b>α</b>	τὰ γεφύρ <b>α</b>	θαλάττ <b>α</b> μῖκρ <b>ά</b>
βασιλεί <b>αιν</b>	τοίν γεφύραιν	θαλάττ <b>αιν</b> μῖκρ <b>αῖν</b>
βασίλει <b>αι</b>	αἱ γέφῦραι	θάλατται μῖκραί
βασιλει <b>ῶν</b>	τῶν γεφῦρῶν	θαλαττῶν μῖκρῶν
βασιλεί <b>αις</b>	ταῖς γεφῦραις	θαλάτταις μῖκραῖς
βασιλεί <b>ας</b>	τὰς γεφῦρᾶς	θαλάττᾶς μῖκραῖς

In the first declension, the genitive plural of all nouns takes the circumflex on the ultima.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If a is short once, it is short three times.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 8<sup>1</sup>. There are no feminine nouns ending in a short preceded by ε.

<sup>8</sup> Because - ων is a contraction of - των (cf. Latin - πrum). Thus, θαλαττών is a contraction of θαλαττάων, nor θαλάτταων, 3, 2, 21, 2, 3).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άμα, adv., at the same time. same.¹ άμαξα, ης, wagon. άμα, ἄξων, axle;
Latin axis; axle, agile. ἀρμάμαξα, ης, carriage.
βασίλεια, ᾶς, queen. βασίλειον, 24, 1. γέφῦρα, ᾶς, bridge. ἐπί, prep., on, in friendly or in hostile relation: ²

With g., which expresses the

point of contact or the source or cause of the action, on.

With D., on, at, near.

With A., on, to. epitaph, epidemic, epilogue. 220, 1, 4.

θάλαττα, ης, sea. thalassic.
καί, conj., and, also, too.<sup>8</sup>

τράπεζα, ης, table, with four legs. trapezium.

1. τράπεζα, τραπέζη, τράπεζαι. 2. βασίλειαι, βασιλείαις, βασιλείαις, βασιλειῶν. 3. γεφύρα, γεφῦρῶν, γεφύρᾶς. 4. καὶ ἡ βασίλεια ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρμαμάξης ἦν. 5. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἄμαξα κακὴ ἦν, ἡ δὲ ἀρμάμαξα ἀγαθή. 6. καὶ ἐπὶ τῆ θαλάττη ἦν τὸ στρατόπεδον τῆς βασιλείᾶς. 7. στενὴ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἡ γέφῦρα, ἀγαθὴ δέ. 8. ἄγει δὲ καὶ ἡ φανερὰ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν. 9. καὶ ἄμα παρὰ τὴν γέφῦραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ πέμπουσι φυλακήν. 10. εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἐξελαύνει ἡ βασίλεια, τὰς σπονδὰς λύει.

3 II. Of a wagon, of wagons, a wagon. 12. For seas, of seas, seas. 13. Of tables, of queens, of carriages. 14. The generals of the queen were at the river. 15. The tables were small, but good. 16. The bridges also 3 were narrow. 17. The javelins were 4 on wagons. 18. The wagons of the

¹ The rough breathing often takes the place of an original initial σ, which is identical with s in Latin and in English: as, δμα (for σόμα), same, Latin simul, similis; εξ, six, Latin sex; ἐπτά, seven, Latin septem; ὑπό (under), Latin sub; ὑπόρ (hyper-), Latin super. ² As, "Albany on the Hudson"; "He marches on the defenceless town." ³ καί meaning also, too, stands immediately before the word or words which it limits. ⁴ 15².

## THE INDICATIVE MOOD And

queen were at the camp. 19. If they are not pillaging the wagons of the queen, they are not breaking the truce.

#### XI. Ω-VERBS

#### The First Aorist Indicative Active

Review 16, 4-6, 20, 2-4, 21, 1-5, 23, 3, 229, 4, 230, 4.

The agrist tense of the indicative mood is used to express r the occurrence of an action or a state in past time: as, ἐπαίδευσα. I instructed, or I did instruct:

instruct	send	pursue	plunde <del>r</del>
<b>ἐ-</b> παίδευ-σα	<b>ἔ-π</b> εμψα	<b>ἐ-δίωξα</b>	η̃ρπα-σα
ἐ-παίδευ-σα-ς	ἔ-πεμψα- <b>ς</b>	ể-δίωξα- <b>ς</b>	ήρπα-σα-ς
$\dot{\epsilon}$ -παίδευ-σε $(oldsymbol{v})$	$\check{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\epsilon(oldsymbol{ u})$	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\delta$ ίω $\xi\epsilon(v)$	$\eta$ ρ $\pi$ α- $\sigma$ ε $(v)$
έ-παιδεύ-σα- <b>τον</b> έ-παιδευ-σά-την	έ-π έμψα-τον έ-πεμψά-την	ἐ-διώξα <b>-τον</b> ἐ-διωξά <b>-την</b>	ήρπά-σα <b>-τον</b> ήρπα-σά-την
ẻ-παιδεύ-σα- <b>μεν</b> ẻ-παιδεύ-σα- <b>τε</b> ẻ-παίδευ-σα- <b>ν</b>	ἐ-πέμψα- <b>μεν</b> ἐ-πέμψα-τ <b>ε</b> ἔ-πεμψα- <b>ν</b>	ẻ-διώξα-μ <b>εν</b> ẻ-διώξα- <b>τε</b> ẻ-δίωξα <b>-ν</b>	ήρπά-σα-μεν ήρπά-σα-τε ἥρπα-σα-ν

The first agrist indicative active is a secondary tense (211), and has 2 augment (21,4) and secondary active endings (202, 1). In the first person singular, the ending is dropped, and final a of the tense stem serves as an ending; in the third person singular, a is changed to e.

The first agrist infinitive active ends in  $\sigma a (202^6)$ , and is 3 accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, παιδεθ-σαι,1 to instruct, to have instructed; πέμψαι, διώξαι, άρπά-σαι.

Instead of the first agrist indicative, some verbs have a 4 shorter form called the second agrist indicative, which is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The meaning does not differ from that of the first aorist. 1 30, 2, 23, 3. A few verbs have both the first and the second agrist. When both forms occur, the second agrist is generally intransitive.

inflected like the imperfect: as,  $\lambda \in \pi - \omega$ , I leave, imperfect  $\xi - \lambda \in \pi - \sigma - \nu$ , I was leaving, second a orist  $\xi - \lambda \in \pi - \sigma - \nu$ , I left, 171. Learn the inflection.

- The second agrist infinitive active ends in εῖν (202, 3) (the ultima being accented by exception, 21, 1): as, λιπ-εῖν, to leave, to have left.
- The infinitive, not in indirect discourse, is used much as in Latin and in English. If negative, it has μή, not:

The present infinitive (12, 2) is used to express the continuance or the repetition of an action or a state in any time, present, future, or past.

The aorist infinitive (27, 3, 28, 1) is used to express the mere occurrence of an action or a state in any time, present, future, or past. As,

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Kileouri} \\ \text{milroval} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Kilpov} \; (\mu \dot{\eta}) \; \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \dot{\text{abpoletiv}} \\ \text{dispolari} \end{array} \right\} \; \\ \text{order} \\ They \; order \\ They \; will \; persuade} \\ They \; persuaded \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} Cyrus \; (not) \; \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{to keep collecting} \\ \text{to collect} \end{array} \right\} \; \\ \text{an army.} \end{array}$$

After verbs meaning think or say, the infinitive is used in indirect discourse (as in Latin), each tense of the infinitive representing in indirect discourse the same tense of a finite mood in direct discourse (11, 2); if negative, the infinitive in indirect discourse retains the negative of the original mood: as,

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{Direct Discourse} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{K$"opos} \ (\texttt{o"uk}) \end{array} \right\} \frac{\texttt{d} \theta poltet}{\texttt{d} \theta poltet} & \texttt{otpatian}, \\ \frac{\texttt{is} \ (not) \ collecting}{\texttt{Cyrus}} & \underbrace{\text{is} \ (not) \ collecting}_{\texttt{did} \ (not) \ collect} \right\} an \ army. \end{aligned}$$

## Vocabulary and Exercises

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, write. biography, geography.

ἐμ-πόριον, ου, emporium. emporium.

ἐπι-βουλή, ἡς, plan against, plot.

ἐπι-στολή, ἡς, letter. epistle. ἐπι-στέλλω, send to. 121.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, say. dialogue.

λείπω, λείψω, 2 a. ἔλιπον, leave. 17, 1.

νομίζω, νομιῶ, ἐνόμισα, think. 205, 8. πείθω, πείσω, ἔπείσα, with A., persuade. 17, 1. σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευσα, hasten. σψίζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα, save. creosote. ὑπ-οπτεύω, ὑπ-ώπτευσα, suspect. Latin su-spiciō; hypodermic, optic. 221, 261.

- 1. ἀπ-έ-πεμψεν, ἀπ-έ-λιπες, ἐξ-ε-λίπομεν. 2. ὑπ-ώπτευ- 2 σα, ὑπ-οπτεῦσαι, γράψαι. 3. ἀπο-λιπεῖν, λέξαι, πεῖσαι. 4. συν-ε-βούλευσαν, ἐ-νόμισε, σπεῦσαι. 5. ἔγραψε δὲ ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τὸν λοχᾶγόν. 6. καὶ μισθὸν ἐπέμψα-μεν τῆ στρατιᾳ. 7. οὐ γὰρ ὑπώπτευσεν ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. 8. καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς σπεῦσαι. 9. καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλῦσεν, εἰ τὴν φυλακὴν ἔπεμψεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμπορίου. 10. οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι ἔσωσαν τὴν γέφῦραν. 11. ὑπωπτεύσατε δὲ τοὺς συμμάχους λῦσαι τὰς γεφύρᾶς.
- 12. To send off, to abandon, to save. 13. They wrote, 3 he suspected, you hastened. 14. They send off, you aban-

VI

doned, we suspected. 15. To leave, to think, to suspect.
16. The general wrote the letter. 17. They thought that
the general wrote the letter. 18. If he sent pay to the
army, he did not break the truce. 19. If he did not send
the army out of the market, he broke the truce. 20. He
suspected that the army pillaged the emporium.

# XII. THE SECOND DECLENSION Paroxytone and Properispomenon Nouns

Review 62, 68, 14, 1-2, 23, 2-3.

I	word	work	plain	wine	gift
	λόγος	$\check{\epsilon} ho\gamma$ ov	$\pi$ εδίον	olvos	δῶρ ον
	λόγου	ἔργ <b>ου</b>	πεδίου	ο <b>ἴν<b>ου</b></b>	δώρ ου
	λόγφ	ἔργ ω	πεδίφ	οἴνφ	δώρ φ
	λόγου	ἔργον	πεδίου	ο <b>ໄν <b>ον</b></b>	δῶρ ον
	λόγ€	ἔργον	πεδίου	olv€	δῶρ ον
	λόγ ω λόγ οιν	έργ ω έργοιν	πεδί <b>ω</b>	olv es olv olv	δώρ <b>ω</b> δώρ <b>οι ν</b>
	λόγοι	<i>ἔργα</i>	πεδία.	οἶνοι	δῶρ α
	λόγ ων	ἔργων	πεδίων	ο <b>ἴνων</b>	δώρ ων
	λόγοις	ἔργοις	$\pi\epsilon\delta$ lois	oไข <b>o</b> เร	δώραις
	λόγους	$\check{\epsilon} ho\gamma$ $f a$	πεδία	<i>ดไบ</i> ดบร	δῶρ α

A short penult, if accented, takes the acute; a long penult, if accented, takes the circumflex when the ultima is short, and the acute when the ultima is long: 1 as,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless the ultima is short, therefore, the acute cannot stand so far back as the antepenult (21, 2, 3), nor the circumflex so far back as the penult; and the circumflex can stand only on a syllable long by nature  $(6^1)$ .

## Vocabulary and Exercises

Δαρείος, ου, Darius, a king of Per- | δπλον, ου, tool; pl., δπλα, arms. sia. 5, 3. δένδρον, ου, tree. rhododendron. δώρον, ου, gift. Pandora. lanos, ou, horse. hippopotamus, neshew Kûpos, ov, Cyrus, son of Darius. νήσος, ου, ή, island. Peloponnesus (Pelops's island). olvos, ou, wine. Latin vinum (582). xpóvos, ou, time. chronology.

panoply. πεδίον, ου, plain. στρατόπεδον, 24, 1. πλοίον, ου, boat. σίτος, ου, grain, food. parasite. тафов, ov, tomb. epitaph. τόξον, ου, bow. intoxicate. φίλος, ou, friend. v., φίλε or φίλος, 141, 2. philanthropy.

1.  $\delta\hat{\omega}\rho a$ ,  $\delta\hat{\epsilon}\nu\delta\rho a$ ,  $\nu\hat{\eta}\sigma oi$ . 2.  $\delta\hat{\iota}\nu oi$ ,  $\tau\delta\hat{\xi}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\hat{\iota}\tau os$ . 3.  $\Delta\bar{a}$ - 2 ρείου, χρόνω, Κύρω. 4. νήσοις, πεδίω, τάφου, δένδρων. 5. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τοῦ Κύρου οὐκ ἦν. 6. καὶ εἰς την άγοραν πέμψει καὶ ἴππους καὶ ὅπλα. 7. τὸ δὲ πλοῖον παρὰ τῆ σκηνῆ ἦν. 8. καὶ ἡ θάλαττα μεστὴ πλοίων ἦν. 9. καλὰ μὲν οὖν ἦν τὰ δῶρα, καλὰ δὲ τὰ ὅπλα. Ιο. καὶ τοις φίλοις δώρα έπεμψεν ὁ Κύρος. ΙΙ. ὑποπτεύουσι δὲ Κῦρον τὸν σῖτον πέμψαι τοῖς συμμάχοις.

12. Of gifts, wines, arms. 13. Horses, islands, trees. 3 14. Bows, gifts, plains. 15. For horses, of food, friends. 16. There were trees in the plain. 17. The allies will not send the boats. 18. Both the arms and the horses were from  $(\pi a \rho d)$  Cyrus. 19. The gift was a beautiful bow. 20. The tent was full of food and of wine. 21. The horses of Darius were in the island. 22. The islands were full of trees.



An Attic Nine-cent Piece

#### XIII. Ω-VERBS

## The First Perfect and the First Pluperfect Indicative Active

Review 16, 1-3, 20, 2-4, 21, 4, 5, 27, 1-4, 28, 1-3, 229, 5, 230, 5.

The perfect tense of the indicative mood is used to express the completion of an action or a state in present time: as, πεπαίδευκα, I have instructed; the pluperfect is used to express the completion of an action or a state in past time: as, ἐπεπαιδεύκη, I had instructed:

instruct	plunder	instruct	plunder
πε-παίδευ-κα	ἥρπα-κα	<i>ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κη</i>	<b>ἡρπά-κη</b>
πε-παίδευ-κα-ς	ἥρπα-κα-s	ẻ-πε-παιδεύ-κη <b>-ς</b>	ήρπά-κη-ς
$\pi$ ε- $\pi$ αίδευ- $\kappa$ ε $(oldsymbol{v})$	$\eta$ ρ $\pi$ α-κ $\epsilon$ ( $oldsymbol{v}$ )	$\epsilon$ -π $\epsilon$ -π $\alpha$ ιδ $\epsilon$ $\dot{v}$ -κ $\epsilon$ ι $(v)$	$\eta \rho \pi lpha$ -κει $(oldsymbol{v})$
πε-παιδεύ-κα- <b>τον</b> πε-παιδεύ-κα- <b>τον</b>	ήρπά-κα- <b>τον</b> ήρπά-κα- <b>τον</b>	έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε- <b>τον</b> έ-πε-παιδευ-κέ- <b>την</b>	ηρπά-κε-τον ηρπα-κέ-την
πε-παιδεύ-κα- <b>μεν</b> πε-παιδεύ-κα- <b>τε</b> πε-παιδεύ-κᾱσι(ν)	ήρπά-κα- <b>μεν</b> ήρπά-κα- <b>τε</b> ήρπά-κᾶσι(ν)	έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε- <b>μεν</b> έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε- <b>τε</b> έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε <b>-σαν</b>	ήρπά-κε-τ€

- The first perfect indicative active is a primary tense (211), and has primary active endings (202, 1). In the first person singular, the ending is dropped, and final a of the tense stem serves as an ending; in the third person singular, a is changed to ε (cf. 27, 2); in the third person plural, āσι(ν) is for α-νσι(ν), 558.
- 3 The first pluperfect indicative active is a secondary tense (211), and has secondary active endings (202, 1). In the singular, η, ης, ει are contractions of ε-α, ε-α-ε, ε-ε (cf. the first acrist, 27, 1, 2).
- 4 Most verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute followed by a liquid, are reduplicated in the perfect system by prefixing the initial consonant with ε: as, παιδεύω, πε-παίδευκα; γράφω, γέ-γραφα. (Cf. Latin cadō, ce-cidī; pellō, pe-pulī.) 231.

To avoid an unpleasant repetition of rough sounds, an initial rough mute is made smooth: as, θαυμάζω, wonder, τε-θαύμακα.

Most verbs beginning with two consonants (except a mute 2 followed by a liquid), with a double consonant (ψ, ξ, ζ), or with ρ, have syllabic augment (21, 4) in the perfect system: 1 as, στρατεύω, make war, ἐ-στράτευκα; ζητέω, seek, ἐ-ζήτηκα; ρίπτω, hurl, ἔ-ρρῖφα (1251).

Most verbs beginning with a short vowel or with a diphthong have temporal augment (21, 4, 5) in the perfect system: as, ἀρπάζω, ἥρπακα; αἰρέω, take, ἥρηκα.

The pluperfect indicative of verbs reduplicated in the 4 perfect has syllabic augment in addition to the reduplication: as, ξ-πε-παιδεύκη. The pluperfect of other verbs has the same augment as the perfect: as, ήρπακα, ἡρπάκη.

Α τ-mute (τδθ) before κ is dropped: as, ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἥρπα-κα. 5 Cf. 16, 6.

Instead of the first perfect and the first pluperfect indicative active ending in  $\kappa a$  and  $\kappa \eta$ , most verbs with stems ending in a  $\pi$ -mute ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ) or a  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ) have shorter forms, called the second perfect and the second pluperfect, ending in a and  $\eta$ , the preceding mute generally being made rough if not already rough: as,  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \omega$ ,  $\gamma \dot{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma \rho a \dot{\phi}$ -a.

When the present stem has ε, the second perfect stem generally has ο: 7 as, πέμπω, πέ-πομφ-α, 172. Learn the inflection. See the preface, xi.

The perfect infinitive active ends in (κ) έ-ναι (202, 3) (the 8 penult being accented by exception, 21, 1): as, πε-παιδευ-κέ-ναι, to have instructed; πε-πομφ-έ-ναι, δε-διωχ-έ-ναι, ήρπα-κέ-ναι.

to

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has ing

ЮП

pd

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The reduplication or the augment in the perfect is not confined to the indicative, but belongs also to all the other moods and to the participle. Cf. 21, 4.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

βίος, ου, life. biography, biology. έπι-βουλεύω, έπι-βουλεύσω, έπ-εβούλευσα, ἐπι-βεβούλευκα, with D., plot against. ἐπι-βουλή, 29, 1. 228.

κατ-άγω, κατ-άξω, 2 a. κατ-ήγαγον, 12 p. κατ-ήχα,<sup>2</sup> lead down, lead ката, down, аум (19, 1); cataract, catastrophe.

κατα-λείπω, κατα-λείψω, 2 a. κατέλιπον, 2 p. κατα-λέλοιπα, leave by putting down, leave behind.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, ἐκώλῦσα, κεκώλῦκα, hinder, prevent.

λίθος, ου, stone. lithograph, monolith.

νόμος, ου, law. economy, autonomv.

παίω, παίσω, ξπαισα, πέπαικα, strike. anapaest.

πάλιν, adv., back, again. palinode, palimpsest.

τελευτή, ης, end. teleology.

- 1.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ-λέλοιπα,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ ξ- $\dot{\epsilon}$ -λελοίπει. 2. δι-ηρπάκεμεν, δι-ηρπάκαμεν. 3. ἀπο-πεπόμφαμεν, ἀπ-ε-πεπόμφεμεν. 4. ἐστρατεύκει, έστράτευκεν, έστρατεύκη. 5. οὐ κατ-ήχαμεν, οὐ κατ- $\hat{\eta}$ χας,  $\hat{\epsilon}$  ἐπι- $\beta \epsilon \beta$ ούλευκας. 6. δι- $\eta \rho \pi$ άκεσαν, ἐπ- $\epsilon$ βεβουλεύκεσαν, ἀπο-λελοιπέναι. 7. διὰ δὲ τὸν πόλεμον τὰς γεφύρας λελύκασιν. 8. καὶ τοὺς νόμους εἰς λίθους γεγράφασιν. 9. τὸν δ' δ' άδελφὸν ἀποπέπομφε πάλιν ἐπὶ την άρχην. 10. βεβούλευκε γάρ ὁ Δαρείος τελευτην τοῦ πολέμου. ΙΙ. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος κατηχε<sup>2</sup> την στρατιάν. 12. ἔφασαν γὰρ τὸν στρατηγὸν κατηχέναι τὴν στρατιάν.
- 13. They had hindered, they have hindered. 3 have left behind, we had left behind. 15. They have written, you have struck. 16. To have plotted against, to have plundered, to have left behind. 17. He had not saved, he has hindered, you had abandoned. 18. We had loosed, they have left behind, you have led back. 19. They had left their arms behind. 20. The generals had not led

8 221.

<sup>1</sup> Reduplicated (áy-ay-).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For the accent, see 21, 1.

the allies back. 21. They had sent the horses into the market. 22. The allies have destroyed the bridge. 23. He said that the allies had destroyed the bridges.

## A Synopsis of the Indicative Active

instruct	make war	send	leave	plunder
παιδεύ-ω	στρατεύ-ω	ς πέμπ-∞	λείπ-ω	ရံρπάζω
i-παίδευ-ο-ν παιδεύ-σω	ἐ-στράτευ-ο-ν στρατεύ-σω	₹πεμπ-ο-ν πέμψω	ἔ-λειπ-ο-ν λείψω	ἥρπαζ <b>ο-ν</b> ἀρπά - <b>σω</b>
<b>ι</b> −παίδευ-σα	<b>ι</b> -στράτευ-σα	∛-πεμψα	₹-λιπ-ο- <b>ν</b>	$η$ ρ $\pi$ α - $\sigma$ α
πε-παίδευ-κα έ-πε-παιδεύ-κη	≟στράτευ-κα ≟στρατεύ-κη	πέ-πομφ-α ἐ-πε-πόμφ-η	λέ-λοιπ-α ἐ-λε-λοίπ-η	ήρπα -κα ήρπά -κη
e-we-waroco-kil	e-orpareo-kij	e-ne-noμφ-η	e-roe-roen-ij	ווא־ אוועןוי

Like παιδεύω: βουλεύω, επι-βουλεύω, κωλύω, συμ-βουλεύω.

" πέμπω: ἀπο-πέμπω, γράφω, διώκω, πράττω (πρᾶγ). 33, 6, 7.

" λείπω: ἀπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω, κατα-λείπω.

" ἀρπάζω: ἀθροίζω, δι-αρπάζω, πείθω.

#### XIV. THE FIRST DECLENSION

## Paroxytone and Properispomenon Feminine Nouns

Review 7, 2, 9, 1, 101, 23, 3, 25, 1, 2, 30, 2.

sight	house	country	village	opinion	trial	2
θέ <b>ā</b>	oikl <b>ā</b>	χώρα	κώμη	δόξα	πείρα	
$ heta \dot{f a}$ s $ heta \dot{f e}$ q	οἰκί <b>ās</b> οἰ <b>κίφ</b>	χώρ <b>ās</b> χώρ <b>φ</b>	κώμης κώμη	δόξη <b>ς</b> δόξη	πείρ <b>ās</b> πείρ <b>ạ</b>	
$ heta \dot{f a} {f v}$	οἰκί <b>αν</b> οἰκί <b>α</b>	$χώρ\overline{\mathbf{a}}νχώρ\overline{\mathbf{a}}$	κώμην κώμη	δόξ <b>αν</b> δόξ <b>α</b>	$\pi$ ε $\hat{\iota}$ ρ $\mathbf{a}$ ν $\pi$ ε $\hat{\iota}$ ρ $\mathbf{a}$	
θέ <b>αιν</b>	olkl <b>a.v</b>	χώρ <b>α</b> χώρ <b>αιν</b>	κώμ <b>α.»</b> κώμ <b>αι»</b>	δόξ <b>αιν</b>	πείρ <b>α.</b> πείρ <b>αιν</b>	
θέαι θεῶν θέαις	οίκί <b>αι</b> οίκιῶ <b>ν</b> οίκί <b>αις</b>	χῶραι χωρῶν χώραις	κῶμ <b>αι</b> κωμ <b>ῶν</b> κώμ <b>αις</b>	δόξ <b>αι</b> δοξῶν δόξαις	πείρ <b>αι</b> πειρ <b>ῶν</b> πείρ <b>αις</b>	
$ heta \epsilon ar{ extbf{a}}  extbf{s}$	oikl <b>ās</b>	χώρᾶς	κώμ <b>α</b> ς	δόξας	πείρ <b>ās</b>	

## Vocabulary and Exercises

äρχω, äρξω, ήρξα, with α., 1 begin, be first, rule. άρχή, 10, 1.
βία, ας, force; βία, adv., by force.
γνώμη, ης, opinion, purpose. gnomic.
δίκη, ης, justice. dicast.
δόξα, ης, opinion, expectation. orthodox.

ζώνη, ης, girdle, zone. zone. ἡμίρα, ας, day. ephemeral. θία, ας, sight. theatre. θύρα, ας, door. door. κρήνη, ης, spring. Hippocrene.
κόμη, ης, village.
μάχη, ης, battle. Telemachus, logomachy.
οἰκία, ας, house. economy.
πείρα, ας, trial. pirate.
πολλάκις, adv., many times, often.
polygon.
πύλη, ης, gate. Thermopylae.
χώρα, ας, country.
ώρα, ας, season, hour. hour.

- 1. πύλαι, ζώναις, πειρών. 2. κρήνη, ήμερών, δόξαι. 3. ὧραι, βία, γνώμαι. 4. καὶ ἐν τῆ μάχη ἦσαν οἱ σύμμαχοι. 5. τῆς χώρας ¹ δὲ ἄρχει ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κύρου. 6. καὶ καλὴ ἡ θέα ἦν. 7. καλαὶ μὲν γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ κῶμαι, καλαὶ δὲ αἱ οἰκίαι. 8. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη καλή. 9. διηρπάκασι γὰρ καὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὴν χώραν. 10. καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις πολλάκις θύουσι τοῖς θεοῖς.
- nouses, villages. 13. Of a gate, to a girdle, of a village.

  14. The girdles were in the house. 15. There were little villages in the country. 16. The doors of the houses were small. 17. The army is pillaging the country. 18. He suspects that the army is pillaging the villages of the country. 19. They will pillage the houses in the villages.

  20. They sent the girdles into the village.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The genitive is used with words meaning begin, rule, or lead.

#### XV. Ω-VERBS

## The Perfect and the Pluperfect Indicative Passive

Review 23, 3, 30, 2, 32, 1-4, 33, 1-4, 231, 1, 232, 1.

πεπαίδευμαι, I have been instructed; ἐπεπαιδεύμην, I had z been instructed:

instruct	take	instruct	take
πε-παίδευ-μαι	ἥρη-μαι	<i>ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-</i> μην	$\dot{\eta}$ $ ho\dot{\eta}$ -μην
πε-παίδευ-σαι	ἥρη-σαι	<b>ἐ-πε-</b> παίδευ- <b>σο</b>	<i>ἥρη-</i> σο
$\pi$ ε- $\pi$ αίδευ- $\tau$ αι	ἥρη-ται	<i>ἐ-πε-παίδευ-</i> το	ήρη-το
πε-παίδευ-σθον πε-παίδευ-σθον	ηρη- <b>σθον</b> ηρη- <b>σθον</b>	έ-πε-παίδευ-σθον έ-πε-παιδεύ-σθην	ขึ้∂ๆ- <b>σθ</b> ον ข่∂ή- <b>σθην</b>
πε-παιδεύ-μεθα πε-παίδευ-σθε	ήρή-μεθα ήρη-σθε	ẻ-πε-παιδεύ-μεθα ẻ-πε-παίδευ-σθε	ἡρή-μεθα ἥρη-σθε
$\pi e \pi a l \delta \epsilon v \cdot v \tau a i$	ηρη-ους ῆρη-νται	έ-πε-παίδευ- <b>ντο</b>	ηρη-υ σε ηρη-υ <b>τ</b> ο

The perfect indicative passive is a primary tense (211), and has primary passive endings (202, 1). The pluperfect indicative passive is a secondary tense (211), and has secondary passive endings (202, 1). Observe that the endings are added directly to the reduplicated verb stem (cf. the other tense stems, 203, 1).

The perfect infinitive passive ends in σθαι (202, 3), and is 3 accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, πε-παιδεθ-σθαι, to have been instructed; ἡρῆ-σθαι.

When the verb is passive, the agent is generally expressed 4 by the genitive with  $\dot{v}\pi\dot{o}$ , by; but, with the perfect or the pluperfect, it may be expressed by the dative alone: 2 as,

ύπὸ Κύρου Κύρφ } πεπαίδευνται, by Cyrus they have been instructed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The inflection of verbs with stems ending in a mute will be learned later (116, 1).

<sup>2</sup> As in Latin with the gerundive (cf. 116, 6).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

alpiw, alpήσω, 2 a. ellov, ήρηκα, ήρημαι, take, catch, seize; pass., be taken, be chosen. diacrosis, herosy. d-λήθεια, ās, truth. άν-, un- (39²); λάθρα, secretly.

έπι-βουλεύω, έπι-βουλεύσω, έπι-εβούλευσα, έπι-βεβούλευκα, έπι-βεβούλευμαι, with D., plot against. 228. θηρεύω, θηρεύσω, έθήρευσα, τεθήρευκα, hunt wild animals, hunt. θηρίου.

θηρίον, ου, wild animal, animal. Θύω, Θύσω, ἔθῦσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, sacrifice. λύω, λύσω, ἐλῦσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, loose, break, destroy. analysis. δλέθρος, ov, destruction. σῖγἡ, ἡς, silence; σῖγἡ, adv., in silence, silently. τότε, adv., then, at that time. ὑπό, prep., under:

With c., from under, at the hand of, by (= Latin ab with ablative).

With D., under.

With A., to a position under, under. Latin sub; hypodermic, hypothesis. 261. φόβος, ου, fear. φοβερός, 19, 1.

- 1. ἤρηνται, ἐπ-ε-βεβούλευντο, οὐ λέλυσαι. 2. ἐπι-βεβούλευσθε, τεθύσθαι, ἤρηντο. 3. ἐπι-βεβούλευσαι, ἐ-κεκώλῦτο, ἐ-τέθυντο. 4. τὰ δὲ θηρία ὑπὸ Κύρου τέθυται¹ ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ. 5. καὶ εἰς ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἀρετὴν
  ἐπεπαίδευντο οἱ φίλοι τοῦ Κύρου. 6. ἐλέλυτο¹ γὰρ
  τότε τὰ πλοῖα διὰ τὸν ὅλεθρον τῶν ἀγγέλων. 7. ἡ δὲ
  στρατιὰ κεκώλῦται τὴν χώραν διαρπάσαι.² 8. αἱ δὲ
  γέφῦραι τῆ στρατιὰ σῖγῆ λέλυνται. 9. διὰ φόβον
  δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐ λέλυται ἡ γέφῦρα.
- ro. He has been plotted against, they have been plotted against, you have been chosen. 11. They have been sacrificed, to have been advised, he has been chosen. 12. We have been chosen, he had been plotted against, to have been broken. 13. The animal has been sacrificed by the army.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 15<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> from pillaging.

14. The generals have been hindered from collecting 1 an army. 15. He says that the bridges have been destroyed by the army. 16. Through fear the wild animals had not been loosed. 17. The roads have not been destroyed by Cyrus.

#### XVI. THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

## Adjectives; the Attributive Position

Review 18, r, 23, 2, 3, 30, r, 2, 35, 2, 141, 6.

Learn the inflection of aξιος, worth, and δηλος, evident, 151, 2.

Adjectives may, like nouns, be accented on any one of the last three 2 syllables. Compound adjectives generally have recessive accent and only two endings, the feminine being like the masculine: as, άν-αρίθμητος, ον, innumerable.<sup>2</sup>

An adjective that follows the article is said to be in the 3 attributive position: as,

(1) normal ή Ἑλληνική κόμη, the Greek village.

A noun with the article may be followed by the article with an adjective: as,

(2) Formal ή κώμη ή Έλληνική, the Greek village.

A noun without the article may be followed by the article with an 5 adjective: as, κωμη ή Ελληνική

(3) Informal (Inno. of pikpol, horses of the small kind)

In like manner almost any word or phrase may stand in 6 the attributive position: as,

οί Κύρου φίλοι, Cyrus's friends.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> άθροῖσαι. <sup>2</sup> άν-, not, άριθμός, number. άν- privative (ά- before consonants) is kindred to Latin in- and to English un-; anæsthetic, insecure, unkind.

ol tote averous, the men of that time. έν τη των συμμάχων στρατιά, in the allies' army. τά βασίλεια τὰ ἐν τῆ Κιλικία, the palace in Cilicia. στρατιά ή Κύρου, an army belonging to Cyrus.

The article is often used with an attributive without a noun: as. T

> oi τότε, the men of that time. ol έν τη άγορα, those in the market.

When an adjective is used with a noun that has the article, but does not follow the article (39,3), the adjective is said to be in the predicate position; that is, it forms a part of the predicate: as,

> ή κώμη καλή, the VILLAGE is (or was) beautiful. καλή ή κώμη, the village is (or was) ΒΕΛυΤΙΡΟΙ.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

υ ä-δικος, ον, unjust. δίκη, 36, I.

 α-θυμος, ον, dispirited. θυμός, spirit, √ δύσ-πορος, ον, hard to pass over. courage.

∨ά-μήχανος, or, impracticable. mechanic, machine.

γάν-αρίθμητος, ov, innumerable. άριθμός, number; arithmetic.

Lation, a, ov, worth, worthy of. axiom.

\ a-melpos,ov, inexperienced. melpa, 36,1. d-mople, as, difficulty, want, lack. ă-πορος.

v a-πορος, ov, impassable. πορεύομαι. go forward; Bosporus, Oxford.

, a-σιτος, ον, without food. σιτος, 31, 1. ά-φύλακτος, ov, unguarded.

λακή, 10, 1.

V Seξios, a, ov, right; ev Seξia, on the right. dexterous.

δήλος, η, ον, evident.

δύσ-, hard, a-woρos; dyspepsia.

έπιτήδειος, α, ov, suitable, convenient: neut. pl., emitheea, provisions.

ей-тороз, ov, easy to pass over. ed. adv., well, a-wopos; eulogy, euphemism, euphony.

ό, ἡ, τό, definite article, the; ὁ δέ, but he, and he; & per . . . & &, the one . . . the other; of per . . . of be, some . . . others.

δρθιος, a, ov, straight up, steep. 868, straight; orthodoxy.

πατρώος, α, ov, ancestral. patriarch. πρό-θυμος, ον, eager, zealous. πρό, before, &-Oupos.

φίλιος, ā, ov, friendly. φίλος, 31, I.

1. ἡ δὲ ὁδὸς ἄπορος ἢν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἄθῦμος. 2. καὶ τ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων¹ οὐκ ἢν ἀπορία. 3. τὰ δὲ ἐπιτήδεια τὰ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἀρπάζουσιν. 4. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πατρῷας ἀρχῆς πέμψει δῶρα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 5. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ἢσαν φίλιαι κῶμαι μεσταὶ οἴνου.¹ 6. αἱ ὁδοὶ δὲ αἱ εἰς τὰς κώμας εὖποροι ἢσαν. 7. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πρόθῦμοι ἢσαν, οἱ δὲ ἄθῦμοι. 8. ὁ μὲν οὖν ποταμὸς ἐν δεξιᾳ ἢν, ἡ δὲ όδὸς ὀρθία. 9. ὁ δὲ ἀναρίθμητον στρατιὰν πέμψει. 10. ἡ δὲ πάροδος ἡ εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἢν ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος στρατιᾳ. 11. καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἄγγελοι φίλιοι ἢσαν τοῖς συμμάχοις.² 12. ἐνταῦθα ἢσαν οἱ ποταμοὶ δύσποροι.

13. The captains of Clearchus were inexperienced. 14. The 2 unjust (men) will persuade the messenger. 15. The allies of Cyrus will plunder the Persian camp. 16. The (men) in the village were friendly to the generals.<sup>2</sup> 17. The Greek generals were zealous. 18. The allies will not plunder the unguarded yillages. 19. At that time the river was impassable, and the army without food. 20. Were the Greek allies dispirited? 21. The rivers of the country were easy to cross. 22. The camp of the allies was full of provisions.<sup>1</sup>

1 194

2 171.



AT THE FOUNTAIN CALLIERHOE

#### XVII. Q-VERBS

The Present, the Imperfect, the First Aorist, and the First Future
Indicative Passive

Review 21, 4, 5, 23, 3, 27, 4, 28, 2, 3, 37, 1-4, 203, 1, 231, 2, 232, 2.

- Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative passive, παιδεύομαι, I am being instructed, ἐπαιδευόμην, I was being instructed, 168.
- The present indicative passive is a primary tense (211), and has primary passive endings (202, 1). The imperfect indicative passive is a secondary tense (211), and has augment (21, 4) and secondary passive endings (202, 1).
- 3 Learn the inflection of the first aorist and the first future indicative passive, ἐπαιδεύθην, I was instructed, παιδευθήσομαι, I shall be instructed, 174.
- 4 The first agrist indicative passive is a secondary tense (211) and has augment (21,4); its endings are secondary, but active (202, 1). The first future indicative passive is a primary tense (211), and has primary passive endings (202, 1).
- 5 Before the rough mute θ, a π-mute (π β φ) or a κ-mute (κ γ χ) must be rough; a τ-mute (τ δ θ) becomes σ: as, πέμπω, ἐπίμφ-θην; διώκω, ἐδιώχ-θην; ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἡρπάσ-θην.
- 6 Like the first aorist and the first future indicative passive are inflected the second aorist and the second future indicative passive, ἐκόπην, I was cut, 174, κοπήσομαι, I shall be cut. Learn the inflection.
- 7 The infinitive passive is formed by adding σθαι (202, 3) to the stem: as, παιδεύ-ε-σθαι, to keep being instructed; παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι, shall or will be instructed; but the acrist infinitive passive has the active ending ναι (202, 3), and is accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, παιδευ-θή-ναι, to be instructed, to have been instructed; κοπ-ή-ναι.

The following tenses of the indicative constitute the principal parts of a verb: present active, future active (or middle), aorist active, perfect active, perfect middle or passive, aorist passive: <sup>1</sup> as, παιδεύ-ω, παιδεύ-σω, ἐ-παίδευ-σα, πε-παίδευ-κα, πε-παίδευ-μαι, ἐ-παιδεύ-θην.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

ά-τιμάζω (ά-τιμαδ), ά-τιμάσω, ή-τιμασα, ή-τιμακα, ή-τιμασμαι,<sup>2</sup> ή-τιμάσθην, dishonor. άν-, un- (39<sup>2</sup>), τιμή, honor. atimy, timocracy. 212, 1, 3.

ἐκ-πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ), ἐκ-πλήξω, ἐξ-ἐπληξα, 2 p. ἐκ-πέπληγα, ἐκ-πέπληγμαι, $^2$  2 a. ἐξ-επλάγην, strike out of your senses, amaze. ἐξ, 12, 3; apoplexy. 211, 5, 6.

ήδίως, adv., gladly. Latin suāvis; sweet. 261, 881.

κατα-κόπτω (κοπ), κατα-κόψω, καταέκοψα, 2 p. κατα-κέκοφα, κατα-κέκομμαι, 2 2 a. κατ-εκόπην, cut down, slay. comma, apocope. 211, 1, 3. λύω, λύσω, Έλῦσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ελύθην, loose. analysis. 209, 1, 2. πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, 2 p. πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι,² ἐπείσθην, with A., persuade; pass., be persuaded, obey (with D.). 210, 4, 5.

πράττω (πραγ), πράξω, ἐπραξα, 2 p. πέπραχα or πέπραγα, πέπραγμαι,<sup>2</sup> ξ-πράχθην, do. pragmatic, practice. 212, 1, 2.

πρό2, prep., face to face, opposite, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile:

With G., from a position facing, before.

With D., facing, before.

With A., to a position facing, before, against. proselyte. 221, 1. τέκνον, ου, child.

is, proclitic conj. adv., as, when.

1. λύεται, έ-λείφθη, έ-πείσθη. 2. πρ $\bar{\alpha}$ χθήσεται, κατ- 3 ε-κόπη, έξ-ε-πλάγησαν. 3. ἀτ $\bar{\alpha}$ μάζεσθαι, κατα-κοπ $\hat{\alpha}$ ναι, πρ $\bar{\alpha}$ χθ $\hat{\alpha}$ ναι. 4. κατ-ε-κόπτετο, κατα-κόπτεται, κατ-ε-κό-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Many verbs are defective and irregular. Hereafter the vocabularies will contain such principal parts as are found in Attic prose, and they are to be learned by heart. Knowing the principal parts of a verb, we are able to inflect it throughout. 

<sup>2</sup> A  $\pi$ -mute ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes  $\mu$ ; a  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes or remains  $\gamma$ ; a  $\tau$ -mute ( $\tau \delta \theta$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes  $\sigma$ .

3

πημεν. 5. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο. 6. καὶ κατεκόπησαν, ὡς ἐλέγετο,¹ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων. 7. καὶ ἐλέγοντο ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καταλειφθῆναι. 8. εἰ δὲ ἡθροίσθη στρατιά, αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ἐλύθησαν. 9. εἰ δὲ μὴ ἡθροίσθησαν αἱ στρατιαί, αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐλύθησαν. 10. καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπέμφθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κύρου. 11. τὰ δὲ τέκνα εἰς ἀλήθειαν ἐπαιδεύετο. 12. ἡ μὲν γὰρ κώμη ἡ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ διηρπάσθη, ἡ δὲ γέφῦρα ἐλύθη.

13. He was amazed, they are being dishonored, he was left behind. 14. They were persuaded, he was being dishonored, he is being persuaded. 15. They were being slain, he was dishonored, they were amazed. 16. The messenger was dishonored. 17. He is said to have been dishonored by the generals. 18. The messengers will be left behind. 19. The allies were being sent by the general. 20. The villages were pillaged by the Greek army. 21. The general gladly obeyed. 22. The country was not pillaged.

Some Principal Parts					
παιδεύ-ω	πέμπ -ω	λείπ-ω	άρπάζω	κόπ-τω	
παιδεύ-σω	πέμψω	λείψω	άρπά -σω	κόψω	
<b>ι</b> −παίδευ-σα	₹-πεμψα	<b>₹</b> -λιπ-ο-ν	ήρπα -σα	<b>Е</b> коψа	
<b>πε</b> -παί δευ-κα	$\pi \ell \pi o \mu \phi a$	λέ-λοιπ-α	ήρπα -κα	Kt-KOO-a	
πε-παίδευ-μαι	$\pi \epsilon \pi \epsilon \mu$ - $\mu$ ar <sup>2</sup>	$\lambda$ έ- $\lambda$ ει $\mu$ - $\mu$ αι	ήρπασ-μαι	κ <del>ί</del> -κομ-μαι	
<del>ι</del> παιδεύ-θη-ν	<b>ἐ−</b> πέμφ-θη-ν	-λείφ-θη-ν	ήρπάσ-θη-ν	<b>ἐ</b> −κόπ−η−ν	

Like παιδεύω: βουλεύω, έπι-βουλεύω, κωλύω, συμ-βουλεύω.

" πέμπω: ἀπο-πέμπω, πράττω (πραγ). 33, 6, 7, 432.

" λείπω: ἀπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω, κατα-λείπω.

" ἀρπάζω: ἀθροίζω, ἀ-τιμάζω, δι-αρπάζω, πείθω.

" κόπτω: ἀπο-κόπτω, cut off, ἐκ-κόπτω, cut out, κατα-κόπτω.

<sup>1</sup> as was repeatedly said. 2 For πέ-πεμμ-μαι (for πέ-πεμπ-μαι). Cf. 722.

## \$ <sup>5</sup>,

#### XVIII. THE FIRST DECLENSION

### Masculine Nouns

Review  $6^2$ , 7, 2-4, 9, 1, 23, 3, 25, 2, 30, 2, 35, 2.

Masculine nouns of the first declension end in  $\overline{a}s$  after  $\epsilon$ , r  $\iota$ , or  $\rho$ ; otherwise, in  $\eta s$ .

Learn the inflection of the masculine nouns at 145, 2.

Masculine nouns of the first declension differ from feminine nouns of the first declension in three particulars:

- The nominative singular ends in as or in ηs.<sup>1</sup>
- 2. The genitive singular ends in ou.2
- 3. Nouns ending in the have the vocative singular ending in a short. So also Hépons, Persian, Hépons. 20 0200 temperation ~ ~ 5

## Vocabulary and Exercises

\*Aβροκόμᾶε, α, Abrocomas, a commander in the Persian army.

Abyvaios, ou, Athenian.

άλλά, conj., but, strongly adversative. 'Αρταξέρξης, ou, Artaxerxes, son of Darius, and king of Persia.

Γωβρύας, α or ou, Gobryas, a commander in the Persian army.

ξ, indeclinable, six. Latin sex. 261. Εὐφράτης, ου, Euphrates.

κωμ-άρχης, ου, village chief. κώμη (36, 1), άρχή (10, 1).

κωμήτης, ου, villager. κώμη, 36, 1. Μαρσύᾶς, ου, Marsyas, a satyr.

Misas, ov, Midas, a mythical king.

όπλίτης, ου, hoplite, a heavy-armed foot soldier. ὅπλον, 31, 1.

'Ορόντας, α or ου, Orontas, a Persian noble, a traitor in Cyrus's army.

παρασάγγης, ου, parasang, a Persian road measure of about 3½ miles.

πελταστής, ου, peltast, a light-armed foot soldier, with spear and shield. πέλτη, shield.

πλησίον, adv., near.

σατράπης, ου, satrap, governor of a Persian province.

στρατιώτης, ου, soldier. στρατιά, 8, 1. τοξότης, ου, bowman, a light-armed foot soldier. τόξον, 31, 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Foreign names often end in ās not preceded by ε, ι, or ρ. <sup>2</sup> Some foreign names have the genitive singular ending in ā; others have ου; and some have both forms: as, 'Αβροκόμās, 'Αβροκόμā; Μαρσύās, Μαρσύου; 'Ορόντās, 'Ορόντā or 'Ορόντου.

- 1. 'Αβροκόμας δὲ καὶ Γωβρύας ἐν τῆ στρατιᾳ τῆ Περσικῆ ἦσαν. 2. ὁ μὲν οὖν κωμάρχης καὶ οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι ἐν τῆ μάχη ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ κωμῆται οὖ.¹ 3. καὶ ἐκ τῆς κώμης πέμψομεν τοὺς κωμήτας μὲν οὖ,¹ ἀλλὰ τὸν κωμάρχην. 4. πλησίον γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἱ τοξόται καὶ οἱ ὁπλῖται. 5. οὐκ ἦσαν πελτασταὶ ἐν τῆ κώμη; 6. ἔξ δὲ παρασάγγαι ἦσαν τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. 7. τότε δὲ ἦσαν παρὰ 'Αρταξέρξη στρατιῶται. 8. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς κωμήτας ἔπεμψε τοὺς ὁπλίτας. 9. οἱ μὲν γὰρ διαρπάσουσι τὰς τοῦ σατράπου κώμας, οἱ δὲ λύσουσι τὰς πλησίον ' γεφύρας. 10. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη ἡ Μίδου. 11. καὶ ἐπὶ τῆ κρήνη λέγεται Μίδας Μαρσύαν θηρεῦσαι.
- 12. Cyrus was the brother of Artaxerxes. 13. Six bowmen were with  $(\pi a \rho a)$  the villagers. 14. The soldiers of the satraps were not brave. 15. Were the hoplites of Orontas in the village? 16. The village chief will send the bowmen into the neighboring 2 village. 17. Abrocomas will not send soldiers against Cyrus. 18. Will the satraps destroy the arms of the peltasts? 19. The soldiers and the villagers were near. 20. The arms of the soldiers were in the tents of the hoplites.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> At the end of a clause, the proclitic of is accented and does not add  $\kappa(\chi)$  before vowels (12, 3).

<sup>2</sup> 39, 6.





An Attic Twelve-cent Piece

#### XIX. PRONOUNS

## The Intensive and Demonstrative Pronouns

Review 7, 4, 30, 2, 151, 1, 2, 164, 1, 231, 3, 232, 3.

Learn the inflection of aὐτός, self, oὖτος, this, the afore- said, ὅδε, this, the following, and ἐκεῖνος, that, 166, 1, 2.

αύτός and ἐκείνος are inflected like ἀγαθός and δήλος, except that the 2 neuter singular has αύτό and ἐκείνο instead of αὐτόν (used rarely) and ἐκείνον. There is no vocative.

**884** is inflected like the article + **84** (enclitic, 3, 3). The proclitic forms 3 of the article  $(\mathbf{6}, \dot{\eta}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{4})$  receive the acute from **84**. The other forms of the article have their regular accent, 164,  $\mathbf{x}$ .

outos has the same endings as autos and excises; has the rough breathing in the same cases as the article  $(\delta, \dot{\eta}, oi, oi)$ ; has the form out or tout before an o-sound  $(o, \omega, oi, ou, \omega)$ , and the form out or taut before an a-sound or an e-sound  $(a, \eta, a, \eta)$ .

aὐτόs always has the smooth breathing and an accented ultima; οὖτος 5 never has either.

The intensive pronoun αὐτός has three uses:

1. In the attributive position (39, 3), αὐτός means same: as,

 $\hat{\eta}$  a vir $\hat{\eta}$  or paris,  $\hat{\eta}$  or paris,  $\hat{\eta}$  or the same army.

2. Not in the attributive position, but agreeing with some word expressed or implied (in the nominative case, it always agrees with the subject), airos adds emphasis, like Latin ipse, and means self: as,

ή στρατιά αὐτή, αὐτή ή στρατιά, αὐτοι παιδεύομεν, we ourselves instruct.

3. Not in the attributive position, and not agreeing with any word 8 expressed or implied,  $air \acute{\sigma}_5$  is an unemphatic personal pronoun (never so used in the nominative case,  $48^{\circ}$ ), and means him, her, it: as,

i στρατιά αύτού, his army.
παιδεύομεν αὐτούς, we instruct them.
Τη αυτη ημέρα Κύρς, αυτος είθεν αυτους
On the same day Cyrus himself saw them

trapopur

## ι ούτος, ὅδε, and ἐκεῖνος have two uses:

1. As attributive adjectives, but standing in the predicate position (40, 2): as,

αύτη ή στρατιά, ή στρατιά αύτη, ήδε ή στρατιά, ή στρατιά ήδε, † στρατιά ήδε, † έκείνη ή στρατιά, ή στρατιά έκείνη, † στρατιά έκείνη,

## 2. As demonstrative pronouns: 2 as,

λέγει ταῦτα, he says these things (speech ended).

Μίγει τάδε, he speaks as follows (speech to begin).

οῦτοι ἐν τῆ στρατιῷ ἦσαν, these men were in the army (persons already mentioned).

οἱ ἐκείνου στρατιῶται, μις soldiers (person at a distance).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άγοράζω (άγοραδ), άγοράσομαι (50, 1), ήγόρασα, ήγόρακα, ήγόρασμαι,<sup>8</sup> ήγοράσθην, go to market, buy. άγορά, 8, 1. 212, 1, 3.

&λλος, η, ο, other, inflected like excress, 47, 2. Latin alius; allopathy.

αὐτός, ή, ό, self. autocrat, autobiography.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, that.

8-δε, ή-δε, τό-δε, this, the following. δδε, 12, 3.

ούτος, αυτη, τουτο, this, the aforesaid. ουτως, 12, 3.

συμ-πράττω (πράγ), συμ-πράξω, συνέπράξα, 2 p. συμ-πέπράχα or συμπέπράγα, συμ-πέπράγμαι,<sup>8</sup> συνεπράχθην, with a. of thing and d. of person, do a thing with a person, help do. πράττω, 43, 2, 212, 1, 2.

¹ Greek does not need an unemphatic personal pronoun in the nominative case because such is contained in the endings of the verb, as in Latin: as, παιδεύ-ω, I instruct, παιδεύ-ω, he instructs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For lack of suitable words in English, these pronouns are often translated as emphatic personal pronouns, he, she, or it (cf. adves, 47,8). \*43<sup>2</sup>.

- 1. τῆς αὐτῆς στρατιᾶς, τῆ στρατιᾶ αὐτῆ. 2. τῶν στρα- 1 τηγῶν τούτων, τοῖσδε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 3. ἐκείνης τῆς μάχης, ταύτη τῆ χώρα. 4. αὐτὸς παιδεύσει, αὐτοὶ ἐπαίδευον. 5. ταῦτα¹ ἔλεξεν οῦτος. 6. καὶ πείθει Κῦρον αὐτόν. 7. οῦτος ὁ στρατιώτης ἔλεξε τάδε. 8. ἐκ τούτων¹ τῶν κωμῶν ἠγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. 9. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ συνεβούλευσαν αὐτοῖς² τάδε. 10. ἐν δὲ τῆ ἀγορᾶ ταύτη ἦν ὁ Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ.³ 11. καὶ ἔπραττον οὖτως οὖτοι. 12. ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ.⁴ 13. συνεβουλεύετε δὲ αὐτοῖς² τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα.⁵ 14. οῦτοι¹ συνέπραξαν αὐτῷ ταῦτα.
- 15. For this battle, of the same battles. 16. Of the soldier himself, of those soldiers. 17. For the generals themselves, to the same general. 18. We ourselves instructed, you yourselves will instruct. 19. This man<sup>6</sup> spoke as follows. 20. Of these countries these men<sup>6</sup> were satraps. 21. This general trusted Cyrus.<sup>4</sup> 22. The general himself sent the peltasts into these villages. 23. In this country were Clearchus and his men.<sup>8</sup> 24. The road into that country was impracticable. 25. The soldiers themselves trusted this general.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Generally no connective is used when the sentence begins with a form of οὖτος. 2 228. 8 οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, those with him, his men; 40, r. 4 171. 5 this same thing. Greek sometimes uses the plural where English uses the singular. 6 Omit.



THE PELTAST

#### XX. O-VERBS

#### The Middle Voice

Review 37, 1-4, 42, 1-7, 44, 2-3, 203, 1.

- r Besides the active and the passive voice, Greek has a middle voice. The middle voice has three uses:
  - The subject acts directly on himself: as, παύω αὐτόν, I stop ḥim. παύομαι, I stop myself, I cease.¹
  - παίω αύτόν, I stop ḥim. παίομαι, I stop myself, I cease.
     The subject acts indirectly for himself: as,
  - 3. The subject acts from his own resources: as,

    παρέχω άγοράν, I furnish a market. παρέχομαι άγοράν, I contribute

    a market.
- In inflection, the middle voice does not differ from the passive except in the future and the acrist.
- 3 Learn the inflection of the future and the first aorist indicative middle, παιδεύσομαι, I shall instruct myself, 169, ἐπαιδευσάμην, I instructed myself, 170.
- 4 The future middle is a primary tense, and has primary middle endings (202, r). The agrist middle is a secondary tense, and has secondary middle endings (202, r).
- 5 The infinitive middle is formed by adding σθαι to the stem: sas, παιδεύ-σε-σθαι, shall or will instruct yourself, παι-δεύ-σα-σθαι, to instruct yourself, to have instructed yourself.
- The second agrist indicative middle is inflected like the imperfect: as, λείπ-ο-μαι, I leave for myself, imperfect ε-λειπ-ό-μην, second agrist ε-λιπ-ό-μην, 171. Learn the inflection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. "The lake bathes the foot of the mountain," "He bathes in the lake." <sup>2</sup> Cf. "He will rent a house in town if he can rent his country house to somebody else." <sup>8</sup> Cf. 42, 7. 202, 3. <sup>4</sup> Cf. 27, 4.

The second agrist infinitive middle (50,5), is accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as,  $\lambda \iota \pi - \ell - \sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ , to leave for yourself, to have left for yourself.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

- dγοράζω (dγοραδ), go to market, buy; mid., buy for yourself. 48, 3.
- + βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, έβούλευσα, βεβούλευκα, βεβούλευμαι, έβουλεύθην, counsel; mid., counsel with yourself, plan. βουλή, 10, 1.
- βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βιβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, pass. dep., will, wish. Latin volö. 207, 1, 3.
- γίγνομαι (γεν), γενήσομαι, 2 a. έγενόμην, 2 p. γέγονα, γεγένημαι, mid. dep., 1 be born, become, be, etc., the shade of meaning depending upon the connection. Latin gigno, genus. 207, 1, 4. δή, postpos. adv., now, to be sure. ήδη, adv., already, now.
  - µета́, prep., among:
    With g., in common with. with.

- With A., with, after. metaphor. μετα-πέμπω, send among to get; mid., send for, send after, summon. 209, 1, 4.
- δπως, conj. adv., how.
- γπαύω, παύσω, ἐπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην, make stop; mid., stop yourself, cease. pause, pose. Πισίδαι, ῶν, the Pisidians.
- πορεύω, make go; πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην, pass. dep., advance. ά-πορος, 40, 3.
  - στρατεύω, conduct a campaign, make war; mid., serve, march. στρατιά, 8, 1.
- συμ-βουλεύω, with D. of person and A. of thing, plan with, advise; mid., consult with a person about a thing.<sup>2</sup>
- 1. ἀρπάζεσθαι, βουλεύσασθαι, γενέσθαι. 2. ἢγορά- 3 σαντο, πορεύσεται, ἐ-στρατεύετο. 3. ἐ-βούλου, ἐ-βουλεύσω, στρατεύσει. 4. καὶ εἰς Πἰσίδας ἐβούλετο στρατεύεσθαι. 5. συμβουλεύσεται δὲ αὐτῷ. 6. καὶ ἐκέ-λευσε τούτους σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι. 7. Κῦρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 8. βουλεύεται δὲ ὅπως

Some verbs are deponent, as in Latin. They are called middle or passive deponents according to the form of the acrist.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Active, give advice to; middle, get advice from.

ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν πορεύσεται. 9. ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ οὖτοι οἱ σύμμαχοι μετὰ τοῦ Κλεάρχου. 10. καὶ οὐ νομίζει τοὺς στρατιώτας ἦδη ἀγοράσασθαι. 11. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐπορεύοντο ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν. 12. ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο ² τῶν στρατιωτῶν. 13. παύσεται δ' οὖν τοῦ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον πολέμου. ἱ4. εἰ δὲ μὴ τοῦ πολέμου ἐπαύσαντο, τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλῦσαν.

15. To buy for yourself, to march, to keep planning.
16. They will cease, you were planning, we wish.
17. To be advancing, shall or will advance, to advance.
18. They wish to keep marching with the generals.
19. He consulted with the allies.
20. Now (οῦν) he himself was marching into this country.
21. They think that Cyrus is advancing.
22. You ceased from that war. 23. We think that the allies will cease from the war.
24. They plan how they shall march into the same villages.
25. When the enumeration had been made (ἐπεὶ . . . ἐγένετο), he marched on the village.
26. They said that the enumeration was made in this country.

Read 131, r.

3

# XXI. THE THIRD DECLENSION

#### II-mute and K-mute Stems

Review 4, 3, 5, 6<sup>2</sup>, 6<sup>8</sup>, 16, 4, 5, 21, 2, 3, 30, 2, 141, 8, 231, 4, 232, 4.

The third or consonant declension includes nouns of all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The aorist indicative introduced by the English pluperfect.

<sup>2</sup> was made (cf. sentence 25).

<sup>8</sup> 39, 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The genitive is used with words expressing source or separation, like the ablative in Latin (cf. 19<sup>4</sup>).

<sup>5</sup> 15, 1.

<sup>6</sup> 40acay (21, 6).

<sup>7</sup> 28, 3.

genders (141,8). Nouns with stems ending in a  $\pi$ -mute or a  $\kappa$ -mute are never neuter:

thief	guard	phalanx	canal	king
κλώψ <sup>1</sup>	φύλαξ <sup>1</sup>	φάλαγξ <sup>2</sup>	διώρυξ <sup>2</sup>	rēx
κλωπ- <b>ός</b>	φύλακ- <b>ος</b>	φάλαγγ- <b>ος</b>	διώρυχ- <b>ος</b>	rēg-is
κλωπ- <b>ί</b>	φύλακ-ι	φάλαγγ- <b>ι</b>	διώρυχ-ι	rēg-I
κλώπ- <b>α</b>	φύλακ- <b>α</b>	φάλαγγ- <b>α</b>	διώρυχ-α	rēg-em
κλώψ	φύλαξ	φάλαγξ	διώρυξ	rēx
κλώπ-ε	φύλακ-ε	φάλαγγ- <b>ι</b>	διώρυχ <b>-ε</b>	
κλωπ- <b>οໂ</b> γ	φυλάκ-οι <b>ν</b>	φαλάγγ- <b>οιν</b>	διωρύχ <b>-οιν</b>	
κλῶπ- <b>∈ς</b>	φύλακ-ες	φάλαγ <b>γ-ες</b>	διώρυχ- <b>ες</b>	rēg <b>-ēs</b>
κλωπ-ῶ <b>ν</b>	φυλάκ- <b>ων</b>	φαλάγγ- <b>ων</b>	διωρύχ-ω <b>ν</b>	rēg <b>-um</b>
κλωψڵ(ν) <sup>8</sup>	φύλαξι(ν)	φάλαγξι(ν)	διώρυξι(ν)	rēg <b>-ibus</b>
κλῶπ-α <b>ς</b>	φύλακ- <b>ας</b>	φάλαγγ- <b>ας</b>	διώρυχ-ας	rēg <b>-ēs</b>

The stem may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive  ${\bf r}$  singular.

The nominative singular is formed by adding  $\epsilon$  to the stem:  $\kappa\lambda\omega\psi$  is 2 for  $\kappa\lambda\omega\pi$ -s,  $\phi\omega\lambda\omega\xi$  for  $\phi\omega\lambda\omega\kappa$ -s,  $\phi\omega\lambda\omega\xi$  for  $\phi\omega\lambda\omega\gamma$ -s,  $\delta\omega\omega\nu\xi$  for  $\delta\omega\omega\nu\chi$ -s, and rex for reg-s; in the dative plural,  $\kappa\lambda\omega\psi\iota(\nu)$  is for  $\kappa\lambda\omega\pi$ - $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ , etc., 16, 4, 5.

The vocative singular of most nouns with stems ending in a mute is 3 like the nominative.

Nouns of the third declension with monosyllabic stems are accented 4 on the ultima in the genitive and the dative of all numbers: as,  $\kappa\lambda\omega\psi$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\omega\pi\hat{\omega}\nu$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Masculine. <sup>2</sup> Feminine. <sup>8</sup> y-movable (202<sup>2</sup>). <sup>4</sup> The endings of y and  $\hat{w}y$  are circumflexed.



A FIFTY-OARED SHIP

I

# Vocabulary and Exercises

γυνή, γυναικός, <sup>1</sup> ή, woman. misogyny. δια-κόπτω, cut through, cut in two. κατα-κόπτω, 43, 2. δια-τρίβω (τριβ), δια-τρίψω, δι-έτριψα, 2 p. δια-τέτριψα, δια-τέτριμαι, <sup>2</sup> 2 a. δι-ετρίβην, rub through, waste, delay. diatribe. 210, 1, 2. δι-ώρυξ, υχος, ή, ditch, canal. Δόλοψ, οπος, δ, Dolopian.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, Thracian. ἰκανός, ή, όν, sufficient, able.
Κίλιξ, ικος, ὁ, Cilician. κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, thief. κλέπτω, 16, 4. φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, phalanx. φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, guard. φυλακή, 10, 1. φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, 2 p. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι,<sup>8</sup> ἐφυλάχθην, guard. φύλαξ. 212, 1, 2.

- 1. Δόλοπι, Δόλοψι, Θρακῶν.
   2. φυλάκων, κλωπῶν, τῆ φάλαγγι.
   3. διώρυξι στεναῖς, φάλαγγι Ἑλληνικῆ.
   4. οἱ δὲ Δόλοπες διέκοψαν τὴν φάλαγγα.
   5. καὶ τὰς σκηνὰς οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον.
   6. καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψαν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φύλακας.
   7. ταύτᾶς τὰς κώμᾶς ἐκλείψουσιν οἱ φύλακες.
   8. ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἡμέρᾶν τοὐ διατρίβει ὁ κλώψ.
   9. ἔφη δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτᾶς κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν φυλάκων.
   10. οὖτοι οἱ Θρᾶκες ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττειν.
   11. τούτους ἐκέλευσε φυλάξαι τὰς γυναῖκας.
- 3 12. To the guards, of the small phalanx. 13. Of the narrow canals, for the brave Thracians. 14. Of Dolopians, to thieves, for the guard. 15. The guards abandoned the villages. 16. The phalanx was cut in two. 17. The Thracians did not delay. 18. The soldiers will guard the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> γυνή is inflected as follows: γυνή, γυναικ-ός, γυναικ-ί, γυναίκ-α, γύναι; γυναίκ-ε, γυναικ-οῦν; γυναίκ-ες, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναίκ-ας. <sup>2</sup> For διατέ-τρῖβ-μαι  $(43^2)$ . <sup>3</sup> For πε-φύλακ-μαι  $(43^2)$ . <sup>4</sup> The accusative is used to express extent of time or of space, as in Latin (cf.  $102^2$ ,  $78^3$ ).

villages of the Cilicians. 19. These guards were slain by the Thracians. 20. The canals of the country were not impassable. 21. The soldier was able to guard this thief.

Read 131, 2.

#### XXII. THE THIRD DECLENSION

#### T-mute Stems

Review 4, 3, 6<sup>2</sup>, 6<sup>8</sup>, 16, 6, 21, 2, 3, 30, 2, 141, 8.

Learn the inflection of νύξ, night, ἐλπίς, hope, ὄρνῖς, bird, τ ἄρμα, chariot, γέρων, old man, and γίγᾶς, giant, 148, τ.

In the nominative singular,  $\nu i\xi$  ( $\nu i\kappa$ -s) is for  $\nu i\kappa \tau$ -s (cf. Latin nox for 2 noct-s),  $i\lambda\pi is$  for  $i\lambda\pi i\delta$ -s (cf. Latin lapis for lapid-s),  $\delta\rho\nu is$  for  $\delta\rho\nu i\delta$ -s,  $\delta\rho\mu\alpha$  for  $\delta\rho\mu\alpha\tau^1$  (cf. Latin caput), and  $\gamma i\gamma is$  for  $\gamma i\gamma\alpha\nu\tau$ -s (53, 2, 143, 4); in out-stems,  $\sigma$  is not added,  $\tau$  is dropped, and  $\sigma$  is lengthened: as,  $\gamma i\rho\omega\nu$  ( $\gamma i\rho\nu\nu\tau$ ). In the dative plural,  $\nu i\xi i$ ( $\nu$ ) is for  $\nu i\nu\kappa\tau$ - $\sigma i$ ( $\nu$ ), etc., 143, 6; when  $\nu\tau$  is dropped, the preceding vowel is lengthened.

The accusative singular of nouns ending in is varies according to the accent: oxytone nouns are inflected like δλπίς: as, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-α; nouns not oxytone are inflected like δρνῖς: as, χάρις (χαριτ), χάρι-ν.

For the vocative singular, see 53, 3; but nouns with stems ending in  $\mathfrak{d}$  have the vocative like the stem: as,  $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\hat{\iota}s$  ( $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\iota\delta$ ),  $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\hat{\iota}s$ ;  $\pi\hat{a}s$  ( $\pi\hat{a}\iota\delta$ ),  $\pi\hat{a}t$ . So also  $\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$  ( $\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\nu$ ),  $\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\nu$ ,  $\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\rho\nu$ 

Like άρμα are inflected the following neuter nouns: γόνυ, γόνατ-ος, κnee; δόρυ, δόρατ-ος, spear; ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, water; φρίαρ, Φρίατ-ος, well.

Of the consonants, only  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , or  $\epsilon$  may stand at the end of a word. Other final consonants are dropped. 

Neuter nouns do not have final  $\epsilon$  in the nominative singular (53, 2). 

When, for the sake of euphony, one or more consonants are dropped, a preceding short vowel often becomes long, by compensative lengthening, to make up for the loss:  $\alpha$  is lengthened to  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$  to  $\epsilon$ ,  $\nu$  to  $\nu$ ; before liquids  $(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho)$ ,  $\epsilon$  is generally lengthened to  $\mu$ , and  $\nu$  to  $\nu$ , but before  $\nu$ ,  $\nu$  is lengthened to  $\nu$ , and  $\nu$  to  $\nu$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In ovr-stems, the nominative singular is formed like that of γέρων; in other stems, the nominative singular is formed by adding § (53, 2).

I

# Vocabulary and Exercises

άρμα, ατος, τό, chariot.
ἀσπίς, ίδος, ἡ, shield.
γέρων, οντος, ὁ, old man.
γίγας, αντος, ὁ, giant. gigantic.
γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee. Latin genu;
polygon, knee. 55, 5.
δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, spear. doryphoros.
55, 5.
ἐλπίς, ίδος, ἡ, hope.
μῦριάς, άδος, ἡ, ten thousand. myriad.
νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ night. Latin nox.
ὅρνῖς, τθος, ὁ or ἡ, bird. ornithology.
παῖς, παιδός,¹ ὁ or ἡ, boy, girl, child.
Παρώτατις, ιδος, Parysatis, mother
of Cyrus.

waтpis, (bos, i, native land. Latin patria; patriot.

πράγμα, ατος τό, fact, matter, trouble. πράττω (πράγ); pragmatical, practical.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, army, force. στρατεύω, 51, 2.

ύδωρ, ύδατος, τό, water. hydrophobia, hydrant. 55, 5.

φρέαρ, ατος, τό, well. 55, 5.

φυγάς, άδος, δ, exile. φυγή, 10, I.

χάρις, ιτος, ἡ, favor, gratitude. eucharist.

χρήμα, ατος, τό, thing used; pl., χρήματα, things, property, money.

1. ἄρμασι, γέροντι, χάριτι. 2. ὕδατος, φρέατα, γονάτων. 3. πέμπει ἀσπίδα, ὅρνῖν, χρήματα. 4. παῖ, ἐλπί, γέρον. 5. οὖτοι αὐτῷ ἢσαν πατρὶς καὶ φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι. 6. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οὖτοι ἐν ἐλπίσιν ἢσαν. 7. καὶ ἔπεμψε μῦριάδας στρατιᾶς. 8. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος² γίγνονται οὖτοι οἱ παῖδες. 9. οὖτω δὲ ἐστρατεύετο σὺν τοῖς φυγάσιν. 10. καὶ ὑπὸ Κύρου αἱ ἀσπίδες ἐπέμφθησαν τοῖς στρατιώταις. 11. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος φυγὰς ἢν. 12. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς πράγμασι συμβουλεύομεν³ αὐτοῖς⁴ τάδε. 13. ταύτην τὴν νύκτα⁵ ὁ γίγας ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ τῶν παίδων.

<sup>1</sup> mats is inflected as follows:  $\pi a \hat{i}s$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i} - \hat{o}s$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i} - \hat{o}-\hat{a}$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i}$  (for  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta$ , 55, 4);  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta - \hat{e}s$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta - \hat{o}s$  (by exception, 53, 4);  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta - \hat{e}s$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta - \hat{o}s$  (by exception, 53, 4),  $\pi a \hat{i} - \sigma \hat{i}(\nu)$ ,  $\pi a \hat{i} \delta - \hat{a}s$ .

2 524, 222, 1.

8 512.

4 228, 171.

5 544.

14. Of hope, of boys, of old men. 15. For property, of 12 troubles, for an army. 16. O boys, O boy, O native land. 17. The exiles pillaged this country. 18. The generals sent shields and spears and money to the army. 19. With this army he was wishing to keep marching. 20. Both 12 money and 13 armies were there. 21. The exiles are marching with him. 22. They say that the exiles are marching with him. 23. This money was sent to the armies. 24. The spears were sent by Clearchus. 25. He says that the money was sent by the general.

Read 131, 3.

#### XXIII. Ω-VERBS

## The Participle Active

Review 62, 21, 2, 3, 25, 1, 2, 55, 1, 2, 4, 554, 141, 7, 202, 4, 231, 5, 232, 5.

In inflection and in accent the masculine and the neuter 2 of active participles belong to the third declension, and the feminine to the first declension (141,7).

Learn the inflection of the present participle active, 3 παιδεύων, instructing, 157, 1, and the first agrist participle active, παιδεύσας, having instructed, 158, 1.

The stems (\*\*aiδευ-o-ντ, \*\*aiδευ-σα-ντ) are formed by adding the active 4 suffix ντ to the tense stems (203, 1).

The masculine raidetow is inflected like  $\gamma \neq \gamma = (148, r)$ , and raidetows 5 like  $\gamma \neq \gamma = (148, r)$ , except that the vocative singular is like the nominative (141, 7). The feminine is inflected like  $\theta \neq \gamma = (25, r)$ . In the neuter,  $\gamma = \gamma = (25, r)$  is not added  $(55^2)$ , and final  $\gamma = \gamma = (55^1)$ .

<sup>1</sup> και . . . και (17, 1). 2 παιδεύουσα is for παιδεύο-ντ-ja, and παιδεύσασα for παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ja (cf. άρπάζω for άρπάδ-jω, 212, 1, 3, 4).

- τ Like παιδεύων are inflected the future participle active, παιδεύσων (παιδευ-σο-ντ), going to instruct, to instruct, 1 and the second acrist participle active, λιπών (λιπ-ο-ντ), having left, 157, 2. The second acrist participle active is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1). Learn the inflection.
- 2 Learn the inflection of the perfect participle active, λελυκώς, having loosed, 160, 2. It is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1).
- 3 The stem (λελυκ-οτ, second perfect πεπομφ-οτ, 33,6) is formed by dropping final α of the tense stem and adding οτ (202,4).
- 4 Like λιπών and παιδεύων are inflected the adjectives ἐκών, willing (154, 1), and ἄκων,² not willing. Learn the inflection. These adjectives are used like present participles (58, 7).
- 5 Like παιδεύσαs is inflected the pronominal adjective παs (παντ), every, all, 154, 1. Learn the inflection.
- 6 The accent of the forms wûs (by exception, 7<sup>3</sup>), πάντων, πῶσι (cf. 53,4) is irregular. The form wûν has ā irregularly.
- 7 The participle is used to express an action or a state as taking place in time that is present, future, or past, compared with the time of the principal verb: as,

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Topeveral} \\ \textbf{Topevoral} \\ \textbf{Topevoral} \\ \textbf{Topevor} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Topevoral} \\ \textbf{Stapphaow,} \\ \textbf{St$$

<sup>1 2278. 2</sup>  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  kev =  $\frac{4}{3}$ v- privative (392) +  $\frac{1}{6}$  kev, willing; not  $\frac{4}{3}$ r- $\frac{1}{6}$ kev, because the word was originally  $\frac{4}{3}$ f- $\frac{1}{6}$ kev. The consonant f, called digamma, having become obsolete, the vowels  $\frac{1}{3}$ - were contracted. 1861v (f1062) = Latin videre, to see; okta (f01kla) = Latin vicus; olvos (f01r0s) = Latin vinum. 3 The compounds generally have a short.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

äκων, ουσα, ον, not willing.

d-πde, dora, av, all together, entire.
d-, together (cf. dμa, 26, 1), πde;

panoply, pantheism.

άπ-έρχομαι, 2 a. ἀπ-ήλθον (21, 1), 2 a. inf. ἀπ-ελθείν (28, 1), 2 p. ἀπ-ελήλυ-θα, come away, go away. ἔρχομαι. ἔκών, οῦσα, όν, willing.

έρχομαι (έρχ, έλυθ), 2 a. ήλθον, 2 a. inf. δλθείν (28, 1), 2 p. δλήλυθα, come, go. proselyte. 218, 1, 3.

κινδύνεύω, κινδύνεύσω, ἐκινδύνευσα, κεκινδύνευκα, κεκινδύνευμαι, ἐκινδύνεύθην, run a risk, encounter danger. κίνδύνος, 24, 1.

παε, πασα, παν, all, used like every, all, or whole, in English:

Without the article, every, all: as, πάς ποταμός, every river. πάντας ποταμοί, all rivers.

In the predicate position, all of, distributively (= Latin omnis): as, πῶs ὁ ποταμός, all of the river. πώντες οἱ ποταμοί, all of the rivers.

In the attributive position, whole, all, collectively (= Latin cunctus): as,

τό πῶν στράτευμα, the whole army.

ή πᾶσα Έλλάς, all Greece.

ol márres árθρωποι, the whole world. Pandemonium, panic.

often used with a participle to show that the participle contains the thought or the assertion of the subject of the principal verb or of some other person than the speaker or the writer. would be the contains the writer.

1. διώκοντος, πέμψαντι, στρατεύσουσιν. 2. άρπά- 2 σαντες, κινδυνευόντων, πεπομφόσιν. 3. διώξοντες, τοις ελθούσιν, πεπομφώς. 4. αὐτῷ κινδυνεύσαντι, τῶν διαρπασάντων, οἱ δι-ηρπακότες. 5. αὐτῶν ἀκόντων, ἀπελθών, λιπόντες. 6. καὶ στρατεύσονται ὡς τὴν χώραν διαρπάσοντες. 7. ὁ δὲ ἀπολιπῶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπῆλθεν. 8. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται διαρπάσαντες πᾶσαν τὴν κώμην ἐπορεύθησαν ἑκόντες. 2. καὶ οἱ διώκοντες ἐπαύ-

requires an adverb, willingly.

Outhillutive Participie (-2.,2)

article + participle = a realise to

1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> After pronouncing each participle, give its tense, voice, case, number, gender, and meaning: as, Stakerror, present participle active, genitive singular masculine, of him who is pursuing (40, 1). <sup>2</sup> The English idiom requires an adverb, willingly.

- οντο. 10. καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς στρατιὰν ἀθροίσοντας. 11. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἄπαν ἀθροίσας εἰς Πισίδας βούλεται στρατεύεσθαι.
- 12. Of every army, all armies, all of the army. 13. To all of the soldiers, all soldiers, for every soldier. 14. To him  $(\tau\hat{\varphi})$  who is pursuing, of those  $(\tau\hat{\omega}\nu)$  who have pursued, to those  $(\tau\hat{\omega}\hat{v})$  who are going to pursue. 15. Of him  $(a\hat{\omega}\tau\hat{\omega}\hat{v})$  who is willing, to her  $(a\hat{\omega}\tau\hat{\eta})$  who sends, to them  $(a\hat{\omega}\tau\hat{\omega}\hat{v})$  who are not willing. 16. They march pillaging, to pillage, having pillaged. 17. Having encountered danger you went away. 18. They sent soldiers to guard the village. 19. The pillagers went away. 20. He did not advance to collect soldiers. 21. Having collected an army we shall march.

Read 131, 4.

#### XXIV. Q-VERBS

# The Participle Middle or Passive

Review 21, 1-3, 40, 1, 141, 6, 151, 2, 202, 4.

- The middle or passive participles (except the aorist passive) are formed by adding the passive suffix  $\mu \epsilon \nu o$  (202, 4) to the tense stems (203, 1). They are inflected like adjectives of the second and first declensions (141,6):
  - 1. παιδευ-ό-μενος, η, ον (present middle or passive), instructing yourself, or being instructed, 161, ι. Learn the inflection.
    - 2. παιδευ-σό-μενος, η, ον (future middle), to instruct yourself.
    - 3. παιδευ-σά-μενος, η, ον (first aorist middle), having instructed yourself. λιπ-ό-μενος, η, ον (second aorist middle), having left for yourself.
  - 4. πε-παιδευ-μένος, η, ov (perfect middle or passive, accented on the penult by exception, 21, 1), having instructed yourself, or having been instructed, 161, 2. Learn the inflection.

παιδευ-θη-σό-μενος, η, ον (first future passive), to be instructed.
 κοπ-η-σό-μενος, η, ον (second future passive), to be cut.

Learn the inflection of the first aorist participle passive, **π** παιδευθείς, having been instructed, 158, 2. It is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1).

The stem ( $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon v \cdot \theta \epsilon \cdot v \tau$ ) is formed by adding the active suffix  $v \tau$  (202, 4), 2 to the passive tense stem  $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon v \cdot \theta \epsilon$  (203, 1). Like the participle active,  $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon v \cdot \theta \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$  is inflected in the third and first declensions (57, 2).

Like the first agrist participle passive (158, 2) is inflected 3 the second agrist participle passive, konels ( $\kappa o \pi - \epsilon - \nu \tau$ ).

Review 58, 7, and learn the uses of the attributive and the circumstantial participle, 226, 1-3, 227, 1.

#### Vocabulary and Exercises

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, be king. βασίλειον, 24, 1.
βιάζομαι <sup>2</sup> (βιαδ), βιάσομαι, <sup>8</sup> ἰβιασάμην, <sup>8</sup> βεβίασμαι, <sup>2</sup> ἰβιάσθην, <sup>4</sup> force, compel. βία, 36, 1. 212, 1, 3, 4.
Έλλάς, άδος, ἡ, Hellas, Greece.
νίκη, ης, victory. Nicolas.
παρα-σκευάζω (σκευαδ), prepare for;

mid., make your own preparations for. 212, 1, 3, 6.

στρατο-πεδεύω, camp; mid., pitch your tent. στρατό-πεδον, 24, 1.

συ-σκευάζω (σκευαδ), get things together; mid., get your own things together, pack up. σύν (19, 1), σκεύη, τά, baggage. 212, 1, 3, 6.

πεμπομένω, βιασαμένοις, ἀτίμασθέντες.
 πορευ- 6 σομένων, οἱ λειπόμενοι, γενομένης.
 τῆς πεισθείσης, τῷ γενομένω, τῶν καταλειφθέντων.
 καὶ πεμφθεὶς κελεύει τούτους πορευθήναι.
 οἱ δὲ πορευθέντες ἤρπασαν τὰ χρήματα.
 τούτου πεισθέντος πορεύσονται

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> παιδευ-θεί- $\mathbf{s}$  is for παιδευ-θέ-ντ- $\mathbf{s}$  (558), παιδευ-θείσα for παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ja (cf. 572), and παιδευ-θέ- $\mathbf{v}$  for παιδευ-θέ-ντ (552, 551). Almost like παιδευθεί $\mathbf{s}$  is inflected the adjective χαρίει $\mathbf{s}$ , pleasing (χάρι $\mathbf{s}$ , 56,  $\mathbf{r}$ ), 154, 2. <sup>2</sup> Middle or passive. <sup>8</sup> Middle. <sup>4</sup> Passive. <sup>5</sup> Apply here the directions given at 591.

έπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. 7. πορευόμενος δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδει ἀγοράσει. 8. οὐ γὰρ πεισθέντες συνεσκευάζοντο. 9. παρεσκευάζετο ὡς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσόμενος. 10. νυκτὸς δὲ γενομένης παύονται. 11. ἀτιμασθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὐ βασιλεύσει. 12. καὶ τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεύεσθαι ἐβιάζετο. 13. τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς λύομεν ἐν τῷ χώρα στρατοπεδευόμενοι. 14. μετὰ δὲ τὴν νίκην κελεύει τὸν βουλόμενον στρατεύεσθαι.

15. To those (τοῖs) who march, have marched, are going to march. 16. Of those not (μή) dishonored, not sent, not persuaded. 17. He (δ) who wishes advances. 18. Those who do not (μή) advance are sent off. 19. When the general compels, the soldiers pack up. 20. When day came, they were already marching. 21. Soldiers were sent to buy the provisions. 22. They will not pillage the country while advancing. 23. You broke the truce by compelling the soldiers to keep marching. 24. To those who were left behind he sent food and money.

Read 132, r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> he tried to force. The imperfect is used to express an act as attempted or as beginning.





An Attic Four-drachma Piece

XXV. Q-VERBS

#### The Present Indicative Active of Contracted Verbs 1

Review 11, 3, 64, 2, 233, 1, 234, 1.

10. 140

honor	love	show
τῖμ&	φιλω	δηλώ
τιμάς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς
τῖμἆ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ
τῖμ <b>ᾶ-τον</b> τῖμ <b>ᾶ-τον</b>	φιλ <b>εῖ-τον</b> φιλ <b>εῖ-τον</b>	δηλού-τον δηλού-τον
τῖμῶ-μεν	φιλοῦ-μεν	δηλου-μεν
τ <b>ιμά-τ</b> ε	φιλεί-τε	δηλου-τε
τῖμ ὢσι(ν)	φιλοθσι(ν)	$\delta\eta$ λοθσι( $\nu$ )

Like τιμάω: 2 ἐάω, ἐρωτάω, νικάω, ὁρμάω, πειράω.

Like φιλέω: 2 ά-δικέω, αἰτέω, δοκέω, οἰκέω, ποιέω, πολεμέω, φοβέω.

Like δηλόω: 2 άξιόω.

#### Exercises 9

έρωτᾶ, ἀδικεῖ, δηλοῖ.
 δοκοῦσιν, οἰκοῦμεν, ἀξι- 3 οῦσιν.
 αἰτεῖ, ὁρμᾶς, πολεμεῖτε.
 μοῦμεν, νῖκῶσιν.
 καὶ νῖκῶμεν τοῦτον.
 ἐρωτῶ- σι δὲ εἰ μισθὸν πέμψει τῆ στρατιᾶ.
 καὶ ποιοῦσιν οὖτως οἱ ἄλλοι.
 αδικοῦμεν δὲ αὐτὸν πορενόμενοι.
 οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐῶσι τοὺς φυγάδας πορενθῆναι.
 οὐ γὰρ τῖμῶμεν τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεύεσθαι.

The present indicative active of contracted verbs is to be learned by rote. These forms thus become a mnemonic system to which most other contractions can be referred. This lesson, however, contains only such verbs as occur at 65, r, and 67, r, so that teachers who prefer may omit it, and begin at 64, 2.

The 66-verbs are defined at 65, r; the 66-verbs and the 66-verbs, at 67, r. Learn the meanings of these verbs.

11. We do wrong, you think, they war. 12. He thinks, they show, we inhabit. 13. He permits, we conquer, you honor. 14. I war, they make, you do wrong. 15. He asks if we shall send gifts. 16. They do wrong by pillaging this country. 17. This soldier does thus. 18. They honor the generals of that army. 19. We are starting out of the little village.

#### XXVI. Q-VERBS

## The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of Aw-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4-5, 233, 1, 234, 1.

- 2 In Attic Greek, verbs ending in  $\acute{a}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , or  $\acute{o}\omega$  are contracted in the present system. In the other systems the vowels a,  $\epsilon$ , and o are generally lengthened, a to  $\eta$  ( $\overline{a}$  after  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ , or  $\rho$ ),  $\epsilon$  to  $\eta$ , o to  $\omega$ , and the tenses are inflected regularly.
- 3 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of ττμάω, honor, 180, 181.
- 4 The following rules explain the contractions of &-verbs:1
  - 1. a + an 3-sound  $(o, \omega, oi,^2 ov) = \omega (\varphi).^8$
  - 2.  $\alpha + an$  2-sound  $(\epsilon, \eta, \epsilon, \eta^2) = \bar{\alpha} (\alpha).4$
  - 3.  $\iota$  is never lost  $(\varphi, \varphi)$ .

VIII

A contracted syllable is accented if either of the syllables forming the contraction had an accent (142, 2).

After learning the rules, write first the uncontracted forms and then the contracted forms. <sup>2</sup> η, η, and οι occur in the subjunctive and the optative. <sup>8</sup> An o-sound prevails over every other sound (142, 1). <sup>4</sup> In the contraction of an a-sound with an e-sound, whichever sound stands first prevails and becomes long (142, 1). <sup>5</sup> Except in the infinitive active. τιμάν (not τιμάν) is for τιμά-ε-εν (202, 3).

#### Vocabulary and Exercises

ἐάω, ἐάσω, εἴασα, εἴακα, εἴαμαι, εἰάθην, let, permit. Impf., εἴων. 208, 1, 3. ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, ἡρώτησα, ἡρώτηκα, ἡρώτημαι, ἡρωτήθην, with two a.'s, ask a person a question. 222, 3. μέντοι, postpos. adv., however. νῖκάω, νῖκήσω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νενίκημαι, ἐνῖκήθην, conquer. νίκη, 61, 5. ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, ἄρμησα, ἄρμηκα, ἄρμημαι, ἀρμήθην, start; mid, or pass.

dep., set out. 206, 9.

πειράω, πειράσω, ἐπειρᾶσα, πεπείρᾶμαι, ἐπειράθην, try; generally pass. dep., try, attempt. πείρα, 36, 1.

τιμάω, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα, τετίμημαι, ἐτιμήθην, honor. timocracy.

Xερρό-νησος, ου, ἡ, Chersonesus, a peninsula of Thrace. 141, 8.

χράομαι, χρήσομαι, έχρησάμην, κέχρημαι, έχρησθην (pass.), mid. dep. with D., use. Contractions have η for a. χρήμα, 56, 1. 210, 1, 3.

- 1. ἐᾶν, νῖκᾶν, ἐρωτᾶν. 2. εἴα, ἐρωτᾳ, ἠρώτα. 3. ὁρ- 2 μᾶσθαι, χρῆσθαι, πειρᾶσθαι. 4. ἐ-πειρᾶτο, ἐ-χρῆτο, ὑρμᾶτο. 5. ἐρωτῶντι, νῖκῶντες, πειρώμενοι. 6. πειρᾶται δὲ αὐτὸν νῖκᾶν. 7. καὶ ἐρωτᾳ τούτους εἰ χρήματα πέμψουσι τοῖς ὁπλίταις. 8. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς λέγεται τῖμᾶν. 9. καὶ ἐστρατεύετο ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὁρμώμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς Θρᾳκας. 10. καὶ ἐπειρῶντο ἀποπέμψαι τοὺς ψυγάδας. 11. πάλιν δὲ ἠρώτα αὐτὸν εἰ τῆ στρατιᾳ χρῆται. 12. οὐ μέντοι εἴα τοὺς στρατιώτας ταῦτα πράττειν. 13. καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐτῖμᾶτο.
- 14. He honors, they ask, he conquers. 15. They set out, 3 he uses, he tries. 16. To be conquered, to keep attempting. 17. They were permitting, they were asking, they were trying. 18. Cyrus honors these soldiers. 19. He was trying to march on his brother. 20. They ask him if he will march to the sea. 21. Starting out they were pillaging the country. 22. He asks them if they are using the

F

money. 23. They do not permit the army to keep starting out. 24. Cyrus is honored by all of the soldiers. 25. They say that the generals are honored by Cyrus.

Read 132, 2.



KNIGHTS, FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

#### XXVII. Ω-VERBS

The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of E∞-verbs and O∞-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4, 5.

- Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of φιλέω, love, 182, 183, and δηλόω, show, 184, 185.
- 2 The following rules explain the contractions of εω-verbs: 1
  - 1.  $\epsilon$  before a long vowel  $(\eta,^2 \omega)$  or before a diphthong  $(\epsilon, \eta,^2 \omega,^2 \omega)$  is absorbed  $(142, \tau)$ .
    - 2. + = •.
    - 3.  $\epsilon + o = ov$  (cf.  $o + \epsilon$ , 66, 3).
- 3 The following rules explain the contractions of 60-verbs (cf. 648):
  - 1.  $o + \epsilon$  or o or ov = ov (cf.  $\epsilon + o$ , 66, 2).
  - 2.  $o + \eta$  or  $\omega = \omega$ .
  - 3.  $o + an \iota diphthong (\epsilon \iota, \eta,^2 o \iota^2) = o \iota.^8$
- 4 For the accent of έω-verbs and όω-verbs, see 142, 2.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  641.  $^{2}$  642. <sup>8</sup> Except in the infinitive active. δηλοῦν (not δηλοῦν) is for δηλο-ε-εν (202, 3).

I

# Vocabulary and Exercises

ά-δικήω, ά-δικήσω, ή-δίκησα, ή-δίκηκα,
 ή-δίκημαι, ή-δικήθην, be unjust, do wrong, wrong.
 ά-δικος, 40, 3.

alτίω, alτήσω, ἥτησα, ἥτηκα, ἥτημα, ἤτήθην, with two A.'s, ask a person for a thing, or a thing of a person, like Latin rogō. 222, 3.

άξιόω, άξιώσω, ήξίωσα, ήξίωκα, ήξίωμα, ήξιώθην, think right, ask as your right, claim. άξιος, 40, 3.

δίω, 1 δεήσω, ἰδίησα, δεδήκα, δεδήμαι, ἰδεήθην, with G., want; impersonally, be necessary; pass. dep., with G. or with A. and G., want, need, beg a thing of a person. 208, 1, 2.

δηλόω, δηλώσω, ἐδηλωσα, δεδηλωκα, δεδηλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην, make evident, show. δῆλος, 40, 3.

🛢 , δοκέω, δόξω, έδοξα, δέδογμαι, έδόχθην,

have an opinion, think; impersonally, seem best; ταῦτα ἔδοξε, this seemed best, this was voted (152). δόξα, 36, 1; dogma. 208, 1, 2. οἰκίω, οἰκήσω, ψκησα, ψκηκα, ψκη-

μαι, ψκήθην, inhabit. οικία, 582; ecumenical, -wick, -wich, Norwich. ποιών, ποιήσω, ἐποιήσα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην, make, do. poet.

πολεμίω, πολεμήσω, ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην, with D.,² war. πόλεμος, 24, I. φιλίω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι,

φιλέω, φιλήσω, έφιλησα, πεφιλημαι, έφιλήθην, love. φίλος, 31, 1; philosophy.

φοβίω, frighten; φοβίομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, ἰφοβήθην, pass. dep., fear. φόβος, 38, 1.

1. δεῖ, δεῖται, ἐ-δεῖσθε. 2. ἐ-ποίει, πολεμεῖ, ἐ-ποίουν. 2
3. ἐ-δήλουν, ἠξίου, ἐ-δόκει. 4. φιλοῦσα, ἀδικούμενοι, ἀξιῶν. 5. φκεῖτο, οἰκουμένη, ἤτεις. 6. καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὕτοι. 7. καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἀδικούμενος ἀπῆλθεν.8
8. ἐπολέμει δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις ² τοῖς παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκοῦσω.4 9. καὶ φοβοῦμαι μὴδ τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλῦσεν.
10. ἐδόκει δ' αὐτῷ δ ἤδη πολεμεῖν. 11. εἰ δὲ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν στρατιώτας, τὰς σπονδὰς λύει. 12. εἰ γὰρ δεῖ πολεμεῖν,

Theorems of two syllables are contracted only when a stands before a or a: as, δet (δέει), it is necessary; εδει (εδεε), it was necessary.

\* δπ-έρχομαι, 59, 1.

\* δη δετ (like nē in Latin after a word expressing fear). Cf. 804.

\* twas seeming best to him.

πολεμήσομεν. 13. ἔρχονται οὖν πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ δέονται αὐτοῦ  $^1$  μὴ ἀπελθεῖν. 14. καὶ οὖτως ἐποίει φιλοῦσα αὐτόν.

15. He fears, he asks, they beg. 16. You were doing wrong, they kept warring, you were loving. 17. You do wrong, he kept doing wrong, he was asking. 18. To be doing, to keep begging. 19. This was voted. 20. These generals were warring with the Thracians.<sup>2</sup> 21. He was begging the soldier <sup>1</sup> not to do wrong. 22. Those (oi) dwelling along the sea abandoned their <sup>3</sup> houses. 23. It seems best to keep asking him for money. 24. If he is warring against the exiles, <sup>2</sup> he does wrong. 25. It is necessary to war against him.<sup>2</sup> 26. They say that he does wrong.

Read 132, 3.

#### XXVIII. PRONOUNS

# The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns

Review 3, 3, 7, 4, 9, 3, 47, 2, 53, 2, 4, 233, 2, 234, 2.

- Learn the inflection of the relative pronoun 5s, who, 167, r.
- 3 ős is inflected like autós, 166, 1.
- 4 Learn the inflection of the interrogative pronoun τίς, who? and the indefinite pronoun τίς, some, 167, 2.
- The feminine forms are like the masculine (cf. 39, 2). The interrogative pronoun (τίς) always has the acute on the first syllable (by exception, 9, 3, 53, 4). The indefinite pronoun (τὶς) is enclitic (3, 3).
  - An enclitic of one syllable loses its own accent; an enclitic of two syllables loses its own accent unless the word before it has the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. 524.

<sup>2 171.</sup> 

<sup>8 151</sup> 

<sup>4</sup> tis for tive (53, 2).

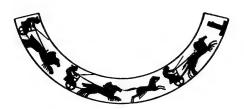
acute on the penult; the word before an enclitic has the same accent as if standing alone, and, when possible, receives the acute in addition: 1 as,

ποταμός τις, a river. olkla ris. a house. Monosyllabic | Tŵv olkiŵv Tis, one of the houses. aνθρωπός τις, a man ] 1 cf. Latin hóminémque. Enclitics δώρον τι, a gift et tis ti weumei,2 if anybody sends anything. moranol rives, some rivers. τών ποταμών τινες, some of the rivers. ποταμών τινων, of some rivers. Dissyllabic aνθρωποί τινες, some men } 1 cf. Latin hominésque. Enclitics δωρά τινα, some gifts olklai Tivis, some houses δώρων τινών, of some gifts

Learn the inflection of the indefinite relative pronoun r δστις, whoever, 167, 1.

δσ-τις is made up of the relative pronoun δς (68, 3), and the enclitic 2 indefinite pronoun τις (68, 5, 6).

<sup>.</sup> ¹ Before an enclitic, a word accented with the acute on the antepenult, or with the circumflex on the penult  $(30^1)$ , receives in addition the acute on the ultima. ² The proclitic at receives the acute from  $\tau$ 1. ³ The same kind of accent cannot stand on two consecutive syllables of the same word, nor can the last three syllables of a word be left without an accent (3, 2).



THE CHARIOT RACE

# Vocabulary and Exercises

iπομαι (σεπ),¹ iψομαι, iσπόμην, mid.

dep., with d., follow. Impf., εἰπόμην. Latin sequor. 208, 1, 3.

π. των (σεχ),¹ iξω or σχήσω, 2 a. iσχον,
εσχηκα, iσχημαι, have. Impf.,
είχον; partic., έχων, having, generally best translated with. 208, 1, 4.

πκω, πξω, have come, have arrived,
expressing completed action.

λόχος, ου, company. λοχᾶγός, 15, 1.

δς, π, δ, rel. pron., who, which, that.
δσ-τις, π-τις, δ τι, indef. rel. pron.,
whoever, whatever.
σάτυρος, ου, satyr; δ Σάτυρος, the
Satyr, Silenus.

τίς, τί, interrog. pron., who? what?
Acc. sing. neut. as adv., τί, why?
how?

tis, ti, indef. enclitic pron., a, a certain, one, some, somebody, anything.

τρίφω,<sup>2</sup> θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέθραμμαι,<sup>3</sup> ἐθρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτράφην, nourish, support. atrophy. 210, r, 2.

**்**ச-ஈ, conj. adv. with inf. or ind.:

With inf., the emphasis being upon the principal clause, which the inf. explains, so as, as to, to.4

With ind., the emphasis being upon the dorte-clause, so that.5

\*ecefort of page.

ἄρμα τι, ἄρματί τινι, παις τις. <sup>1</sup>2. παιδές τινες, στρατιά τις, φυλακαί τινες.
 λόχου τινός, φυλάκων τινών, στρατιών τινων.
 εἴ τω ἔψονται, οὖτινος δειται, ὅτι βούλεσθε.
 τί ἔχετε; τί βούλεται ἀπελθειν;

<sup>2</sup> When the rough mute (φ) disappears in the future, etc., the rough breathing crops out (θ). Cf. ξω (footnote 1).

<sup>3</sup> 43<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ἐπομαι is for σέπομαι, and ἔχω for σέχω (26¹). ἔχω (for ἔχω) has the smooth breathing for the sake of euphony (cf. 33, x). When the rough mute (χ) disappears in the future (ξω), the rough breathing crops out. In the imperfect, εἰπόμην is for ἐ-σεπόμην, and εἰχον for ἔ-σεχον; σ is dropped (72, 2), and ε-ε are contracted into ε (142, 1). The rough breathing in ἐσπόμην (for ἐ-σεπόμην) is irregular.

<sup>4</sup> The sore-infinitive clause is a relative clause of characteristic with an indefinite antecedent which it explains. In "Such people do anything so as to escape," the infinitive explains the kind of thing they do, without stating whether they do or do not escape. In "That is clear enough for a booby to understand," the word "booby" tells how very plain the statement is.

In "He shouted so that he was heard a mile away," emphasis is laid upon the distance his voice travelled; he was heard a mile away. 524.

In worte with the infuntive apprecious unemphasic account, "so that indicative "and so"

6. Κῦρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ῆς αὐτὸν σατράπην <sup>1</sup> ἐποίησεν. 7. ὅστις ῆκε πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας ἐτίμα <sup>δ</sup> ὥστε φίλοι αὐτῷ ῆσαν. 8. καὶ οὔτως ἐτρέφετο αὐτῷ στράτευμά τι. 9. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη τις ἐφ' ἢ <sup>2</sup> λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι. 10. καὶ ἀρπάζοντές τι οὖτοι οἱ λόχοι ἔσποντο. 11. ἔφασαν δέ τινες ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι τούτους τοὺς λόχους. 12. ἀλλὰ βουλευσόμεθα ὅ τι δεῖ ποιεῖν ἐκ² τούτων. <sup>4</sup> 13. βούλονται δέ τινες πλοῖα αἰτῆσαι. 14. καὶ ἀγγέλους τινὰς ἔχοντες ῆκουσι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγόν μετεπέμψατο γὰρ αὐτούς.

15. A gift, some gifts, a horse. 16. Some soldiers, of r some soldiers, to some soldier. 17. Some chariots, some generals, some boats. 18. Whatever 5 you need, whatever you had. 19. Why do they follow? Whom did you follow? 20. Somebody asks him if he wishes anything. 21. They send some gifts to the messenger. 22. They ask the generals if anybody was following the messenger. 23. They advance on the villages in which were arms and horses. 24. He kept sending for a certain messenger. 25. Who will wish to keep following him? 26. What will the generals do with regard to  $(\pi\rho\phi_5)$  this 4?

Read 132, 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> of which he had made him satrap. Verbs meaning make, call, consider, etc., take two accusatives, the one being a direct object, the other a predicate accusative, as in Latin and in English.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For ini, at which Midas is said to have caught, etc. When is elided (221), whefore the rough breathing must be made rough (cf. 42,5).

\* out of, in consequence of. 4495. 5524. 61055.

#### XXIX. THE THIRD DECLENSION

#### Eo-stems

Review 147, 2, 148, 1, 53, 1, 66, 2, 142, 1, 2.

- Learn the inflection of the noun yévos, race, 149, 2.
- 2 In Latin an original s between two vowels becomes r; i in Greek an original σ between two vowels is dropped, and the vowels are contracted (142, r).
- 3 γένος is for γένες (cf. Latin genus, for genes). The genitive plural is sometimes uncontracted. In the dative plural, γένε-σι(ν) is for γένεσ-σι(ν).<sup>2</sup> Nouns of the third declension ending in or are neuter (141,8).
- 4 Learn the inflection of κρέας (κρέασ), flesh, 149, 2.8
- 5 Learn the inflection of the adjective συγγενής (συγγενεσ), kindred, 155, 2.
- 6 Adjectives of the third declension have only two endings, the feminine being like the masculine (cf. 39, 2).
- 7 In συγγενής (συγγενεσ), final ε of the stem is lengthened to η in the nominative singular masculine. The vocative is the simple stem. The contractions and the accent are regular (141, 1, 2). The accusative plural, συγγενες, is like the nominative.
- 8 Like συγγενής are inflected masculine and feminine nouns with stems ending in εσ: as, Σωκράτης, 149, 2.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example, eram (for esam), flöres (for flöses), örö, öräre (for ösö, ösäre, use the mouth). This change is called rhotacism, from the Greek letter rho.

<sup>2</sup> When σσ arises from inflection, one σ is dropped.

 $<sup>^8</sup>$  a + o = ω (142, 1). In the plural of κρέας, a + a = a (for ā, by exception, 142, 2). Partly like κρέας, and partly like ἄρμα (55, 1, 2), is inflected κέρας (κερασ, κερᾶτ), τό, horn, wing (of an army): κέρας, κέρως οτ κέρᾶτ-ος, κέραι οτ κέρᾶτ-ι; κέρᾶ οτ κέρᾶτ-ε, κερῶν οτ κερᾶτ-οιν; κέρᾶ οτ κέρᾶτ-α, κερῶν οτ κερᾶτ-ων, κέρᾶ-σι(ν).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In the vocative singular, proper nouns have recessive accent (by exception, 141, 2): as, Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες. The vocative singular of Τισσαφέρνης is Τισσαφέρνη. The accusative singular may end in ην (of the first declension) as well as in η: as, Σωκράτην.

I

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άνά, prep. with Δ., up. analysis.
221, 2.
ἄνω, adv., up. ἀνά.
γένος, ους, τό, race. γενεά, 8, 1; genus.

yévos, ous, τό, race. γενεί, 8, 1; genus. εθνος, ους, τό, nation, tribe. ethnology. είσω, adv., inside; with G., inside. είς, 12, 3.

εὖρος, ους, τό, width. κατά, prep., down:

With a., which defines the starting point or the source or cause of the action, down.

With A., which defines the field of action, down, along (= keeping the course of), according to, by. 220, 1, 2, 221, 3.

κέρας, κέρως οτ κέρᾶτος, τό, horn, wing (of an army). rhinoceros. 728. κράτος, ους, τό, might. democratic. κρέας, κρέως, τό, flesh. creosote.

νόμος, ου, custom, law. economy, autonomy.

броs, ovs, то, mountain.

πλήρης, es, full. full.

πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot. Latin pēs; tripod. 53, 2, 4, 558.

συγ-γενής, ές, kindred, akin. 222.

Σωκράτης, ους, δ, Socrates, one of Cyrus's generals.

Tiogadépuns, ous, o, Tissaphernes, a Persian, and enemy of Cyrus. Tri-firms, ous, fi, trireme, a war vessel

with three banks of oars. G. dual and plural,  $\tau \rho : \eta \rho \circ \nu$ ,  $\tau \rho : \eta \rho \circ \nu$ , to exception, 142, 2). 72, 7, 8.

ύπερ-βολή, ης, crossing. hyperbole. φεύγω (φυγ), φεύξομαι οτ φευξοθμαι, 2 a. ἄφυγου, 2 p. πέφευγα, flee. φυγάς, 56, r. 210, 4, 5.

1. ἀνὰ τὸ ὅρος, ἀνὰ τὰ ὅρη. 2. κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ἄνω 2 κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 3. κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, κατὰ κράτος. 4. ποδός τινος, γένους τινός, ὅρος τι. 5. οὖτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐπορεύοντο. 6. ὁ δὲ λέγει φεύγειν τινὰς ἀνὰ κράτος. 7. ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον κατὰ κράτος οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ εκλληνικοί. 8. ὁ δὲ παράδεισος θηρίων πλήρης ἦν. 9. θηρίων δὲ πλήρη ἦν τὰ ὅρη. 10. καὶ ἐκέλευσε Σωκράτην στρατιώτας πέμπειν. 11. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἦδη ἐν Κιλικία ἦν εἴσω τῶν ὀρέων. 12. ἐν δὲ τῷ ὑπερβολῷ τῶν ὀρέων τῷ εἰς τὸ πεδίον οἱ λόχοι κατεκόπησαν.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Like a car on a track. <sup>2</sup> 39, 4. <sup>3</sup> 19<sup>4</sup>. <sup>4</sup> 39, 4, 6.

13. Down these mountains, down this mountain. 14. Of nations, inside the mountains, of triremes, of Socrates. 15. Certain (τλε) mountains, a certain nation, for a certain nation. 16. Socrates will send soldiers up the mountain. 17. He orders Socrates to advance by (κατά) the road. 18. He was akin to Tissaphernes. 19. Cyrus had these triremes. 20. Some of the triremes were small. 21. The barbarians were fleeing with all their might. 22. The villages of the mountain were full of exiles. 23. They pursue the army of Tissaphernes on the double-quick (κατὰ κράτος).

Read 132, 5.

#### XXX. MI-VERBS

#### The Irregular Me-verb Eini

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 2, 72, 1, 2, 57, 2-5, 60, 2, 233, 3, 234, 3.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the indicative of είμί, be, 196.
- 3 The stem of the present and the imperfect is εσ, which is the verb stem without tense suffix (203, 2). The stem of the future (ἐσ-σ%) is formed like that of ω-verbs (203, 1).

The present indicative is a primary tense  $(21^1)$ , and has primary active endings (202, 1). The imperfect indicative is a secondary tense  $(21^1)$ , and has augment (21, 4) and secondary active endings  $(202, 1)^2$ . The future indicative is a primary tense  $(21^1)$ , and has primary middle endings (202, 1).

4 In the present indicative, all the forms except a are enclitic (68, 6).

λοτί(ν) often denotes existence or possibility, and is then accented λοτι(ν): as,

tori δὶ βασίλεια ἐν Κελαιναῖς, there is a palace in Celaenae.
καὶ ἀπελθεῖν οὐκ ἔστιν, to go back is not possible.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. Latin es-se and English is. With ἐσ-μl, etc., cf. Latin sum (for es-um), English am, etc.

<sup>2</sup> In the second person singular, a few verbs have the old ending θα.

<sup>3</sup> ἡν or ἔσ-ται may also denote possibility.

The present infinitive is elval, to be. The future infinitive is every all or will be.

The present participle is &v,  $^2$  being, 157,  $^2$ . Learn the  $^2$  inflection. The future participle is  $&\sigma\phi\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , going to be, to be (60,2).

# Vocabulary and Exercises

aŝ, postpos. adv., again, moreover.
elμl (ἐσ), ἔσομαι, be. Latin sum.
ἔτι, adv., still, longer, again.
ἢ, conj., or; ἢ... ἣ, either . . . or;
πότερον . . ἢ, whether . . . or.
ἢ, conj. adv., than, = Latin quam.
μᾶλλον, comparative adv., more;
μᾶλλον . . ἣ, more . . . than.
μη-κ-έτι,³ adv., no longer. μἡ (12; 3),
ἔτι.
μή-ποτε,³ adv., never. μἡ (12, 3), ποτέ.
ξένος, ου, stranger, guest friend; pl.,
ξένοι, mercenaries. xenomania.
οὐ-δέ, conj. adv., nor; adv., not even.

οὐ-κ-ότι, adv., no longer. οὐ (12, 3), ἔτι.
οὕ-ποτε, adv., never. οὐ (12, 3), ποτά.
πάρ-ειμι, παρ-έσομαι, be by the side
of, be by, be near, be at hand.
παρά (15, 1), εἰμί.
ποτέ, indef. enclitic adv., 4 once, ever.
68, 6.
Πρόξενος, ου, Prozenus, one of Cyrus's generals. πρό, before, for,
ξένος.
πῶς, interrog. adv., 4 how?
στρατηγέω, στρατήγηκα, be general.
στρατηγός, 15, 1.

# οὐκέτι πάρ-εστιν, οὖποτε παρ-ῆν.<sup>5</sup> πῶς παρ- 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For ξσ-ναι (by exception, 55<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For ἐσ-ὁ-ντ (57, 4). An oxytone if contracted takes the acute (cf. 7<sup>3</sup>). Every unaccented syllable was regarded as having the grave accent (although such accent was not generally written). The circumflex is formed by uniting the acute and the grave (^): as, θὑρών, θὑρών; but the union of the grave and the acute ('') gives the acute: as, ἐ-ών, ὄν.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Compounds of μή are used in the same constructions as μή (12, 3).

Like τίς and τὶς (68, 5), interrogative and indefinite adverbs often agree in form, but differ in accent. Interrogative adverbs of one syllable take the circumflex; those of two syllables, the acute on the penult. Indefinite adverbs are oxytone and enclitic: as, ποῦ, where? ποῦ, somewhere; πῶς, how? ποῦς, somehow; πότε, when? ποτῖ, sometime.

5 21, 1.

έσται; 1 μήποτε παρ-είναι. 2 3. ὥστε μηκέτι παρ-είναι. 2 4. οὐκ ἔστι στρατηγείν, οὐδὲ νομίζει είναι ἀπ-ελθείν. 5. παρ-ών, 3 οὖποτε παρ-όντες, 3 τοῖς παρ-οῦσιν. 6. τί ἔσται τῷ στρατιώτη; 4 ἐρωτῷ πότερον παρέσονται ἡ οὖ. 5 7. Πρόξενον δ' αὖ ξένον ὄντα κελεύει παρείναι. 8. καὶ οἱ μὲν 3 ἔχοντες ὅπλα παρήσαν, οἱ δὲ οὖ. 5 9. ἡν ποτε παράδεισος ἐν Κελαιναῖς θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκείνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἴππου. 10. ὁ δὲ ἀπελθὼν βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται ἐπὶ 8 τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 11. ταῦτα ἡν 9 ἐν ταύτη τῆ ἡμέρᾳ. 12. τούτῳ μᾶλλον φίλοι εἰσὶν ἡ ἐκείνῳ.

13. Of those who (τῶν) are by, to be by.
 14. They were never at hand, so as never to be at hand.
 15. He will no longer be by, they will never be near.
 16. It is not possible to send, it will not be possible to flee.
 17. They ask if it is possible to cease.
 18. He orders the generals who are guest friends to be at hand.
 19. They plan how they shall be worthy.
 20. There is a palace in this park.

Read 133, 1.

<sup>1</sup> For παρέσεται (so the accent is regular; 21, 1).
2 Infinitives ending in value accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1).
33, 8, 42, 7.
3 In compounds, ων retains its accent (by exception, 21, 1).
4 What shall the soldier have? The dative of the possessor (222, 2).
4 What shall the soldier have? The dative of the possessor (222, 2).
5 46!.
6 ξένον δντα, who was a guest friend.
7 See δ, 40, 3.
8 220, 4.
9 Cf. "The picnic was (= took place) on Wednesday."





# XXXI. THE THIRD DECLENSION

## Liquid Stems

Review 52, 3, 53, 1-4, 55, 2, 554, 143, 4.



Learn the inflection of ἀγών, contest, ἡγεμών, leader, μήν, πonth, and δαίμων, divinity, 148, 2.

For  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\dot{\omega}\nu$  ( $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu$ ),  $\dot{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\mu\dot{\omega}\nu$  ( $\dot{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\mu\omega\nu$ ), etc., see over-stems, 55, 2. Cf. 58, 2. 2 In the dative plural, the liquid  $\nu$  before  $\sigma$  is dropped, but the preceding vowel is not lengthened (55°). For the accent of  $\mu\dot{\eta}\nu$ , see 53, 4.

The vocative singular of oxytones with liquid stems is like the nominative (cf. 53, 3); of words not oxytone, the vocative singular is the simple stem.

Like δαίμων is inflected the adjective εὐδαίμων, prosperous, 4 155, 1. Learn the inflection.

The nominative singular neuter, like the vocative singular masculine, 5 is the simple stem (77, 3). The feminine is like the masculine (39, 2). The accent is recessive (39, 2).

Learn the inflection of πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother, θυγά- 6 τηρ, daughter, and ἀνήρ, man, 149, 1.

In the genitive and the dative singular of  $\pi \alpha \tau \eta \rho$  ( $\pi \alpha \tau \epsilon \rho$ ),  $\mu \eta \tau \eta \rho$  7 ( $\mu \eta \tau \epsilon \rho$ ), and  $\theta \nu \gamma \alpha \tau \epsilon \rho$ ), the stems are  $\pi \alpha \tau \rho$ ,  $\mu \eta \tau \rho$ , and  $\theta \nu \gamma \alpha \tau \rho$ , and the accent is on the ultima (cf. 53, 4). Elsewhere, the stems have  $\epsilon$  except in the dative plural, in which they are  $\pi \alpha \tau \rho \alpha$ ,  $\mu \eta \tau \rho \alpha$ , and  $\theta \nu \gamma \alpha \tau \rho \alpha$ ; and the accent is on  $\epsilon$  of the stem (final  $\alpha$  in the dative plural) except in the vocative singular, which is the  $\epsilon \rho$ -stem with recessive accent (cf. 77, 3).

In  $d\nu \eta \rho$  ( $d\nu \epsilon \rho$ ), when  $\rho$  is followed by a vowel, the stem is  $d\nu \rho$ , and, 8 for the sake of euphony, 8 is developed between  $\nu$  and  $\rho$ .<sup>2</sup> The accent is recessive except in the genitive and the dative of all numbers (cf. 53, 4).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See the preface, xi. <sup>2</sup> Cf. English tender (Latin tener), thunder (Latin tonāre), gender (Latin genus).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άγών, ώνος, δ, contest, games. άγω; agony.

άνήρ, άνδρός, δ, man (= Latin vir); ἄνδρες στρατώται, fellow soldiers. polyandry, Andrew.

άπ-άγω, άπ-άξω, 2 a. άπ-ήγαγον, 2 p.
 άπ-ήχα,¹ άπ-ήγμαι,¹ άπ-ήχθην, lead off, lead away.
 207, 1, 2.

γυμνικός, ή, όν, athletic. gymnasium. Saiμων, ονος, δ, divinity. demon. Sapeikos, οθ, daric, a Persian gold coin worth about five dollars.

860, etv, two, generally indeclinable and used with the plural. Latin duo; two.

Έλλην, ηνος, δ, Greek.

ci-δαίμων, ci-δαιμον, prosperous. ci (40, 3), δαίμων.

ήγεμών, όνος, δ, guide, leader. στρατηγός (15, 1); hegemony.

θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, daughter. daughter. κατα-πίμπω, send down. κατά (73, 1), πίμπω (12, 3). 209, 1, 4.

μήν, μηνός, δ, month. Latin mēnsis; μήνη, moon.

μήτηρ, τρός, ή, mother. Latin mater; mother, metropolis.

waτήρ, τρός, δ, father. Latin pater; father, patriarch.

χείρ, χειρός, ή, hand. G. dual, χεροίν; D. pl., χερσί(ν). chirography, chiromancy.

1. ἀγῶνί τινι, ἀνδρός τινος, δαίμονές τινες. 2. πάτερ, μητέρων τινῶν, θυγατράσι τισίν. 3. εἰς τὰς χείρας ἐλθεῖν,³ κώμην εὐδαίμονα διαρπάσαι. 4. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν ἐν τῷ ὅρει. 5. καὶ πᾶσιν ἔπεμπε δύο δαρεικοὺς τοῦ μηνός.³ 6. καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν ταὐτῷ ταῦτα. 7. διὰ τοῦτο κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης ταύτης τῆς χώρας. 8. οὖτοι ἄνδρας ἔχοντες παρῆσαν.¹ 9. καὶ ἄξιοι ἄνδρες ἔσονται οὖτοι. 10. ἀλλ' ἡγεμόνα οὐ πέμψει τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 11. τοῦ δὲ στρατεύματος ἦσαν οὖτοι οἱ ἡγεμόνες. 12. οὐδὲ γὰρ τῷ ἡγεμόνι δο τοῦτω πιστεύσομεν.

\* non " with time

<sup>121, 1. 2</sup> Cf. "He fell into their hands." 3 a month. The genitive is used to express time within which (222, 1; cf. 222, 2, 3). 4 συμ-πράττω, 48, 3. 5 as satrap. 5 222, 2.

13. Of this man, to the Greeks, of a contest.
14. For the remen, to a mother, to some mothers.
15. To make a contest, to keep pillaging prosperous villages.
16. He leads back his (τόν) father, his mother, and the men.
17. These men were led off by guides.
18. His father sent him as satrap of a certain country.
19. Two daries a month were sent to this man.
20. For this reason I do not trust the men.
21. These Greeks were guides.
22. Did he send a guide to the Greeks?
23. They did not trust the leaders.

Read 133, 2.

#### XXXII. Q-VERBS

Jable X

The Subjunctive: Purpose Clauses, etc.

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 1, 2, 233, 4, 234, 4.

Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive active, 2 middle, and passive, παιδεύω, παιδεύωμαι, 168.

For the stem, see 203, 1, 204, 1. The tenses of the subjunctive are 3 primary (211), and have primary endings (202, 1). The endings of the aorist passive are primary, but active (cf. 42, 4, 61, 2). 4 of the ending is subscript (1).

Like the present subjunctive active and middle are inflected the first acrist subjunctive active and middle, παι-δεύσω, παιδεύσωμαι, 170, and the second acrist subjunctive active and middle, λίπω, λίπωμαι, 171. Learn the inflections.

Like the present subjunctive active are inflected the first 5 aorist subjunctive passive,  $\pi \alpha \iota \delta \epsilon \upsilon \theta \tilde{\omega}$ , and the second aorist subjunctive passive,  $\kappa \sigma \pi \tilde{\omega}$ , 174, with the accent on  $\omega$  or  $\eta$  ( $\eta$ ).<sup>4</sup> Learn the inflections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The imperfect (20, 2). <sup>2</sup> See sentence 7. <sup>8</sup> 17<sup>1</sup>. <sup>4</sup> 204, 2, 66, 2.

- The subjunctive is used to express an action or a state as taking place in future time; in subordinate clauses it is future compared with the time of the principal verb; the present tense denotes continuance or repetition, the acrist tense denotes mere occurrence.
- The subjunctive introduced by \(\text{Va}\), \(\odots\), or \(\delta\mu\)\sigma\(\text{s}\), that, or by \(\text{Va}\) \(\omega\)\(\psi\)\(\text{h}\), \(\delta\mu\)\(\text{s}\) \(\psi\)\

(00) 
$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{v}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\\ \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{v}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\end{array}\right\}$$
,  $tva$   $(\mu\dot{\eta})$   $t\dot{d}s$   $\sigma\tau\sigma\nu\delta\dot{d}s$   $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \lambda\acute{v}\eta,\\ \lambda\acute{v}\sigma\eta,\end{array}\right.$ 

He is (not) marching  $\left.\begin{array}{l} that\ he\ may\ (not)\end{array}\right\}$   $\left.\begin{array}{l} keep\ breaking\\ break \end{array}\right\}$  the truce.

The first person of the present or of the agrist subjunctive is used to express an exhortation<sup>2</sup> or an appeal; if negative, it takes  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ , not: as,

1. 
$$(\mu \dot{\eta}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \dot{u} \omega \mu e \nu \\ \lambda \dot{u} \sigma \omega \mu e \nu \end{array} \right\}$$
 the struce.

2.  $(\mu \dot{\eta}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \dot{u} \sigma \omega \\ \lambda \dot{u} \sigma \omega \end{array} \right\}$  the struce  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} shall \ I \\ shall \ we \end{array} \right\}$  (not) break the truce?

- The second or the third person of the present imperative (104, 7) or of the aerist subjunctive, introduced by μή, not, is used to express a prohibition: as,
  - 1. μη λύσητε τας σπονδάς, do not break the truce.
  - 2. μη λύση τὰς σπονδάς, let him not break the truce.
- The subjunctive introduced by μή, that, or by μἡ οὐ, that not, is used in object clauses after words expressing fear: 4 as,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As in Latin after ut, ne, quo, etc. <sup>2</sup> The hortatory subjunctive. <sup>3</sup> The subjunctive of appeal. <sup>4</sup> The subjunctive is future  $(80, \tau)$ . In fear for the present or the past, the indicative is used (67, 2, sentence 9).

# Vocabulary and Exercises

δείδω (un-Attic present), ἔδεισα, δέδοικα, 2 p. δέδια (partic. δεδιώς, fearing), first and second perfect used as present, fear.

**ξξ-ίρχομαι**, come out, go out. **ξρχο**μαι, 59, 1. 218, 1, 3.

Iva, conj. adv., in which place, where; in purpose clauses, that.<sup>1</sup>

κυκλόω, κυκλώσω, ἐκύκλωσα, κεκύκλωμαι, ἐκυκλώθην, encircle, surround. cycle, bicycle.

μή, adv., not (12, 3); after words expressing fear, that (= Latin nē); μὴ οὸ, that not (= Latin ut).

vov, adv., now. Latin nunc.

5-8ev, conj. adv., from which place, from where. 58 (68, 2), -8ev, from.

öπισ-θεν, adv., from behind, behind.

οπίσω, adv., back, -θεν, from.<sup>2</sup>

δπως, conj. adv., in what way, how; in purpose clauses, that.¹

φοβέω, frighten; φοβέσμαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, έφοβήθην, pass. dep., fear. φόβος, 38, x; hydrophobia.

in purpose clauses, that.<sup>1</sup>

1. ἴνα πεμφθῆ, ἴνα μὴ κατακοπῆ. 2. ὡς ἐξέλθητε, 2 ὅπως μὴ κυκλωθῶσιν. 3. ἀρπάζωμεν τὰ ὅπλα, μὴ ἀρπάσης τὴν σκηνήν. 4. λύσωμεν τὴν γέφῦραν; μὴ λύσωμεν αὐτήν. 5. ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ καταλίπωμεν πάντας τοὺς ἴππους. 6. φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ οὐ πάντες οἱ Θρῷκες κατακοπῶσιν. 7. καὶ νῦν δέδοικε μὴ ἀπέλθωσι τῆς νυκτός. 8. μὴ λύσητε τὴν γέφῦραν ταύτην, ἴνα πορευώμεθα. 9. φοβοῦμαι δ' οὖν μὴ ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἀγάγη δοθεν οὐκ ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν. 10. τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The meanings of  $v_0$ ,  $v_0$ , and  $v_0$  are nearly all included in the word "that." Consult a large English dictionary. <sup>2</sup> 95<sup>1</sup>. <sup>3</sup> 78<sup>3</sup>. <sup>4</sup>  $v_0$ , 207, 1, 2. <sup>5</sup> 74<sup>5</sup>.

οὐ λύουσι δεδιότες μὴ οὐ πορευθώσιν οἱ Ελληνες. ΙΙ. πορευθώμεν δ' οὖν τὴν χώραν διαρπάσοντες. 12. ταῦτα ποιήσει δεδιώς μη οί πελτασταί όπισθεν γένωνται.

13. That he may not go away, that you may be left behind. 14. That he may destroy the bridges, let us advance. 15. Shall we go out? do not go out. 16. We fear that the horses may not be sent. 17. They fear that they may be surrounded. 18. Let us not leave the river. 10. They destroy the road that the hoplites may not advance. 20. You fear that you may be left behind. 21. Let us not collect the allies. 22. They fear that he may get behind them 1 during the night.2

Read 133, 3.



THE HERALD PARTS THE COMBATANTS

#### XXXIII. Ω-VERBS

The Subjunctive: Conditional Sentences

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 1, 64, 4, 5, 66, 2-4.

Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive active,

1 Omit.

mit 1780.

middle, and passive, of ττμάω, 180, 181, φιλέω, 182, 183, and δηλόω, 184, 185.

The subjunctive of  $6\omega$ -verbs is like the indicative (64, 3, 4). The subjunctive of  $6\omega$ -verbs is like that of  $\pi \approx 60\omega$  (168) with the accent on  $\omega$  or  $\eta$  ( $\eta$ ). The subjunctive of  $6\omega$ -verbs has an accented  $\omega$  except in three places in the singular, in which  $\omega$  + an  $\omega$ -diphthong = of (66, 3).

Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive of eight, 196. 2

2, is, etc., are like the endings of the subjunctive active of φιλίω 3 (182).

The subjunctive introduced by  $\epsilon dv$ , if, or by  $\epsilon dv \mu \eta$ , if not, 4 is used to express a condition: 1 as,

Protasis <sup>2</sup>
Apodosis <sup>2</sup>

1. ἐὰν (μὴ) {στρατεύηται στρατεύσηται στρατεύσηται , τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει, future more word for he does <sup>4</sup> (not) {keep marching march mar

2. Let  $(\mu \eta)$  { streaming arrange of the does (not) { keep marching }, he { always never } breaks the truce.

These conditional sentences differ only in the apodosis. If the apodosis has the future indicative (or some equivalent form), the condition is called the future more vivid.<sup>4</sup> If the apodosis has the present indicative (or some equivalent form), denoting repetition, the condition is called the present general.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> We have already had the indicative mood used in conditional sentences (12, 4, 17, 2, 22, 1, 29, 2, 43, 3, etc.). <sup>2</sup> Protasis, or condition; apodosis, or conclusion. <sup>8</sup> This condition is regularly translated by the English present indicative. <sup>4</sup> The conditional sentence at 17, 2, sentence 10, may be called future most vivid. <sup>5</sup> That is, the future more vivid is a particular condition, and the apodosis states what will be true on a particular occasion, while the present general is a general condition, and the apodosis states what is always true if the protasis is fulfilled.

# Vocabulary and Exercises

av, postpos. adv., with no English equivalent. Its force is shown in giving color to the different classes of conditional sentences to which it is attached. See 44v.

avri, prep., over against, denoting a correspondence or an equivalent:

With G., instead of. antidote, antarctic, answer.

. Βαβυλών, ώνος, ή, Babylon. 141, 8. βοάω, βοήσομαι, έβόησα, cry out,

shout. 206, 1.

δέκα, indecl., ten. Latin decem; decalogue, decagon.

δυνατός, ή, όν, able. dynamite, dynasty.

 $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}v$ ,  $\ddot{\alpha}v$ , or  $\ddot{\eta}v$ , conj. adv. with the subjunctive, if.  $\dot{\epsilon}l$ ,  $\ddot{\alpha}v$ .  $75^2$ .

ξκαστος, η, ον, each.

inet, adv., in that place, there. inetvos, 48, 1.

ἐπάν or ἐπήν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, whenever.<sup>2</sup> ἐπεί (21,6), ἄν.

ἐπειδάν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, whenever.<sup>2</sup> ἐπεί (21,6), δή (51,2), ἄν.

καλέω, καλώ, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, call. calendar. 208, x, 5.

καν = και αν = και εάν, and if.  $75^2$ . + μισθώω, μισθώσω, εμίσθωσα, μεμίσθωκα, μεμίσθωμαι, εμισθώθην, hire. μισθώς, 17, 1.

συν-αντάω, συν-ήντησα, with D., meet.
σύν, άντι dat of uno

1. ἐἀν τἰμᾳ, τἰμῶμεν, ἐπειδὰν τἰμώμεθα. 2. ἐπὰν ἤκωμεν, ἢν μὴ δυνατοὶ ὧμεν. 3. ἴνα συναντῶσιν, μὴ βοῶμεν, ἐὰν μὴ καλῶνται. 4. ἐὰν δέ τινι συναντῷ, βοᾳ. 5. ἄν δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ <sup>8</sup> μισθῶνται, στρατεύσονται. 6. ἢν δὲ δυνατὸς ἢ, βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. 7. ἐὰν δὲ ταῦτα ποιῆ, δέκα τάλαντα πέμψω αὐτῷ. 8. ὁ δὲ δῶρα ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ πέμψει, ἐπὴν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤκωσιν. 9. καὶ ἐπὰν μὴ τἰμῶμεν αὐτόν, ἀδικοῦμεν. 10. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ πλοῦα πέμψη, ἡγεμόνα οὐκ αἰτήσομεν. 11. κἄν μὲν ἢ ἐκεῖ, παυσόμεθα, ἢν δὲ μή, <sup>4</sup> διώξομεν.

<sup>1</sup> Distinguish hv, if, from hv, was.

2 Whenever = if ever; and so the subjunctive with iπάν or iπειδάν is equivalent to a protasis (225, 1).

3 on this condition, on these terms (220, 4).

4 if thet is omitted.

A relative conditional is uttered differs from a conditional sentence in one thing only a relative take the stare of ε1.

12. That you may honor and be honored. 13. If he realls, whenever you arrive. 14. If we keep doing this, he never advances. 15. If we honor him, we shall follow.
16. If they are not there, he will pursue. 17. If he does not arrive, they will send guides. 18. If they do wrong, he never sends gifts. 19. If they keep shouting, you will not advance. 20. If you are able, you always pursue.
21. Let us honor the generals of the Greeks.

Read 133, 4.

#### XXXIV. PRONOUNS

The Personal, Reflexive, and Reciprocal Pronouns

Review 7, 4, 47, 1, 2, 5-8, 481, 233, 5, 234, 5.

Learn the inflection of the personal pronouns ἐγώ, I, σύ, 2 you, and αὐτοῦ, of him, 164, 1.

μοῦ, μοὶ, με are unemphatic and enclitic; σοῦ, σοἱ, σε are enclitic unless 3 emphatic. αὐτοῦ, of him, αὐτῆς, of her, etc., are unemphatic pronouns of the third person (47,8). Δτεν μια μοριτίστου με ανεκτίτα στο μοριτίστου με ανεκτίτα στο μοριτίστου μορ

Learn the inflection of the reflexive pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ, 4 of myself, σεαυτοῦ, of yourself, ἐαυτοῦ, of himself, οῦ, of himself, and of ἀλλήλων, of each other, 165, 1-3.

έμ-αυτοῦ and σε-αυτοῦ = the stems of the personal pronouns of the first 5 and second persons + αὐτοῦ, self (47, x). In the plural, the forms are separate.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -αυτοῦ =  $\dot{\epsilon}^2$  (the stem of οῦ, which was originally a personal pronoun of the third person) + αὐτοῦ, self (47, x). σεαυτοῦ and ἐαυτοῦ have the contracted forms σαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ,³ etc. οῦ,⁴ οῖ, ἔ⁴ are enclitic unless emphatic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. "The book has already been sent you," "She sent the book to you, not to me." <sup>2</sup> With & cf. Latin sē (261). <sup>8</sup> Distinguish αύτοθ from αύτοθ (85, 3). <sup>4</sup> οὖ and & do not occur in Attic prose.

- The reflexive pronouns are either direct or indirect:
  - 1. A direct reflexive refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands: as,

Never rives carai taurous, he says that some saved themselves.

2. An indirect reflexive stands in a subordinate clause, and refers to the subject of the principal clause: as,

High rivds out autov, he says that others saved him.

2 éµavro9, oravro9, and éavro9 are generally direct reflexives, of is generally an indirect reflexive.

#### Vocabulary and Exercises

altios, a, ov, responsible; with G., responsible for.

άλληλων, ων, ων, of each other. parallel.

aoroo, as, oo, of him, of her, of it.
47, 8.

γυμνάζω (γυμναδ), γυμνάσω, έγύμνασα, γεγύμνασμαι, έγυμνάσθην, exercise. γυμνικός, 78, 1; gymnastics. 212, 1, 3.

δαπανάω, δαπανήσω, έδαπάνησα, δεδαπάνηκα, δεδαπάνημαι, έδαπανήθην, be at expense, spend.

i-auto0, fs, o0, of himself, of herself, of itself.

έγά, έμου, I. Latin ego; egotism.

е́µ-антов, Аз, of myself. me.

ἐμός, ή, όν, my, mine. ἐμ-, 85, 5; Latin meus; mine, my.

έπι-μελίσμαι, έπι-μελήσομαι, έπι-μεμέλημαι, έπι-εμελήθην, pass. dep. with G., care for. 209, 1, 3.

ήμέτερος, α, ον, our, ours. ήμετε, ως, pl. of έγά, 164, x.

kakês, adv., badly; kakês woiê, treat badly, harm. kakés, 19, 1.

όμο-λογίω, όμο-λογήσω, ώμο-λόγησα, ώμο-λόγηκα, ώμο-λόγημαι, ώμολογήθην, say the same thing, admit. άμα, 26, 1; homologous.

ού, of himself. Latin sui (261). σε-αυτού, ης, of yourself.

σύ, σοῦ, you. Latin tū.

υμέτερος, α, ον, your, yours. υμετς, you, pl. of σ6, 164, 1.

1. αὐτῷ, αὐτῷ, σαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ. 2. ἐμοί, ἡμῖν, ὑμῶν, σοῦ. 3. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιν, ὑμεῖς, οῖ. 4. ὑπ αὐτῶν, ὑφ ἡμῶν, παρ ἀλλήλοις. 5. καὶ οὐκ ἀδι-

κείται ὑφ' ὑμῶν. 1 6. ἐρωτῶσι δέ τινες τί σφίσιν ² ἔσται ἐὰν νῖκήσωσιν. 7. ἐμοὶ γὰρ ξένος Κῦρος ἐγένετο καί με ἐτίμησεν. 8. ἢν δὲ ἡμεῖς νῖκήσωμεν, τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους σατράπας ποιήσομεν. 9. ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐδαπάνων ταῦτα τὰ χρήματα. 10. καὶ ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι ἔσεσθε τοῦ διαρπάζειν. 3 11. οὐ γὰρ κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν, ὡς ⁴ αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς; 12. καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ δὲ δ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο. 13. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ δού δού-λεσθε ἔπεσθαι, ἐγὼ σὺν ὑμῖν ἔψομαι.

14. Beside  $(\pi a \rho d)$  us, beside them, beside you. 15. By 1  $(\nu \pi d)$  you, by me, by him. 16. Of ourselves, of yourself, for himself. 17. What shall we have 2 if we conquer? 18. If he is wronged by you, he will pursue you. 19. They take care of the soldiers with them. 20. He will not harm you if you keep following him. 21. Let us not pillage your country. 22. He summoned the soldiers before him. 23. They wish to exercise themselves.

Read 134, 1.

<sup>1861. 2764. 8</sup> Genitive after αξτιοι. The infinitive is a verbal noun, as in Latin and in English, and often has the article. The infinitive in English often ends in ing: as, "They are gone a-hunting," "He was prevented from kicking a goal." 4 as. 5 & is the connective; καί, also. Dative with ξπεσθαι (70, x).



An Atric Helmer

## XXXV. ADJECTIVES

## Adjectives Irregular in Inflection

Review 7, 4, 14, 1, 30, 1, 2, 35, 2, 72, 1-3, 141, 6, 7.

- I Learn the inflection of ἡδύς,¹ sweet, μέγας, great, and πολύς, much, 156, 1, 2.
- 2 μέγας and πολές are adjectives of the second and first declensions except in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular masculine and neuter, which belong to the third declension.<sup>2</sup>
- 3 Learn the inflection of ἡδίων, sweeter, 156, 1.

ήδίων is inflected nearly like εὐδαίμων (155, x).\* The accusative plural ήδίων is like the nominative.

# Vocabulary and Exercises

βαθύς, εία, ύ, deep. bathymetry.
βραχύς, εία, ύ, short; acc. sing. neut.
as adv., βραχύ, short, a short distance. Latin brevis; brachylogy.
ηδίων, ηδίων, sweeter. ηδύς.
ηδύς, εία, ύ, sweet. Latin suävis;
sweet.
Κιλικία, ας, Cilicia.
Κίλισσα, ης, Cilician woman; η
Κίλισσα, ης, Cilician queen.
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, large;
acc. sing. neut. as adv., μέγα,
greatly. Latin māgnus; megaphone, Megalopolis.

πολύε, πολλή, πολύ, much, many; acc. sing. neut. as adv., πολύ, much. polysyllable, polygon, polygamy.

τάφρος, ου, ή, ditch.

ταχύς, εία, ύ, swift; acc. sing. neut. as adv., ταχύ, swiftly. tachometer.

τέ, enclitic conj., and; τέ... καί, both... and. Latin -que. 68, 6. τόξευμα, ατος, τό, arrow. τοξεύω. τοξεύω, τοξεύσω, ἐτόξευσα, τετόξευμαι, ἐτοξεύθην, shoot, with a bow. τοξότης, 45, 4; intoxicate.

<sup>1</sup> The stem is  $\eta \delta v$  except before a vowel and in the dative plural, where it is  $\eta \delta e_F$  (cf.  $58^2$ ). Latin suāvis (for suādvis).  $^2 \mu \acute{e}\gamma as$  has in the vocative singular masculine the form  $\mu e\gamma \acute{e}\lambda \acute{e}$  also, of the second declension.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> ηδίω is for ηδίοσ-α, ηδίους for ηδίοσ-ες, etc. 72, 2.

- 1. βραχύ, μέγα, πολύ, ταχύ. 2. ἡδίω, ἡδίους, τριήρης ταχεία. 3. τάφροι βαθείαι, φόβου πολλοῦ. 4. παραδείσφ μεγάλφ, ἡδέος οἴνου. 5. καὶ ἔχει οἴνόν τε ἡδὺν καὶ χρήματα πολλά. 6. ἔχουσι δὲ τριήρεις ταχείας, ἄστε διῶξαι. 7. καὶ ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος πολύς ἐστιν. 8. τὴν δὲ Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν βραχείαν ὁδόν. 9. καὶ τὸν ἡδίω οἴνον πέμπει τοῖς φίλοις. 10. οῦτοι ἐτόξευον βραχύ.
- 11. For sweet wine, of sweeter wine. 12. Of much fear, 2 for great armies. 13. Of deep ditches, for a swift horse.

  14. You have both (τέ) many soldiers and swift triremes.

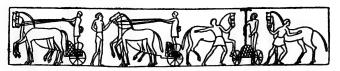
  15. The life of man (τῶν ἀνθρώπων) is short. 16. Both many and great were the ditches of this country. 17. The bowmen have swift arrows. 18. The soldiers were the friends of the great satrap. 19. The great army will plunder the sweeter wines. 20. The arrows are short but swift.

Read 134, 2. Table on Subjection

1 by the short road, adverbial accusative (222, 3).



THE TUMULUS IN THE PLAIN OF MARATHON



PREPARING FOR THE CHARIOT RACE

## XXXVI. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

## Comparison

Review 39, 1, 2, 72, 1-3, 5-7, 141, 6, 7, 235, 1, 236, 1.

In most adjectives the comparative and the superlative are formed by adding τερος 1 and τατος 1 to the stem of the positive: as,

ά-ληθής (ά-ληθεσ),² true
 ά-σφαλής (ά-σφαλεσ),³ safe
 βραχύς (βραχυ), short
 μέλας (μελαν), black
 πικρός (πικρο), bitter
 νπιστός (πιστο), faithful
 μπρό-θϋμος (προ-θϋμο), eager
 ντός (νεο), new
 μπολίμιος (πολεμιο), hostile

ἀληθέσ-τερος ἀσφαλέσ-τερος βραχύ-τερος μελάν-τερος πιστό-τερος προθυμό-τερος νεώ-τερος πολεμιώ-τερος

ἀληθέσ-τατος ἀσφαλέσ-τατος βραχύ-τατος μελάν-τατος πιστό-τατος προθυμό-τατος νεώ-τατος πολεμιώ-τατος

2 If the penult of o-stems contains a short vowel not followed by two consonants, final o of the stem is lengthened to w in the comparative and the superlative. Compare νίος and πολίμιος with πικρός, πιστός, and πρόθυμος.

3 In some adjectives the stem is changed before adding report and rates: as.

Lei-δαίμων (εὐ-δαίμον), prosperous πλησίος (πλησιο), near φίλος (φίλο), friendly

εὖδαιμον-έσ-τερος πλησι-αί-τερος φιλ-αί-τερος (φίλ-τερος) εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος πλησι-αί-τατος φιλ-αί-τατος φίλ-τατος

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The comparative is inflected like **ă** $\mathfrak{f}$ ios; the superlative, like **δ\mathfrak{f}λοs**. 151, 2. <sup>2</sup>  $\mathring{\mathfrak{d}}$ -λήθεια, 38, 1. <sup>8</sup>  $\mathring{\mathfrak{d}}$ ν- (39<sup>2</sup>), σφάλλω, trip up.

In some adjectives the comparative and the superlative are  $\mathbf{r}$  formed by adding  $\mathbf{t}\omega \mathbf{v}^1$  and  $\mathbf{t}\sigma \mathbf{v} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{s}^1$  to the root from which the positive is formed: as,

alσχρός $(alσχ)$ , $^2$ shameful	aiσχ-tων	αἶσχ-ιστος
$\dot{\epsilon}_{\chi}\theta\rho\dot{\phi}_{s}$ ( $\dot{\epsilon}_{\chi}\theta$ ), 8 hostile	έχθ-έων	έχθ-ιστος
√ηδύε (ηδ), 4 sweet	ήδ-των	ที่ชิ-เστος
κακός (κακ), bad	κακ-έων	κάκ-ιστος
καλός (καλλ), beautiful	καλλ-έων	κάλλ-ιστος

The following important adjectives are irregular in comparison; <sup>1</sup> the forms in parentheses are poetic:

Jayalós, good, noble, brave

	ἀμείνων	
	(ἀρείων)	ἄριστος <sup>6</sup>
mou describe βελτίων litter stranger-κρείττων		βέλτιστος
		κράτιστος <sup>7</sup>
∨как6s, bad, cowardly	λώων, preferable κακίων	λφόστος, best κάκιστος
	ήττων, inferior χείρων, worse	(ήκιστος) <sup>8</sup> χείριστος, worst
φέγαε, great	μείζων θ	μέγιστος
<b>чікро́s,</b> little, small	μϊκρότερος ἐλάττων <sup>10</sup> μείων, <sup>10</sup> smaller, weaker	μϊκρότατος ἐλάχιστος
t ἀλίγος, <sup>11</sup> little, few		δλίγιστος
Lπολύε, much, many	πλείων, πλέων	πλεῖστος
Lράδιος, easy	<b>ှ</b> င့်αν	ρໍα̂στος
Lταχύς, swift, quick	θάττων <sup>12</sup>	τάχιστος

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The comparative (except  $\mu$ κρό-τερος, 90¹) is inflected like ἡδίων (156, 1); the superlative, like δήλος (151, 2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> αἶσχος, τό, shame, αἰσχ-θν-ομαι, be ashamed. <sup>8</sup> ἔχθος, τό, hatred. <sup>4</sup> ἥδ-ομαι, be pleased. <sup>5</sup> κάλλος, τό, beauty. <sup>6</sup> aristocracy. <sup>7</sup> κράτος, 73, 1. <sup>8</sup> ἥκιστα, adv., least (92, 2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> For μεγ-των. <sup>10</sup> Used also as comparative to όλίγος.

<sup>11</sup> oligarchy. 12 For  $\tau a \chi - t \omega r$ .

Adverbs of the positive degree are formed from adjectives of the positive degree by changing v of the genitive plural neuter to s: 1 as, The accept is the same as the adjective

ά-σφαλής, safe πρό-θυμος, eager ήδύς, sweet μίγας, great gen. pl., ἀσφαλῶν gen. pl., προθύμων gen. pl., ἡδέων gen. pl., μεγάλων adv., άσφαλώς, safely adv., προθύμως, eagerly adv., ἡδίως, gladly adv., μεγάλως, greatly

The comparative of an adverb is the accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective; the superlative of an adverb is the accusative plural neuter of the superlative adjective: 2 as,

ά-σφαλθε, safely προ-θύμως, eagerly ἡδίως, sweetly, gladly κακθε, badly

ταχίως, swiftly, quick

ἀσφαλέσ-τερον προθῦμό-τερον ἦδ-ῖον, more gladly κάκ-ῖον ἦττον, less θᾶττον<sup>8</sup> ἀσφαλέσ-τατα προθυμό-τατα ήδ-ιστα, most gladly κάκ-ιστα ήκ-ιστα, least τάχ-ιστα

Other forms also occur as adverbs: as, πολύ, much (88, 4), ἄνω (78, x), up, ἀνωτάρω, ἀνωτάτω.  $^2$  Cf. footnote 1.  $^3$  Cf.  $91^{19}$ .



A Young Athenian

## Vocabulary and Exercises

aloχρός, **đ**, όν, shameful. 91, 1. **đ.** ληθής, ές, true, truthful. **đ.** λήθεια, 38, 1. 90, 1.

**ά-σφαλήs, és**, safe. **σφάλλω**, trip up. 90, 1.

ėχθρός, ά, όν, hostile (= Latin inimīcus). 91, r.

μάλα, adv., much ; μάλλον, more (75,3), μάλιστα, most.<sup>1</sup>

μέλας, αινα, αν, black. melancholy, calomel, Melanesian. 155, 1, 90, 1. νέος, α, ον, new. neophyte, neoteric.

90, 1.
weel, prep., round, about:

With G., which defines the source

or cause of the action, about, concerning, for.

With p., round, about.

With Δ., which defines the field of action, round, about, concerning. perimeter, period. 219, 1, 2. πυκρός, ξ, όν, bitter, harsh. 90, 1.

πιστός, ή, όν, faithful. πείθω, 43,2; Latin fidő. 90, 1.

whysios,  $\bar{a}$ , ov, near. 90, 3.

πολέμιος, ä, ov, hostile (= Latin hostilis). πόλεμος, 24, 1. 90, 1.

συμ-πορεύομαι, pass. dep., advance with.  $22^2$ .

φίλος, η, ov, friendly. 90, 3.

1. βραχύτερον, αἴσχῖον, μελάντατα. 2. ὡς ἀσφα- 2 λέστατα,² ὡς μάλιστα, ὅτι πλεῖστοι. 3. πλείους, νεωτέρω, βελτίους, κακίω. 4. φιλαίτεροι ἢ ὑμεῖς,³ κακίους ὑμῶν.³ 5. μὴ πέμψητε τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους. 6. καὶ βούλονται ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 7. ἀλλ' ἀμείνους καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμεῖς ἐστε. 8. καὶ ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους. 9. καὶ κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 10. οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνες ἢδῖον καὶ προθῦμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Adjectives may be compared by using μάλλον and μάλιστα, as in English by using more and most.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> how most safely, as safely as possible. So or 571, as, like Latin quam, is used with the superlative to denote the highest degree possible.

The comparative may be followed by \(\vec{\pi}\), than (with the same case after it as before it), or by the genitive, as in Latin by quam, than, or by the ablative.

1 11. Quick, quicker, as quickly as possible. 12. Most easily, less, least, more harshly. 13. Greater armies, more hostile men. 14. They are more truthful than we, than you. 15. Let us send as much food as possible. 16. If he sends a better guide, you will advance more safely. 17. He thinks that we are braver than the allies. 18. You are the most faithful and the most eager. 19. He will collect a larger army. 20. Let us send the men away to Greece by the quickest road.

Read 134, 3.

## XXXVII. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

#### The Numerals

Review 18, 1, 35, 2, 53, 4, 77, 1, 2.

- 2 Read the table of numerals as far as thirty, observing what numbers are inflected.<sup>2</sup> 162.
- 3 Learn the first twenty-one cardinal numbers, 162.8
- 4 Learn the inflection of εls, one, δύο, two, τρείς, three, and τέτταρες, four, 163, 1.
- 5 Like εls are inflected oύδεls, not one, nobody, nothing, 163, 1, and μηδεls, not one, nobody, nothing. Learn the inflection.
- 6 The nominative singular masculine is oxytone.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. 89, 1, sentence 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Learn the meaning of as many words as possible by looking into the English dictionary for words borrowed from the Greek: as, hendecagon, tri-, triad, trisyllabic, tetragon, pentagon; proto-, prototype, Deuteronomy, etc.

<sup>8</sup> εξ-κοσι, twen-ty (Anglo-Saxon "twen-tig," German "zwanzig," twice ten); κοσι and κοντα are modified forms of δέκα, ten; and so τριά-κοντα, thirty, = three tens, etc.

4 For ενς (558).

I

## Vocabulary and Exercises

Δάνα, ων, Dana, a city.
δισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, two thousand.
ἐντεθ-θεν,¹ adv., from here.
Καππαδοκία, ας, Cappadocia.

Δυδία, ας, Lydia.

Malavôpos, ou, Maeander, a river. meander.

μη-δ-είς, μη-δε-μία, μη-δ-έν, ποτ<sub>λ</sub>οπε, nobody, nothing; acc. sing. neut. as adv., μηδέν, in nothing, in no way. 75<sup>3</sup>.

otka-64, adv., homeward, home. olka, 36, 1. olko-8ev, adv., from home. olkia, 36, 1.

où-8-eis, où-8e-µia, où-8-èv, not pone, nobody, nothing; acc. sing. neut. as adv., où8èv, in nothing, in no way.

mpó-repos, a, ov, comparative, former, earlier; mpó-repov, adv., before, previously. mpó, before; hysteron

πρώτος, η, ον, first. πρό, before. prototype.

proteron. 92, 2.

σταθμός, οθ, standing place, day's march.

1. καὶ ἐγένοντο ὀκτωκαίδεκα. 2. καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ 2 τῆς Λῦδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. 3. ἔρχεται οὖν πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν. 4. Κῦρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμοὺς τέτταρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε πρὸς Δάνα. 5. παρὰ δὲ τούτων πλείους ἡ δισχίλιοι ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλέαρχον. 6. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο πορεύεσθαι. 7. ἀλλ οὐδεὶς μετεπέμψατο αὐτὸν οἴκοθεν. 8. ἐγώ, εἰ μηδεμία ἐστὶν ἐλπίς, συμβουλεύω μὴ ἀπελθεῖν. 9. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. 10. ἐπορεύθη οὖν πρότερον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος. 811. νομίζομεν δὲ τέτταρας ἄνδρας ἰκανοὺς ἔσεσθαι.

<sup>1 -</sup>Se denotes motion toward; -Sev, motion from. 2 621. 8 227, 1.

to buy food. 13. The generals will ask him for two thousand mercenaries. 14. If we collect twenty-five men, he will wish to keep warring. 15. Nobody will ask of this general four months' pay. 16. From here he marches seventeen parasangs through this country. 17. They wish to pillage the country because 2 nobody hinders. 18. Of the captains more than twenty will march home.

Read 134, 4.

### XXXVIII. Ω-VERBS

The Optative: Purpose Clauses, etc.

Review 80, 1-5, 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 3, 235, 2, 236, 2.

Besides the indicative and the subjunctive, Greek has an optative mood.<sup>8</sup> In Latin the optative united with the subjunctive.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the present optative active, middle, and passive, παιδεύοιμι, παιδευοίμην, 168.
- 3 The stem (παιδεν-οι) is formed by adding mood suffix ι (u in the third person plural active) to the tense stem παιδεν-ο (204,3). The optative has secondary endings except in the first person singular active, μι (203, 1).8 Final αι and οι are not considered short (23,3).
- Like the present optative active and middle are inflected the future optative active and middle, παιδεύσοιμι, παιδευσοίμην, 169, the first acrist optative active and middle, παιδεύσαιμι, παιδευσαίμην, 170, and the second acrist optative active and middle, λίποιμι, λιποίμην, 171. Learn the inflections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 74<sup>8</sup>. <sup>2</sup> 227, r. <sup>8</sup> The optative is a past subjunctive; that is, a past future. Cf. shall, should; will, would; be, were; ought.

Learn the inflection of the first and the second agrist optative passive, παιδευθείην, κοπείην, 174.

The stems are παιδευ-θε, κοπ-ε; the mood suffix is ιη (ιη, or ι, ιε, in the 2 dual and the plural, the shorter forms being generally used). The endings are secondary, but active (cf. 42, 4).

Like  $\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon \iota \theta \epsilon (\eta \nu)$  is inflected the present optative of  $\epsilon \iota \mu \iota$ , 3 196. Learn the inflection.

The optative expresses time that is less vividly future than 5 that of the subjunctive (80, 1). Cf. 968.

When the principal verb is in a secondary tense, the subjunctive in clauses expressing purpose (80, 2), or after words expressing fear (80, 5), may, for the sake of vividness, remain in the subjunctive, or may be changed to the same tense of the optative: as,

1. 
$$(odn)$$
  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \emph{totpatebeto} \\ \emph{totpatebeato} \end{array} \right\}$ ,  $\emph{tva}$   $(\mu\dot{\eta})$  rds shoulds  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\emph{vo}_{\parallel} \text{ or }\lambda\emph{vo}_{\parallel}, \\ \lambda\emph{vo}_{\parallel} \text{ or }\lambda\emph{vo}_{\parallel}, \end{array} \right\}$ 

He was  $(not)$  marching  $\del{eq:heather}$ , that he  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} may \\ might \end{array} \right\}$   $(not)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \emph{keep breaking} \\ \emph{break} \end{array} \right\}$  the truce.

2. (οὐκ) 
$$\left\{ \frac{i\phi ο βούμην}{iδεισα} \right\}$$
 μὴ (οὐ) τὰς σπονδὰς  $\left\{ \frac{\lambda ύη}{\lambda ύση} \text{ or } \lambda ύσειε, \right.$ 

$$I was (not) fearing \\ I did (not) fear \right\} that he  $\left\{ \frac{may}{might} \right\}$  (not)  $\left\{ \frac{keep.breaking}{break} \right\}$  the truce.$$



A LAMP

I

## Vocabulary and Exercises

alpin (alpe, έλ), alpήση, 2 a. elλον, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι, ἤρίθην, take, catch, seize, the passive voice being supplied by ἀλίσκομαι; mid., choose; pass., be taken, be chosen. diaeresis. heresy. 218, 1, 2.

ἐκ-πίπτω, fall out, be exiled, the active voice being supplied by ἐκ-

βάλλω, 111, 1; ol ek-πε-πτω-κότες, the exiles. πίπτω.

εύρισκω (εύρ), εύρήσω, 2 a. ηύρον, ηύρηκα, ηύρημαι, ηύρθην, find. eureka. 216, 3, 5.

πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), πείσομαι, 2 a. ἐπαθον, 2 p. πέπονθα, suffer.<sup>2</sup> pathos, allopathy, antipathy, sympathy. 216, 3, 6.

πείθω, πείσω, ξπεισα, πέπεικα, 2 p. πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην, persuade.<sup>2</sup> 210, 4, 5.

- 1. ἴνα ἔλοιμι, ὡς μὴ εἶη, ὅπως μὴ ἀλίσκοιντο. 2. ἴνα ἱκανοὶ εἶεν, ὡς μὴ αὐτὸς κατακοπείη. 3. ἴνα μηδὲν πάθοιμεν, φοβηθεὶς μὴ ὅπισθεν γένοιντο. 4. δείσαντες μὴ οὐ τὴν ὁδὸν εὕροιεν. 5. ἀπῆλθε δέ τις, ἴνα τούτω ἐπιβουλεύοι. 6. οὐ δ' ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ ἑαυτῷ ἐπιβουλεύσειαν. 7. τούτους γὰρ οὐχ εἴλοντο δεδιότες μὴ οὐ πορευθεῖεν. 8. οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐπορεύοντο, ἴνα μὴ κατακοπεῖεν. 9. ἀλλ' ἀπελθεῖν οὐκ ἤθελον, φοβούμενοι μὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν ἤκοιεν. 10. καὶ ἔχων ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην, ἴνα τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας σώσαιμι.
- 11. That he might be sent, that you might not find.
  12. That they might destroy the bridges. 13. That they might persuade, that they might not be surrounded. 14. They

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  1142.  $^2$  Distinguish πάσχω, πείθω, πέπτω; πείσομαι, πείσω, πεσοθμαι; ἔπαθον, ἔπεισα, ἔπεσον; πέπονθα, πέποιθα, πέπτωκα, πέπομφα (πέμπω). The principal parts of such verbs should be written frequently.

went away that they might suffer nothing. 15. He was not willing to advance, fearing that he might not find the road. 16. The allies were fearing that they might be cut down. 17. They destroyed the road, fearing that the Greeks might advance. 18. They did this that Cyrus might not get behind them. 1 19. They were marching that they might keep pillaging the country. 20. They chose this guide that he might lead them home.

Read 135, 1.

#### XXXIX. Ω-VERBS

## The Optative: Conditional Sentences

Review 64, 4, 5, 66, 2-4, 83, 4, 5, 142, 1, 2.

Learn the inflection of the present optative active, middle, rand passive, of τιμάω, 180, 181, φιλέω, 182, 183, and δηλόω, 184, 185.

- άω-verbs have φ throughout; 2 έω-verbs and όω-verbs have οι throughout.<sup>3</sup>

The optative introduced by  $\epsilon i$ , if, or by  $\epsilon i$   $\mu \eta$ , if not, is 3 used to express a condition: as,

<sup>1</sup> Omit. 2 as  $+ \iota = \varphi(64, 4)$ . 8 so or so  $+ \iota = o\iota(66, 2, 3)$ .

These conditional sentences differ only in the apodosis. If the apodosis has the optative with a, the condition is called the future less vivid. If the apodosis has the imperfect indicative (or some equivalent form), denoting repetition, the condition is called the past general (cf. 83,4,5).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

ἐπεί,¹ conj. adv., when. ἐπάν, 84, 1. ἐπειδή,¹ conj. adv., when. ἐπειδάν, 84, 1. ἀπότε,¹ conj. adv., when, whenever. πάνυ, adv., very. πάς, 59, 1. πολέμιος, α, ον, hostile; pl., οὶ πολέμιοι, the enemy. πολέμιος, 93, 1. τιμωρέω, τιμωρήσω, ἐτιμώρησα, τετιμώρηκα, τετιμώρημαι, ἐτιμωρήθην, avenge; mid., take vengeance. τιμώω, 65, 1.

ὑπέρ, prep., over:

With G., which expresses the starting point or the source or cause of the action, over, in behalf of.

With A., which defines the field of action, over, beyond. Latin super, 261; hypercritical. 219, 2, 220, 1. XIA68, 60, fodder.

ώφελίω, ώφελήσω, ώφελησα, ώφεληκα, ώφελημαι, ώφελήθην, with A., aid, help.

1. εἰ γὰρ ἐποίμεθα, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τῖμωροῖτο ἄν. 2. καὶ εἰ μὴ ἡγεμόνας πέμψειε, τίς πλοῖα αἰτοίη ἄν; 3. εἰ δέ τίς τι αὐτὸν αἰτοίη, ἀφέλει. 4. ἐπεὶ¹ γὰρ μὴ εἰς κώμην ἤκοιεν, τὰ ἐπιτήδειἰ οὐκ ἠγοράζοντο. 5. εἰ δὲ δυνατὸς εἴη, σὺν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστρατεύετο. 6. καὶ εἰ μὴ πορεύοισθε, τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἀδικοῖτε ἄν. 7. εἰ δὲ στρατεύσαιντο ἐκεῖνοι, τὴν χώρᾶν διαρπάζειν βούλοιντο ἄν; 8. οὖτοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνας πολεμοῖεν ἄν, εἰ ἔππους καὶ ὅπλα πέμψειεν ὁ στρατηγός. 9. καὶ εἰ ὑμᾶς τῖμῷη, στρατεύοισθε ἄν. 10. εἰ γὰρ πορευθείημεν ὡς τάχιστα, οὐκ ᾶν εἴη² ἐξελθεῖν. 11. οἱ δὲ σταθμοὶ πάνυ μακροὶ ἦσαν, ὁπότε ἡ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο ἤκειν ἡ πρὸς χῖλόν.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The optative introduced by  $\ell m \ell$ ,  $\ell m \ell \delta \eta$ , or  $\delta m \delta r \epsilon$ , whenever  $(= if \ ever)$ , is equivalent to a protasis  $(225, r, 3; \text{ cf. } 84^2)$ .

<sup>2</sup> Cf.  $74^3$ .

bridges. 13. If he should advance, he would not destroy the road. 14. Whenever he advanced, he never destroyed the roads. 15. He would keep honoring us if we should keep marching. 16. What would the enemy do if we should keep warring? 17. If the allies should advance, we should wish to buy provisions. 18. If he should conquer, he would make you satrap. 19. Whenever they did not keep following him, he always followed them. 20. If he conquered, he always sent gifts to the soldiers. 21. If he should not be there, the enemy would destroy the bridge.

Read 135, 2.

wonder

## XL. THE THIRD DECLENSION

Vowel and Diphthong Stems

Review 88, 881, 141, 5, 8, 235, 3, 236, 3.

Learn the inflection of πόλις, city, βασιλεύς, king, and 2 vaθs, ship, 150, 1, 2.

The stems are woll,  $\beta$ aorless, and vas. The vocative singular is the 3 simple stem.

In wolks, final s of the stem is changed to except in the nominative, 4 the accusative, and the vocative singular. In the genitive singular and the genitive plural, the accent stands on the antepenult (by exception, 21, 3). The accusative plural is like the nominative (cf. 72, 7, 88, 3).

βασιλεύς has a in the accusative singular and the accusative plural. 5 In ναθς, ναυ before a long vowel becomes νε; before a short vowel, νη.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 100<sup>1</sup>. <sup>2</sup> Nouns inflected like πόλις are feminine (except μάντις, δ, soothsayer, and a few others). 141, 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In  $\beta$ aorile  $\omega$  and vals, final  $\omega$  of the stem before a vowel of the ending is changed to  $\omega$  and lost. With vals, we  $\omega$  (for  $\omega$   $\omega$  (for  $\omega$   $\omega$ ), cf. Latin nauta (for navita), sailor, navis, ship, and English navigate, nausea.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

åνά-βασιε, εωε, going up, march up. åνά (73, 1), βαίνω (βα), go.

βασιλεύς, έως, δ, king. βασιλεύω, 61, 5.

διά-βασις, εως, crossing. διά (21, 6), βαίνω (βα), go.

δύναμιε, εως, power, force (of troops). δυνατός, 84, 1; dynasty.

Eveka or Evekev, adv. with c., because of, generally postpositive like causā in Latin.

laneis, tos, o, horseman; pl., lanets, cavalry. lanes, 31, 1.

lχθύς, ύος, δ, fish. ichthyology. 150, 1. Κολοσσαί, θν, Colossae, a city. 5, 3. μάντις, εως, δ, soothsayer. mantis, necromancy.

Méver, evos, Menon, one of Cyrus's generals.

ναθε, νεώε, ἡ, ship. Latin nāvis; nautical, nausea.

Πιλοπόν-νησος, ου, ή, Peloponnesus (Pelops's island). νήσος, 31, 1.

πόλις, εως, city. cosmopolitan, metropolis, necropolis.

πράξις, εως, doing, undertaking. πράττω, 43, 2.

Σάρδεις, εων, al, Sardis, a city. 5, 3. τάξις, εως, order, array, division, of troops. taxidermy, syntax.

1. ἐν τῆ πόλει, ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν. 2. ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα, πρὸς τοὺς βασιλέας. 3. ταύτης τῆς πράξεως ἔνεκα. 4. καὶ προθῦμότεροι ἦσαν πρὸς <sup>1</sup> τὴν ἀνάβασιν. 5. τῆ δὲ αὐτῆ ἡμέρᾳ <sup>2</sup> Κλέαρχος ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 6. καὶ Κύρῳ παρῆσαν αὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες. 7. ταύτης ἔνεκα τῆς παρόδου τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο. 8. καὶ τάξις αὐτῷ ἔπεται τῶν ὁπλῖτῶν. 9. καὶ οὐκ ἄν πορεύοιντο, εἰ μείζων ἡ πρᾶξις εἶη. 10. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἔνα παρασάγγας ὀκτὰ εἰς Κολοσσάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, <sup>8</sup> εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. 11. καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς ἱππέας ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς <sup>4</sup> Μένωνος. 12. ἡ γὰρ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς βασιλέα <sup>5</sup> μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.

The way promised hardship. Cf. "face the situation."

2 the same day. The dative is used to express time at which (cf. 783, 544).

8 olute, 67, 1.

40, 1.

5 The king of Persia is βaordsés, without the article.

9 marper prepositions are never ampounded with verteasher as a general the genitive except "apa (dat) and ws (acc)

13. Into the city, out of this city. 14. Because of the ships and the cavalry. 15. He has four divisions of the hoplites. 16. If he should march on these cities, we should advance. 17. When we arrive at Babylon, he will send the fish to the soothsayer. 18. If he wars, he will summon many ships. 19. If he should collect the Greek force, the cavalry would aid. 20. Because of this crossing it is necessary ( $\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath}$ ) to summon the ship. 21. We are collecting the allies that we may march against the king. 22. On this day 3 the kings advanced into Sardis. 23. With  $(\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega\nu)$  the cavalry they will advance to the crossing.

Read 135, 3.

## XLI. Ω-VERBS

The Imperative

Review 11, 2, 3, 21, 1-3, 27, 1, 4, 142, 1, 2, 202, 2, 203, 1.

Learn the inflection of the present imperative active, 2 παίδευε, 168, the first acrist imperative active, παίδευσον, 170, the second acrist imperative active, λίπε, 171, and the present imperative of εἰμί, 1σθι, 196.

The stems are maiden-%, maiden-sa,  $\lambda i\pi$ -%, is. The endings are primary active (202, 2). maiden-e is for maiden-e- $\theta_i$ , and  $\lambda i\pi$ -e- $\theta_i$  maiden-sov (for maiden-sa- $\theta_i$ ) is irregular.

Like the present imperative active are inflected the first 4 aorist imperative passive, παιδεύθητι, and the second aorist imperative passive, κόπηθι, 174. Learn the inflections.

<sup>184,2,</sup> sentence 8. 21025. 31022. 4 The second agrist imperative active of five verbs is oxytone: εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὑρέ, λαβέ, say, come, see, find, and take. In compounds the accent is regular: as, ἄπ-ελθε, come away.

- The stems are παιδευ-θε, κοπ-ε (203, 1). The endings are primary, but active, 202, 2 (cf. 42, 4, 79, 3, 97, 2). The ending of the second person singular (θε) is regular; παιδεύθη-τι is for παιδεύθη-θε (cf. 33, 1, 70¹).
- 2 Learn the inflection of the present imperative middle and passive, παιδεύου, 168, the first agrist imperative middle, παίδευσαι, 170, and the second agrist imperative middle, λιπου, 171.
- 3 The endings are middle or passive (202, 2). παιδεύ-ου is for παιδεύ-ε-σο, and λιπ-οῦ for λιπέ-σο (72, 2); παιδευσαι (for παιδεύ-σα-σο) is irregular. The second agrist imperative middle is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1); cf. 27, 3, 58, 1.
- 4 The imperative of τιμάω, 180, 181, φιλέω, 182, 183, and δη-λόω, 184, 185, is contracted regularly. Learn the inflections.
- 5 In τιμάω, ω or a prevails (64, 4); in φιλίω,  $\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon \iota$ ,  $\epsilon + o = ov$  (66, 2); in δηλόω,  $o + \epsilon$  or o = ov (66, 3).  $64^{1}$ .
- 6 The time of the imperative is like that of the subjunctive (80, 1): as,

$$\frac{\textbf{lie}}{\textbf{ligor}} \} \textbf{tds} \ \textbf{smovdds}, \left\{ \frac{keep \ breaking}{break} \right\} the \ truce.$$

7 The second or the third person of the present imperative or of the aerist subjunctive (80, 4), introduced by μή, not, is used to express a prohibition: as,

1. 
$$\mu \hat{\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \hat{u}_{\epsilon} \\ \lambda \hat{u} \sigma \eta s \end{array} \right\} \tau \hat{d}s \ \sigma \pi o v \delta \hat{d}s, \ do \ not \left\{ \begin{array}{l} keep \ breaking \\ break \end{array} \right\} the \ truce.$$
2.  $\mu \hat{\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \hat{u} t \tau \omega \\ \lambda \hat{u} \sigma \eta \end{array} \right\} \tau \hat{d}s \ \sigma \pi o v \delta \hat{d}s, \ let \ him \ not \left\{ \begin{array}{l} keep \ breaking \\ break \end{array} \right\} the \ truce.$ 

8 In the third person, the aorist imperative is often used instead of the aorist subjunctive: as,

## . Vocabulary and Exercises

άκούω, άκούσομαι, ήκουσα, 2 p. άκήκοα, ἡκούσθην, hear, acoustic. 207, 1, 2.

бкроv, ov, summit, height. acropolis, . acme, Akron.

άπο-πλέω (πλυ), άπο-πλεύσομαι or άπο-πλευσούμαι, άπ-έπλευσα, άποπέπλευκα, άπο-πέπλευσμαι, sail off, sail away. 210, 4, 6.

ἐπι-σῖτισμός, οῦ, forage. ἐπί (26, 1), σίτος (31, 1).

μασα, τεθαύμακα, έθαυμάσθην, wonder at. 212, 1, 3, 5.

κήρυξ, υκος, δ, herald.

δτι, expletive, that, used to introduce object clauses in ind. or opt.1

φέρω (φερ, ol, ένεκ); οίσω, 1 a. ήνεγκα, 2 α. ήνεγκον, 2 p. ένήνοχα, ένήνεγμαι, ήνέχθην, carry, bear; χαλεπώς φέρω, bear with difficulty, feel troubled. Latin fero; phosphorus. 218, 1,5.

θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ), θαυμάσομαι, έθαύ- χαλεπώς, adv., hardly, with difficulty.

1.  $\mu \eta$  ἀπόπλει, ἐλόντων, ελέσθων, πείσθητι. 2. ἀκου- 2 έτω, μὴ ποιείτε, τίμα, μὴ δηλούντων. 3. ἐρωτατε, μὴ ἀποπλείτω, πείθεσθε, λίπε, γενέσθων. 4. ἀπόπεμψον, παίδευσαι, μη κατακόπτετε, έλθόντων. 5. καὶ στρατηγούς έλεσθε ώς τάχιστα. 6. έαν δε μη ταῦτα πέμψη, ήγεμόνα αἰτούντων Κῦρον. 7. ὅτι δὲ ἐγὼ στρατηγήσω μηδεὶς ἡμῶν λεγέτω. 8. ἔρχεσθε οὖν πρὸς Κύρον καὶ αἰτεῖτε πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέωμεν.4 ο. καὶ μὴ λέγετε ότι έγω την των βαρβάρων φιλίαν είλόμην. 10. ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντων  $^{5}$  κακίους γάρ εἰσι περὶ ἡμᾶς  $\mathring{\eta}$ ήμεις περί τκείνους. ΙΙ. ΤΩ ἄνδρες στρατιώται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ότι χαλεπώς φέρω τοις παρούσι πράγμασιν. 12. μὴ διάτριβε, εἰ μὴ ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἔνεκα.

<sup>1</sup> Distinguish 8m, that, from 8 m, whatever (70, 1). 2 aipéw, 98, 1.

<sup>8</sup> Distinguish παίδευσαι, παιδεύσαι (first agrist infinitive active), παιδεύσαι (first agrist optative). <sup>4</sup> 67<sup>1</sup>. <sup>5</sup> The Greek colon (·) is equivalent to our colon or semicolon. <sup>6</sup> πάρ-ειμι, 75, 3. <sup>7</sup> The dative is used to express cause, manner, or means (instrument), like the ablative in Latin.

13. Send, let him not go, go away. 1 14. Let them send, let them be honored, let them not delay. 15. Do not be sailing away, choose guides, keep asking him. 16. Do not keep pillaging this country. 17. Do not keep sending them away to Greece. 18. Let him go away; for he is baser than the barbarians.2 10. Fellow soldiers, do not keep advancing on the villages. 20. Let the heralds ask the general for their 2 pay. 21. Let them keep following to the heights. 22. Do not keep saying that I shall not war. 23. Summon the ships, fellow generals.

Read 135, 4.

#### XLII. THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

W32. ch 17, 11 p Contracted Nouns and Adjectives. The Attic Second Declension Review 7, 2, 9, r, 14, r, 18, r, 141, 6, 235, 4, 236, 4.

- Learn the inflection of the nouns µváā, mina, yéā, earth, and voos. mind. 146, 2.
- μνα 4 and γη 5 are inflected like θεά (7, 2) and φυγή (9, 1). The ultima is circumflexed throughout (64, 5, 78). vóos differs in inflection from ποταμός (14, r) by having οθς 6 and οθν 6 for ός and όν, and οθ 6 for ε in the vocative singular. The ultima is circumflexed throughout (except & for  $\hat{\omega}$  in the dual).
- The uncontracted adjectives xpuocos, golden, and apyupeos, silver, 152, 1, 2, are inflected and accented like agios, 151, 2; ἀπλόος, simple, 153, 1, is inflected like δήλος, 151, 2.7 It is paroxytone (68) throughout.

<sup>2 938</sup>  $^{5}\epsilon+\overline{a}=\eta$  (644). 1 1034. 8 151.  $4a + a = \overline{a}, 142, r.$  $6 \circ + \circ \text{ or } \epsilon = \circ \circ (66, 3).$ 

<sup>7</sup> In Attic prose, the contracted forms are used (107, 1).

Learn the inflection of the contracted adjectives χρυσούς, r golden, άργυρούς, silver, 152, 1, 2, and άπλούς, simple, 153, 1.1

These adjectives differ in inflection from dyadés and  $\mu \bar{\nu} \rho \phi s$  by having 2 cos and cov for 6s and 6v. The feminine has a after  $\rho$  (dryupa, etc.; cf. 18, 1). The vocative singular is like the nominative. The ultima is circumflexed throughout (except 6 for  $\hat{\omega}$  in the dual).

Learn the inflection of the contracted adjective evvos, 3 well-disposed, 153, 2.

co-voos has two endings (39,2). In compound adjectives, ea of the 4 neuter plural is uncontracted. The accent of covov, etc., is recessive (by exception, 64,5).

Learn the inflection of the noun vews, temple, and the 5 adjective thews, propitious, 147, 1.

The Attic second declension differs from the regular declension in four 6 particulars:

- The endings have w throughout.<sup>2</sup>
- 2. of the regular endings is subscript.
- 3. If oxytone, oxytone throughout.
- 4. If proparoxytone, proparoxytone throughout (by exception, 21, 3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In the neuter plural,  $\alpha$  (for  $\omega$ ) is generally used in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not χρόσους, etc. These adjectives are most easily learned as separate words, and not as contractions of χρύσεος, άργύρεος, and ἀπλόος.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

άπλόος, η, ον, simple.
ἀπό-πλοος, ου, voyage away, voyage
back. ἀπο-πλίω, 105, ι.
ἀργύρεος, ἄ, ον, silver.
ἀργύρεος, ου, silver, money.
γία, ᾶς, earth, land. geography, geometry, George (= earth-worker).
εὕ-νοος, ον, well-disposed. εὖ, 40, 3.
ἔως, ω, ἡ, dawn. A. sing., ἔω.
ΐλεως, ων, propitious.
κακό-νοος, ον, ill-disposed.
κράνος, ους, πό, helmet. cranium.
72, ι, 2.

μνάξ, ξε, mina, a sum of money, about \$18.

νεώς, ώ, ὁ, temple.

νόος, ου, mind.

πλόος, ου, voyage. ἀπο-πλέω, 105, 1.

στέφανος, ου, crown. Stephen.

σύμ-πλέως, ων, full. πλήρης, 73, 1.

τόπος, ου, place, region. topography,

Utopia.

φοινίκεος, ξ, ον, purple. Phoenicia.

χάλκιος, ξ, ον, bronze. chalcography,

χρύσιος, ξ, ον, golden. chrysalis,

chrysanthemum, chryselephantine.

- 1. τοῦ ἀπόπλου, ἐν νῷ ἔχειν. 2. ἄμα <sup>1</sup> ἔψ, ἡ πρὸς ἔω ὁδός. 3. ἀπλοῦς γὰρ ἢν ὁ λόγος. 4. ἐγώ, ῷ ἄνδρες Ελληνες, καὶ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἢν, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὖνους. 5. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἢν ἡ γῆ πεδίον. 6. ὁ δὲ ἀνδρὶ ἑκάστῳ ἔπεμψε πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς. 7. καὶ πορεύεται εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν, καὶ δένδρων <sup>2</sup> σύμπλεων. 8. εἶχον δὲ πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ. 9. ὑμῶν <sup>8</sup> δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανος ἑκάστῳ χρῦσοῦς ἔσται.
- 3 10. By (kará) land and by sea. 11. Of a silver crown, of bronze helmets. 12. They will be ill-disposed to you. 13. He was not well-disposed to the men. 14. The parks are full of trees. 15. The soldiers were in the temples of the gods. 16. They will send you golden crowns. 17. The helmet of the man is bronze. 18. All had purple robes.

Read 136, 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> At the same time with, at. <sup>2</sup> 194. <sup>8</sup> Partitive genitive, with ἐκάστφ.

3

#### XLIII. Ω-VERBS

# A Review of the Present and Second Aorist Systems; Indirect Discourse

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 210, 4, 5.

Review the present system of παιδεύω, 168, and the present and second agrist systems of λείπω, 171.

Vocabulary and Exercises alσθάνομαι (αίσθ), αἰσθήσομαι, 2 a. | notice. ἀ ἡσθόμην, ἤσθημαι, perceive, learn. | 215, 1, 3, 4.

aesthetic. 223, 2. 215, 1, 2. άκούω, hear. 105, 1. 223, 2.

άφ-ικνέομαι (lκ), άφ-ίξομαι, 2 a. άφϊκόμην, άφ-ίγμαι, come. 214, 3, 6.

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, 2 a. ἐλαβον, 2 p. εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, take, capture. epilepsy. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λανθάνω (λαθ), λήσω, 2 a. έλαθον, 2 p. λέληθα, λέλησμαι, lie hidden, escape

notice. alflea, 38, 1. 22

215, 1, 3, 4. πυνθάνομαι (πυθ), πεύσομαι, 2 a. έπυ-

θόμην, πίπυσμαι, inquire, inquire into, learn. 223, 2. 215, 1, 3, 5.

τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύξομαι, 2 a. ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, happen, happen upon, gain. 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 5.

καὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτοὺς στρατευομένους.
 ό δ' οὖν ἀδελ- 4 φὸς παρὼν ἔτύγχανεν.
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων¹ τεύξεσθε αὐτοῦ.²
 καὶ βούλομαι μέντοι λαθεῶν ἀπελθών.
 τὴν δ' Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἔτυχεν ἀθροίζων ὅπως βασιλέā³ λάβοι.
 οἱ δὲ ἤσθοντο ὅτι ἡ Κύρου στρατιὰ ἤδη ἐν Κιλικία εἶη.
 πορευώμεθα οὖν ἵνα φθάσωμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὅρει γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.
 ἐνταῦθα ἀφικνεῖται ἡ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The genitive is used with verbs meaning aim at, make trial of, hit or miss, touch, take hold of, or gain (222, 1). <sup>2</sup> from him (222, 1). <sup>8</sup> 102<sup>5</sup>.

Κίλισσα παρὰ Κῦρον. 9. βασιλεὺς δ' ἤκουων ὅτι οἱ Ἦλληνες νῖκῷεν. 10. ὁ δ' ἀκούει τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτη ποταμῷ ὄντας.

1 11. He learns that the enemy are pillaging the camp.
12. These soldiers happened to be marching into the village.
13. We came away secretly.
14. They say that the allies came away secretly.
15. I hear that the Euphrates river is impassable.
16. He outstripped the king in collecting an army.

Read 136, 2.



AT HER EMBROIDERY

## XLIV. Ω-VERBS

# A Review of the Future System; Purpose Clauses

Review 80, 5, 97, 6, 203, 1, 205, 7, 226, 3, 235, 5, 236, 5.

- 2 Review the future system of παιδεύω, 169.
  - Learn the future system of the liquid verb oaivo, show, 169.
- 3 φανώ (for φαν-έσω, 72, 2, 205, 7) is inflected like φιλώ, 182.
- 4 Learn the constructions of purpose and object clauses, 228.

I

parts of verlavocabulary and Exercises

**άπ-αγγίλλω**, bring a message back, report. ἀπό, ἀγγίλλω.

άπο-θνήσκω (θαν), άπο-θανούμαι, 2 a. άπ-ίθανον, άπο-τίθνηκα, die off, be put to death, fall (in battle), the active voice being supplied by άπο-κτείνω. 216, 3, 5.

Aπο-κτείνω (κτεν), Aπο-κτενώ, Aπ-έκτεινα,<sup>2</sup> 2 p. Aπ-έκτονα, kill off, put to death, the passive voice being supplied by Aπο-θνήσκω. 213, 1, 3, 6.

βάλλω (βαλ), βαλῶ, 2 a. ἴβαλον, βίβληκα, βίβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, throw, throw at, pelt. hyperbole. 213, 1, 2. δια-βάλλω, throw through, throw over, slander. diabolic, devil. εἰσ-βάλλω, throw into, invade (of an

etσ-βάλλω, throw into, invade (of an army), empty (of a river).

ἐκ-βάλλω, throw out, drive out, exile, the passive voice being supplied by ἐκ-πίπτω, 98, 1.

μέλλω, μέλλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, intend.
πῶς, adv., how ? δπως, 51, 2. 75<sup>4</sup>.
συλ-λαμβάνω, seize, arrest. σύν
(19, 1), λαμβάνω (109, 3); syllable. 22<sup>2</sup>. 215, 1, 3, 4.

- 1. βουλεύονται δὲ πῶς ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀποθανεῖται. 2. ὁ δ' ἐπο- 2 ρεύετο ὡς Πισίδας ἐκβαλῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 3. ὁ δὲ πείθεται καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 4. ἐντεῦθεν μέλλει εἰσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν. 5. ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἠρώτησε, Σπονδὰς ἡ πόλεμον ἀπαγγελῶ; 6. τοῦτον διαβαλεῖ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 7. πέμπουσι δὲ κήρῦκα δς ταῦτα ἀπαγγελεῖ. 8. ἀπαγγελεῖτε δὲ ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.
- 9. They will report that the king 3 is advancing. 10. How 3 shall we put this man to death? 11. If we break the truce, the enemy will invade this country. 12. He sends messengers to report war. 13. They say that the heralds will report a truce. 14. They were pelting that man.

Read 136, 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For ήγγελσα (206, 2). <sup>2</sup> For άπ-έκτενσα (206, 2). <sup>8</sup> 1026. <sup>4</sup> 83, 4.

#### XLV. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the First Aorist System; Conditional Sentences Review 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 206, 2, 224, 1-4.

- Review the first agrist system of παιδεύω, 170.
   Learn the first agrist system of φαίνω, 170.
- 2 έφηνα (for έφαν-σα, 206, 2) is inflected regularly.
- 3 Learn the conditional sentences

## Vocabulary and Exercises

- αίσχύνω (αίσχυν), αίσχυνοθμαι, ήσχύνα, ήσχύνθην, disfigure, dishonor, shame; αίσχύνομαι, αίσχυνοθμαι, ήσχύνθην, pass. dep., be ashamed. 213, 1, 3, 4.
- άπο-κρίνω, separate; άπο-κρίνομαι, άπο-κρινοθμαι, άπ-κκρίνάμην, άποκκριμαι, mid. dep., answer.
   'Απόλλων, ωνος, Apollo. Α., 'Απόλλων ανος ΟΓ 'Απόλλω: Υ., "Απολλον.
  - λωνα or 'Απόλλω; ν., "Απολλον, 141, 2. 148, 2.
- βαίνω (βα), βήσομαι, 2 a. ἔβην, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι, ἐβάθην, go. 213, 1, 3, 4.
- δια-βαίνω, cross. διά-βασις, 102, 1. ἐκ-δέρω, ἐξ-έδειρα, ἐκ-δέδαρμαι,¹ ἐξεδάρην, flay. dermatology, hypodermic. 207, 1, 5.
  κατα-βαίνω, go down.

  [κρίνω (κριν), κρινώ, ἔκρίνα, κέκρικα,²
  κέκριμαι. ἐκρίθην, decide, indus.
- κίκριμαι, έκριθην, decide, judge.
  critic, hypocrite. 218, 1, 3, 5.
- Λιένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα,<sup>2</sup> remain, stay. 209, 1, 3.
- χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν), χαλεπανώ, έχαλέπηνα, έχαλεπάνθην, be angry. 214, 1, 2.
- ένταῦθα λέγεται ᾿Απόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν.
   ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν.
   οἱ
  δὲ Ἦληνες διέβησαν <sup>8</sup> ἀν τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν εἰ
  σῖτον ἔσχον.<sup>4</sup>
   ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἐν ῷ <sup>5</sup>
  Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα ὡς <sup>6</sup> ἐπιβουλεύοντα αὐτῷ.
   ςἰ
   ἀρο ἡρώτα τούτους τί βούλονται, οὐκ ἀπεκρίνοντο ἄν.

<sup>1 1138. 2 1134. 8</sup> For the inflection of ξβην, see 193, 200, 4. 4 From ξχω, 208, 1, 4, 701. 5 at which time (χρόνφ), and at this time. 6 ώς, 59, 1.

6. καὶ εἰ μὴ οἱ στρατιῶται ἦκουσαν ταῦτα, ἐχαλέπηναν.
7. καὶ εἰ μὴ οἱ στρατιῶται ἦκουσαν ταῦτα, ἐχαλέπηναν ἄν.
8. ὁ δ᾽ ἢσχύνετο ᾶν εἰ μὴ διέβαινες τὸν ποταμόν.
9. ὁ δὲ ἔκρῖνεν ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος στρατιώτην.¹
10. καὶ εἰ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ᾶν ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

in The Greeks would be crossing the river if it were not impassable. 12. If he had asked the soldiers, they would not have replied. 13. If the soldiers were not crossing the river, he was angry. 14. If the soldiers were not crossing the river, he would be angry.

Read 137, r.

#### XLVI. Ω-VERBS

## A Review of the First and Second Perfect Systems

Review 32, 1-4, 33, 58, 7, 203, 1, 206, 3, 223, 2, 237, 1, 238, 1.

Review the first perfect system of παιδεύω, and the second 2 perfect system of πέμπω, 172.

Before the suffix **ka**, the verb stem of liquid verbs is some- 3 times unchanged and sometimes changed: as,

άγγελλω (άγγελ), announce	$\eta$ γγελ-κα $^2$
στέλλω (στελ), equip, send	ĕσтаλ-ка <sup>8</sup>
RTELVO (KTEV), kill	2 р. <b>ёктоу-а</b> <sup>8</sup>
βάλλω (βαλ), throw	β <b>έ</b> βλη-κα <sup>4</sup>
μένω (μεν), remain	μεμέν-ηκα <sup>4</sup>
κρίνω (κριν), decide, judge	κέκρι -κα <sup>4</sup>
φαίνω (φαν), show	πέφαγ-κα <sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The subject of ἀδικείν. <sup>2</sup> The verb stem remains unchanged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In most monosyllabic liquid stems, when the present stem has  $\epsilon$ , the first perfect has  $\alpha$ , and the second perfect o. See the preface, xi.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The liquid is transposed with the stem vowel, or  $\epsilon$  ( $\eta$ ) is added to the verb stem (205, 6), or the liquid is dropped.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>  $\nu$  is retained as  $\gamma$ -nasal (143, 3).

- Learn the inflection of the future and second perfect systems of εἴδω, see, 195.
- The stem is to (for ριδ), as seen in the second agrist eto (for ε-ριδ-ον) and to-είν (for ριδεῖν). Cf. Latin video. eto 1 = have seen, and so know (cf. Latin novī, the perfect of nosco); the second pluperfect jösειν = had seen, and so knew (cf. Latin noveram).

# Vocabulary and Exercises

άπο-διδράσκω (δρα), άπο-δράσομαι, 2 a. άπ-ίδραν, άπο-δίδρακα, escape by stealth, like a thief. 216, 3, 5. άπο-φεύγω, escape by flight. 210, 4, 5. είδω (obsolete present), είσομαι, shall or will know, 2 a. είδον, saw, 2 p. οίδα, have seen, and so know; 2 plup. ήδειν, had seen, knew; χάριν οίδα, feel grateful (= Latin grātiam habeð). 218, 1, 4.

ekee (obsolete present), 2 p. εοικα, with present force, be like; impersonally, ώς εοικε, as it appears. θνήσκω, die; p. τέθνηκα,² have died, , be dead. άπο-θνήσκω, 111, 1.

| δράω (όρα, όπ, ίδ), δψομαι, 2 a. είδον, δόρακα οτ δόρακα, δόραμαι οτ δμμαι, δόθην, see. panorama, optic, idea, asteroid, spheroid. 223, 2. 218, 1, 4.

ой-те, and not; ойте... ойте, neither ... nor; ой, те (88, 4).

σύν-οιδα, know with (= Latin conscious); σύνοιδεν ἐαυτῷἡμῶς ἀδικήσῶς, he is conscious that
he wronged us (223, 2).

καὶ αὐτῷ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας πρῶτοι ἀπηγγέλκαμεν.
 οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πολέμιός μοι γέγονας.
 ձ΄ ὁ δ' ὁρῷ τοὺς Ἦληνας νενῖκηκότας.
 τας.
 4. οἱ δ' ὡς εἶδον αὐτὸν πεπτωκότα² ἀπέλιπον.
 καὶ σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ ἠδικηκὼς³ αὐτόν.
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ὅπως ἀπέθανεν οὐδεὶς⁴ εἰδὼς ἔλεγεν.

¹ clsa is for ἔοιδα (= ρέροιδα); cf. ἔοικα, 114, 3. With είδω (obsolete present), clsa, ίδειν, cf. λείπω, λέλοιπα, λιπείν, sing, sang, sung. Preface, xi.

¹ The perfect tense pictures the state that results from the action of the verb: as, γέγονας, you have become, you are; νενῖκηκότας, have conquered, are victorious; πεπτωκότα, has fallen, is slain; τεθνηκότα, has died, is dead.

² 223, 2. ⁴ A compound negative following another negative strengthens it, as in Old English. Cf. the street Arab's "There ain't no game to-day."

ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεύς. 8. οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνες οὐκ ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα. 9. τῷ δ' ἀνδρὶ πείσομαι, ἴνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ ἐγὰ φίλιός εἰμι. 10. καὶ ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται. 11. οἱ δ' οὖτε ἀποδεδράκασιν οὖτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν.

12. He has sent away the messengers. 13. The generals 1 do not know that Cyrus is dead. 14. We are grateful to the Greeks. 15. The enemy have abandoned their horses. 16. This man has become hostile to us. 17. They are conscious that they have wronged me.

Read 137, 2.

#### XLVII. Ω-VERBS.

A Review of the Perfect Middle System; the Verbal Adjectives

Review 37, 1-4, 50, 2, 58, 7, 202, 5, 203, 1, 223, 2.

Review the inflection of the perfect middle system of 2 παιδεύω, 2 173.

The subjunctive and the optative are formed by inflecting elut, be, with 3 the perfect participle middle or passive.

The future perfect is inflected regularly. The stem is formed by adding the tense suffix  $\sigma\%$  to the perfect middle stem. The future perfect is generally passive.

Learn the inflection of the perfect middle system of the 5 liquid verbs στέλλω, equip, send, and φαίνω, show, 175.8

Before  $\mu$ , final  $\nu$  of the stem is either dropped (1134) or changed to  $\sigma$ . 6  $\sigma$  between two consonants is dropped. In the third person plural, the compound forms are for the sake of euphony.4

<sup>11142. 2</sup> The subjunctive and the optative may be learned at a glance, and the imperative may be neglected. 8 Verbs with stems ending in a liquid, a κ-mute, or a τ-mute only rarely have the future perfect. 4 ξ-σταλσται, πέ-φασ-νται, λέ-λειπ-νται, etc. are not easily pronounced.

- Learn the inflection of the perfect middle system of the π-mute verb λείπω, 176, the κ-mute verb πλέκω, 177, and the τ-mute verbs ἀρπάζω, 178, and πείθω, 179.
- For the mutes before μ, see 43<sup>2</sup>.
- 3 For the mutes before σ, see 16, 4-6; but σ between two mutes is dropped unless the mute before it is a τ-mute.<sup>3</sup>
- 4 Before a τ-mute (τδθ), a π-mute (πβφ) or a κ-mute (κγχ) must be coördinate (4,4), a τ-mute (τδθ) becomes σ.
- With the compound forms in the third person plural, cf. 115, 6.

The verbal adjectives are formed by adding tos and teos. No the verb stem:

1. The τός-adjective is inflected like dyados or δηλος (151, 1, 2): as,

ό ποταμός διαβατός έστιν, 6 the river is crossable. of ποταμοί άδιάβατοι ήσαν, the rivers were not crossable.

2. The  $\tau \epsilon_0$ -adjective denotes necessity, like the gerundive in Latin, and is used sometimes personally and sometimes impersonally; the agent, if expressed, is in the dative (cf. 37, 4): as,

ποταμοί ήμιν διαβατίοι ε cloiv, 5 rivers we must cross. ποταμούς ήμιν διαβατίον 7 toriv, 5 rivers we must cross.

<sup>1 1152.</sup> 

<sup>2 1158.</sup> 

<sup>8</sup> For example,  $\lambda \ell$ - $\lambda \epsilon i \psi \alpha i$  (for  $\lambda \ell$ - $\lambda \epsilon i \pi$ - $\sigma \alpha i$ ), but  $\lambda \ell$ - $\lambda \epsilon i \phi$ - $\theta \epsilon$  (for  $\lambda \ell$ - $\lambda \epsilon i \pi$ - $\sigma \theta \epsilon$ ), home- $\sigma \theta \epsilon$  (for  $\hbar \rho \pi \alpha \delta$ - $\sigma \theta \epsilon$ . 143.6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For example, if the τ-mute is smooth (τ), the π-mute or the κ-mute must be smooth: as, λέ-λειπ-ται, πέ-πλεκ-ται; if the τ-mute is rough (θ), the π-mute or the κ-mute must be rough: as, λέ-λειφ-θε, πέ-πλεχ-θε.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> ἐστί(ν) or εἰσί(ν) may be omitted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> In the personal construction, the verbal adjective agrees with the subject; in this construction, the subject is emphatic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> In the impersonal construction, the verbal adjective is in the neuter singular or neuter plural, and, although passive, takes a direct object; in this construction, the action is emphatic.

I

# Vocabulary and Exercises

ά-διά-βατος, ον, not crossable. βαίνω (112, 4). 39, 2.

δια-βατίος, α, ov, to be crossed, must be crossed. βαίνω, 112, 4.

δια-βατός, ή, όν, crossable. βαίνω, 112, 4.

πεξή, adv., on foot. τράπεζα, 26, 1.
ποιητίος, ā, ον, to be made, must be made, must be done. ποιώ, 67, 1.
πορεία, ās, journey, march. πορεύομαι, 51, 2.

πορευτέος, α, ον, to be traversed, must be traversed. πορεύομαι, 51, 2. πρό, prep. with α., which expresses the source or cause of the action, before, in front of, in behalf of. Latin pro; prologue, program, for, foremost.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἔταξα, 2 p. τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην, arrange, station. τάξις, 102, 1.

τοι-ούτος, τοι-αύτη, τοι-ούτον, such as this; neut. pl., τοιαύτα, such things. τοίος, such, ούτος (47, 1). ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψεύσθην, ἀεcείνε; ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι, ἐψευσάμην, ἔψευσμαι, mid. dep., lie, deceive. pseudo-, pseudonym.

- 1. τοιαθτα γὰρ ὑμιν ποιητέον. 2. καὶ ἠδικῆσθαι 2 δοκει ὑπ' ἐμοθ. 3. καὶ σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ ἔρχεται ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος. 4. ποταμὸς δ' εἴ τις ἡμιν ἐστι διαβατέος οὐκ οἶδα. 5. καὶ σύνοιδεν ἐαυτῷ ἐψευσμένος αὐτούς. 6. ὤστε φίλος ἡμιν οὐδεὶς λελείψεται. 7. οθτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἐγένετο πεζῆ. 8. τὰ δὲ ὄρη ὑμιν πορευτέα. 9. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὡς ἔοικε, πεζῆ ποιητέον. 10. οθτοι δ' αὐ πρὸ αὐτοθ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν.
- 11. You have been stationed in front of the city. 3
  12. This mountain we must cross. 13. I am conscious that I have deceived the generals. 14. On foot you must make this journey. 15. For not all the rivers of this country are not crossable.

Read 137, 3.

#### XLVIII. Ω-VERBS

## A Review of the First and Second Aorist Passive Systems

Review 42, 3-7, 58, 7, 61, 1-3, 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 237, 2, 238, 2.

- Review the first agrist passive system of παιδεύω and the second agrist passive system of κόπτω, 174.
- 2 Review the conditional sentences, 224.
- 3 Learn the conditional relative sentences, 225.

## Vocabulary and Exercises

äγαμαι, ήγασάμην, ήγάσθην, mid. or pass. dep., admire.

δια-σπάω, δι-ίσπασα, δι-ίσπακα, διέσπασμαι, δι-εσπάσθην, draw apart, scatter. spasmodic. 209, 1, 5. ξξ-ίτασις, εως, examination, review. ξστε, adv., up to; conj. adv., until. 225, 1, 2254.

w, conj. adv., while, until. 225, 1, 2254.

ήδομαι, ήσθήσομαι, ήσθην, be pleased. 208, 1, 4.

μέχρι, adv., up to; conj. adv., until. 225, x, 2254.

πρίν, conj. adv., before, until:

With the infinitive (the principal clause being affirmative), before.

With the finite moods (the principal clause being negative), until. 225, x, 2254.

συγ-γίγνομαι, meet, associate with. σύν (143,3), γίγνομαι (51,2).

συλ-λέγω, συλ-λέξω, συν-ελέξα, 2 p. συν-είλοχα, συν-είλεγμαι, συν-ελέχθην, 2 a. συν-ε-λέγην, gather to-gether, collect. legend, select. 209, 1, 2.

καὶ οὐκ ἐνῖκήθη βασιλεύς, ἔστε διεσπάσθησαν αἱ δυνάμεις.
 τούτω συγγενόμενος ¹ ἠγάσθη ἄν αὐτόν.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ κελεύσειε τοὺς ˇΕλληνας ταχθῆναι, ἐτάττοντο ἐπὶ τεττάρων.³
 καὶ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν τοὺς συμμάχους αὐτῷ³ συλλεχθῆναι.
 μενοῦσι γὰρ ἐνταῦθα μέχρι ἀν

<sup>1 226, 3, 224, 5. 2</sup> em теттарых, four deep. 8 for him; dative of advantage (222, 2).

έξέτασις καὶ ἀριθμὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων γένωνται ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 6. οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν κατακοπῆναι αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλίκων. 7. Κῦρος δὲ ἤσθη τὸν¹ ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον ἰδών.² 8. καὶ οὐ παύσεται πρὶν ἄν αὐτοὺς καταγάγη οἰκαδε.

9. They did not advance until the allies were collected. I 10. We shall not cease until we lead you back. II. They were pleased when they saw the review.

Read 138, 1.

# XLIX. MI-VERBS

The Present, Second Aorist, and Second Perfect Systems of Ίστημι; Φημί

Review 202, 1-5, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 227, 1.

Learn the inflection of the present and second agrist systems of tornum, make stand, stand, 8 186, 192, 198, 2, 199, 2.

The verb stem is  $\sigma \tau a$ ; the present stem t- $\sigma \tau a$  (for  $\sigma t$ - $\sigma \tau a$ , 261; cf. Latin 3 si-stō) is reduplicated with the in the active voice, the stems are lengthened ( $\sigma \tau a$  to  $\sigma \tau \eta$ , t- $\sigma \tau a$  to t- $\sigma \tau \eta$ ), in the singular of the present and the imperfect indicative, in the second person singular of the present imperative (t- $\sigma \tau \eta$  for t- $\sigma \tau a$ - $\theta t$ ), and in the second agrist indicative, imperative (except in the form  $\sigma \tau a$ - $\sigma \tau a$ ), and infinitive.

The subjunctive is inflected like that of  $\tau \iota \mu \delta \omega$ , 64, 3, 4, except that 4  $\alpha + an$  e-sound  $(\eta, \eta) = \eta$   $(\eta)$ ; in the optative, final  $\alpha$  of the stem is contracted with the mood suffix.

τὸν agrees with φόβον (39,6).
 The 2 a. participle of «τδω, 114, 3. 226, 3.
 τοτημι and its compounds have the following meanings:

Active voice, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor., make stand, set.

2 aor., stood; 1 and 2 pf., stand; 1 and 2 plup., stood.

Middle voice, make yourself stand, stand; make stand for yourself, set.

Passive voice, be made to stand, be set.

<sup>4</sup> With the inflection of ε-στη-ν, 192, cf. that of ε-κόπ-η-ν, 174. See 201, i.

- The participles active iστές, making stand, setting, 159, 1, and στές, having stood, are inflected like παιδεύσᾶς, 158, 1.
- 2 Learn the inflection of the second perfect system of τστημι, 187.
- 3 In the second perfect and the second pluperfect, μ-verbs have no singular in the indicative because there is no tense suffix (203, 1), and σ is the only ending left; the singular is supplied by the first perfect.<sup>1</sup>
- 4 Learn the inflection of the second perfect participle active ξοτώς (ξ-στα-οτ), standing, 160, 2.
- 5 Learn the inflection of  $\phi \eta \mu i (\phi a)$ , say, 187.
- 6 φημί is inflected almost like toτημι (119, 2). In the present indicative, all the forms except φής (φής) are enclitic (68, 6).

## Vocabulary and Exercises

åν-ίστημι, make stand up, stand up. åνά, ζστημι. 1198.

άφ-ίστημι, make stand off, make revolt, stand off, revolt. ἀπό, ζστημι.
1198.

γιγνώσκω (γνο), γνώσομαι, 2 a. ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, get knowledge of, know. Latin nöscö; know, agnostic, diagnosis, physiognomy. 216, 3, 4.

έπί-σταμαι (έπι-στα), έπι-στήσομαι,

ήπι-στήθην, understand, know, know how. 217, 1, 3.

ἐφ-ίστημι, make stand on, stand on.
 ἐπί, ἴστημι. 1198.

Γστημι (στα), στήσω, ἔστησα, 2 a. ἔστην, ἔστηκα, ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην, make stand, set, stand. 261, 1198. 217, 1, 4.

λόφος, ου, hill, ridge.

πλήν, conj., but, except; adv. with a., but, except.

τείχος, ους, τό, wall, as of a city. 72, 2. φημί (φa), φήσω, ἔφησα, say. Latin fārī; infant, prophet. 218, 1, 2.

<sup>1</sup> A few ω-verbs have the second perfect indicative inflected like that of μι-verbs: as, θνήσκω (114, 3), 1 p. τέθνη-κα, 2 p. τεθνᾶσι (for τεθνά-ᾶσι), they are dead (114²). The second perfect oίδ-α (195) has a suffix in the indicative singular, but none in the dual or the plural. The imperative, like that of μι-verbs, has no suffix; cf. the imperative of εἰμί, 196. <sup>2</sup> For σε-στα-ώς (26¹, 75²). Like ἐστώς is inflected τεθνεώς, dead (see footnote 1).

- 1. τότε δὲ ἀφειστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις τ πλὴν Μιλήτου. 2. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἐφειστήκεσαν πύλαι. 3. ἐνταῦθα δέ φασι καὶ τοὺς παρὰ ᾿Αβροκόμα Ἦληνας ἀποστάντας ἐλθεῖν παρὰ Κῦρον. 4. καὶ ἀποστὰς κακῶς ἐποίεις ¹ τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὅ τι ἐδύνω.² 5. καὶ ἔγνως ³ τὴν σαυτοῦ δύναμιν. 6. ἐν Μιλήτω δέ τινες βουλεύονται ἀποστῆναι πρὸς Κῦρον. 7. ἀλλά, ἢν δύνηται, ⁴ βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. 8. καὶ ἀνίσταντο τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες λέξοντες ἃ ἐγίγνωσκον. 9. καὶ πείθεσθαι ἐπίσταται ὁ ἀνὴρ οὖτος. 10. οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι. δ 11. καὶ λέγει ὡς δ ἀπεκόπησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου καὶ ὅτι δε τεθνᾶσι πολλοί.
- 12. Many of the soldiers revolted from this general.
  13. These were not able to stand up. 14. The allies do not stand.
  15. He tells how he revolted and went to the king.
  Read 138, 2.

#### L. MI-VERBS

The Present and Second Aorist Systems of Tibym and Inm.

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 237, 3, 238, 3.

Learn the inflection of the present and second agrist systems of τίθημι, put, 188, 194, 198, 2, 199, 2.

<sup>1</sup> κακῶς ἐποίεις, you tried to harm (621). 2 For ἐδύνασο (2025). 8 For the inflection of ἔγνων, see 193. 4 For δυνήται (cf. ἰστήται, 119, 4); the stem is δυνα, but, in the subjunctive and the optative, δύναμαι and ἐπίσταμαι (ἐπιστα) are accented as if they were not contracted: as, δύνωμαι (for δυνῶμαι), δύναιτο (for δυναῖτο; cf. ἰσταῖτο). 5 1057. 6 Either δτι, that, or ώς, how, may be used to introduce a clause in indirect discourse; δτι is followed by a mere statement of facts, while ώς implies details; δτι is dead, ώς is full of life. 7 1201.

- The verb stem is θε; the present stem, τι-θε (for θε-θε, 33, 1), is reduplicated with ι. In the active voice, the stem is lengthened (τι-θε to τι-θη) in the singular of the present indicative, and in the first person singular of the imperfect (cf. 119, 3).
- In the imperfect indicative active, the forms ἐτίθαις (ἐ-τί-θε-ες) and ἐτίθαι (ἐ-τί-θε-ε) and, in the present imperative active, the form τίθαι (τί-θε-ε) are from the verb τιθί-ω (instead of τίθη-μι). 66, 2. For ἔθου, in the second agrist indicative middle, see 2025.
- 3 In the second agrist indicative active, τίθημι, put, ίημι, send (189), and δίδωμι, give (194), have no singular (cf. 120, 3); the singular is supplied by the first agrist indicative active ending in κα (for σα), which is inflected like ἐπαίδευσα, 1770.
- 4 The subjunctive is inflected like that of φιλίω, 182, 183. 66, 2. In the optative, final ε of the stem is contracted with the mood suffix.
- 5 In the second agrist imperative active of τίθημι, put, ξημι, send (189), and δίδωμι, give (194), the forms 64s, 5s, and δόs are irregular.
- 6 The second agrist infinitive active of τίθημι, put, ξημι, send (189), and δίδωμι, give (194), ends in έ-ναι (instead of ναι, 202, 3); and the ε of the ending is contracted with the final vowel of the stem (θέτναι for θε-έ-ναι, είναι for ἐ-έ-ναι, and δοθναι for δο-έ-ναι).
- 7 The participles active τιθείς and θείς are inflected like παιδευθείς, 158, 2. So also the participles active tels and είς of tημ, 189.
- 8 Learn the inflection of the present and second agrist systems of τημι, send, 189, 198, 2, 199, 2.
- The verb stem is \(\epsilon\); the present stem t-\(\epsilon\) (for \(\epsilon\)-\(\epsilon\); cf. 33, \(\epsilon\)) is reduplicated with \(\epsilon\). (humis inflected like τ(θημι except in the forms that (present indicative) and choo (second against indicative). 122, \(\epsilon\), 1-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example, ξ-θη-κα, ξ-θη-κα-ς, ξ-θη-κε(ν), 194; ή-κα, ή-κα-ς, ή-κε(ν), 189; ξ-δω-κα, etc., 194.

# Vocabulary and Exercises

άνα-παύομαι, rest. παύω, 51, 2. άξτνη, ης, ax.

δι-ελαύνω, drive through, march through, ride through. διά, έλαύνω, ξ 21, 6. 214, 1, 3, 4.

έπι-τίθημι, put on; mid. with d., put yourself on, attack; δίκην έπιτίθημι, impose a penalty.

cities, adv., immediately.

thics, a, ov, own, private; els rè thicv, for your personal use. idiom, idiosyncrasy.

idiosyncrasy. ε ξημι (ἐ), ήσω, ήκα, είκα, είμαι, είθην, send, throw; mid., throw yourself, rush. 217, 1, 3. κατα-τίθημι, put down, store away.
προσ-τίθημι, put opposite, add to;
mid., add yourself to; γνώμη
προστίθεμαι, agree to an opinion.

τίθημι (θε), θήσω, 1 a. ἴθηκα, 2 a. ἴθετον, τίθηκα, πτίθην, put; mid., put
for yourself; τίθεμαι τὰ δπλα,
order arms, ground arms. hypothesis, theme. 217, 1, 5.

τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), δραμούμαι, 2 a.

1. τὰ δὲ χρήματα ταῦτα ἐγὼ λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον 2 κατεθέμην ἐμοί. 2. ἵεντο γὰρ ὧσπερ ἄν δράμοι¹ τις περὶ νίκης. 3. ὁ δέ, ὡς διελαύνει ὁ Κλέαρχος, ἵησι τἢ ἀξίνη·² ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ.² 4. καὶ δέδοικα μὴ λαβών με δίκην ἐπιθῆ. 5. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἑλληνες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἀνεπαύοντο. 6. εὐθὺς οὖν ἔθετο τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου³ μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. 7. ταύτη δὲ τῆ γνώμη ἔφη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι. 8. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Ἑλλησιν. 9. ἀλλ' ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτόν.

10. The Greeks rushed on the enemy. 11. He grounded 3 arms and advanced. 12. The generals did not agree

<sup>1</sup> just as anybody would run (99,3); the protasis is in views: if he should run for victory (in the games).
2 1057.
8 524; cf. 68, sentence 13.

to this opinion. 13. This general was attacking the bar-14. The hoplites were wishing to attack you. barians.

Read 138, 3.



HOPLITES ON THE DOUBLE-QUICK

# LI. MI-VERBS

The Present and Second Aorist Systems of Δίδωμι

A pid 13 1916 Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 223, 2.

- Learn the inflection of the present and second agrist systems of δίδωμι, give, 190, 194, 198, 2, 199, 2.
- The verb stem is 80; the present stem, 81-80, is reduplicated with a. In the active voice, the stem is lengthened (δι-δο to δι-δω) in the singular of the present indicative.
- In the imperfect indicative active, the forms iblianv (i-di-do-o-v), iblianv  $(\tilde{\epsilon}-\delta(-\delta o-\epsilon-\varsigma))$ , and  $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta(\delta o o)$   $(\tilde{\epsilon}-\delta(-\delta o-\epsilon))$ , and, in the present imperative active, the form δίδου (δί-δο-ε) are from the verb διδό-ω (instead of δίδω-μι). 66, 3. For the, in the second agrist indicative middle, see 2026.
- For the second agrist indicative, imperative, and infinitive active, see 122, 3, 5, 6.
- The subjunctive and the optative are inflected as in δηλόω, 184, 185, 5 except that in the subjunctive  $o + \eta = \varphi$  instead of o. (66, 3).
- 6 The participles active, διδούς, 159, r, and δούς are inflected like λιπών. 157, 2, except ous for av in the nominative and the vocative singular masculine. Learn the inflection.

# Vocabulary and Exercises

δεί, adv., ever, always.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, pay.

δίδωμι (δο), δόσω, ἔδωκα, δίδωκα, δίδωμα, ίδόθην, give. δώρον, 31, 1; anecdote, antidote, apodosis, Theodore. 217, 1, 2.

εξρω (ρερ, ρρε) (un-Attic present), έρῶ, εξρηκα, εξρημαι, ἐρρήθην, 1 say.

Latin verbum; word. 218, 1, 2.

μήν, postpos.adv., truly, really. amen.

**δίομαι or οίμαι, οίήσομαι, φήθην, pass.** dep., *think.* 209, 1, 4.

προ-δίδωμι, give forth, betray. Latin prodo.

**προσ-δίδωμι**, give in the face of, give besides.

τρόπος, ου, turn, way, bent, character. τροπή, 10, 1.

ύπ-ήκοος, ον, listening to, subject to. ὑπό (38, 1), ἀκούω (105, 1).

1. καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι χρήματα πολλά. 2. ταύ- 2 την τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρί, ὡς ῷετο. 3. τοῦ- τον γὰρ ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι² ἐμοί. 4. οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι. 5. καὶ μήν, ὧ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι οὐδ᾽ ἐἰ βούλοιο δύναιο ἀν πάντα ἀποδοῦναι. 6. καὶ ὑμῦν χάριν ἔἶσεται καὶ ἀποδώσει. 7. καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι οὐ πιστεύσομεν ον ἀν Κῦρος δῷ. 8. καὶ οὖποτε ἔρει οὐδεὶς τως εἰγώ, Ἑλληνας ἀγὰγων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους, προδοὺς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν εἰλόμην. 9. χρήματα δὲ ἀεὶ προσεδίδουν.

<sup>1</sup> Words beginning with ρ always have the rough breathing, which takes the place of  $\sigma$  (261) or of  $\rho$  (582). After a single vowel, the lost letter reappears as  $\rho$ , by assimilation: as,  $\dot{\rho}$ ίω ( $\sigma \rho e$ ),  $\dot{\rho}$ ίων, impf.  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\rho \rho \epsilon$ ι (for  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma \rho \epsilon \iota$ );  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\rho \rho \dot{\epsilon}$ - $\rho \gamma \dot{\epsilon}$ 0ν. εξρηκα is for  $\rho \epsilon$ - $\rho \dot{\epsilon} \rho - \rho \dot{\epsilon} \rho$ ,  $\rho \dot{\epsilon}$ 0ν. αξρηκα is for  $\rho \epsilon$ - $\rho \dot{\epsilon} \rho - \rho \dot{\epsilon} \rho$ ,  $\rho \dot{\epsilon}$ 0ν. 3 228, 1. 3 221, 1.

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  έχοντα agrees with Κ $\hat{v}$ ρον, the unexpressed subject of ἀποδιδόναι.  $^5$  not even if you should wish, would you be able (99, 3).  $^6$  είδω (114, 3).  $^7$  1144.  $^8$  1216.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 105, 2, sentence 9; for είλόμην, see αίρεω, 98, 1.

10. They say that the man gave these letters to the king.
11. They betrayed the generals.
12. I know that he paid the allies.
13. He used to give gifts besides.

Read 139, r.



Mon

# LII. MI-VERBS

The Present System of Δείκνυμι and the Second Aorist System of Δύω

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 237, 4, 238, 4.

- Learn the inflection of the present system of δείκνυμι, show, 191, 198, 2, and the second agrist system of δύω, enter, 193, 200, 4.
- 3 The verb stems are δεικ and δυ; the present stem of δείκ-νυ-μι, δεικ-νυ, is formed by adding νυ to the verb stem (215, 6). The stems are lengthened (δεικ-νυ to δεικ-νυ, δυ to δυ), just as in to-τημι, 119, 3.
- In the indicative, the imperative, and the infinitive, the present system of δίω are inflected as in toτημι (186).
- 5 The subjunctive and the optative of δείκνῦμι and the subjunctive of δύω are inflected as in παιδεύω (168).
- The participles active, δεικνύς, 159, 2, and δύς, are inflected like tortis (159, 1).

1

# Vocabulary and Exercises

άπο-δείκνυμι, point out, appoint. apodeictic, paradigm, token, teach. • ἀπ-όλλῦμι (όλ), ἀπ-ολώ, ἀπ-ώλεσα, 2 a. άπ-ωλόμην, άπ-ολώλεκα, 2 p.

άπ-όλωλα,1 utterly destroy; mid., perish. 216, 1, 2.

'Apiatos, ou, Ariaeus, commander of Cyrus's barbarian forces. After the death of Cyrus, he turned traitor to the Greeks. 5, 3.

ν δείκνυμι (δεικ), δείξω, έδειξα, 2 p. δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, έδείχθην, ελου, point out. 215, 1, 6, 7.

δίκαιος, ā, ov, just, right. δίκη, 36, 1. √δύω (δυ), δύσω, ἔδῦσα,2 2 a. ἔδῦν, δέδυκα, δίδυμαι, έδύθην, enter. 208, 1, 2. έμ-βαίνω, go into. έν, βαίνω (112, 4). ·ἐπι-δείκνυμι, point to, exhibit. ed-hocia, ag, silliness. ed (40, 3), hoog, To, custom, character; ethics. κατα-δύω, make enter by going down, sink a ship; mid., sink. λτμός, οθ, hunger. όμνυμι οτ (όμ, όμο), όμοθμαι, ώμοσα, όμώμοκα, όμώμο(σ) μαι, ώμό-(σ) θην, swear. 216, 1, 2.

 καὶ <sup>4</sup> στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε τῶν στρατιωτῶν 2 τούτων. 2. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώλετο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ. 3. φοβούμαι δ' οὖν εἰς τὰ πλοία α αν δώ εμβαίνειν μη ήμας ταις τριήρεσι εκαταδύση. 4. δίκαιον γάρ έστιν απόλλυσθαι τοὺς αδίκους. 5. μέτα τοῦτον αλλος ανέστη, ἐπίδεικνῦς την εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος. 6. οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν οὐ δυναμένους εύρειν 6 τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολέσθαι. 7. καὶ ὤμοσαν οι τε Ελληνες καὶ ᾿Αριαίος μὴ προδώσειν αλλήλους.

8. The generals were exhibiting the army. 9. The sol- 3 dier perished because he could not find the road. 10. He

1 be undone (cf. 272). <sup>2</sup> make enter  $(27^2)$ .

<sup>8</sup> With verbs meaning swear, hope, or promise, the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse. If negative, it takes un, not. The present or the acrist infinitive may also be used, but the infinitive is then not in indirect 4 875. 5 1057. 6 ευρίσκω (98, I). discourse.

6

fears that he may not be able to sink the boats. II. He swears that he will not betray the Greeks.

Read 139, 2. + 140, 2

#### LIII. MI-VERBS

### Είμί, Είμι, Κείμαι, Κάθημαι

Review 74, 2-4, 75, 1, 2, 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 237, 5, 6, 238, 5, 6.

- Review the inflection of εἰμί, be, 196.
- 2 Learn the inflection of elu, 2 go, 196. important
- 3 The stem is  $\iota$ ; cf. Latin  $\bar{\iota}$ -re. The inflection of the moods is mostly regular. The infinitive has the ending  $\iota$ -val (cf. 122, 6). The participle is inflected like  $\iota$ , 157, 2.
- 4 Learn the inflection of κείμαι, lie, and κάθημαι, sit, 197.
- 5 The stems are και and ἡσ (cf. Latin sedeō; 261). The inflection of the moods is mostly regular. κάθημαι may be augmented before the preposition; in the infinitive, καθήσθαι and κατσθαι (in compounds) do not have recessive accent (by exception, 21, 1).

# Vocabulary and Exercises

ăπ-ειμι, go off, go away. ἀπό, εἰμι. εἰμι (l), go. Latin eö. 217, 1, 3, 218, 1, 3.

**«Γρω** (*ρερ*, *ρρε*) (un-Attic present), **ἐρῶ**, 2 a. εἶπον, <sup>4</sup> etc., *say*. 125, 1.

ἔπ-ειμι, go on, advance. ἐπί, εἴμι.
κάθ-ημαι (ἡσ), impf. ἐκαθ-ήμην οr καθήμην, sit. Latin sedeö.
κείμαι (κει), κείσομαι, lie. cemetery.
πρό-ειμι, go forward. πρό, εἴμι.

7 Ι. καὶ οὐκ $^8$  ἔφασαν $^4$  ἰέναι ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδ $\hat{\wp}$ . 2. καὶ εἶπεν $^4$  ὅτι τοῖς προϊοῦσι πόλεμος ἔσοιτο.

<sup>1 1278. 2</sup> The present indicative, είμι, has a future sense, and is used in Attic prose as the future of ἔρχομαι, 218, 1, 3.

<sup>8</sup> Distinguish εἰμι from εἰμι, ἦμεν from ἡμεν, etc.; ἴ-θι, go, from ἴσ-θι, be, and ἴσ-θι, know, etc. 201, 3. 4 εἶπον regularly takes a δτι-clause; φημί takes the infinitive; λέγω takes either, but more commonly a δτι-clause or a ως-clause. 5-οὐκ should be translated with the infinitive.

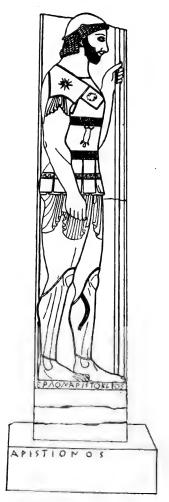
- 3. ἀλλ' ἰόντων, εἰδότες <sup>1</sup> ὅτι κακοί εἰσιν. 4. ἐν τούτω<sup>2</sup> δὲ ἐπήει καὶ Κῦρος καὶ ἐπύθετο <sup>8</sup> τὸ πράγμα. 5. ὑπώπτευον γὰρ ἦδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι. 6. εἰ δὲ ἦδη δοκεί ἀπιέναι, βουλευώμεθα ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα ἀπιμεν. <sup>4</sup>
  7. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος καθ ἡμένος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο.
  8. Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε καὶ ὀκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἔπ αὐτῷ.
- 9. The soldiers say that they wish to keep advancing. 10. Meanwhile the enemy were advancing. 11. If it seems best, let us be going forward. 12. Let him go away, if he does not wish to go forward.

Read 139, 3.

 $^{1}$  είδω (114,3).  $^{2}$  at this time (χρόνψ), meanwhile.  $^{8}$  πυνθάνομαι (109,3).  $^{4}$   $^{1}$   $^{28}$ ,  $^{228}$ ,  $^{5}$  άποθνήσκω (111,1).



BUILDING THE ARGO



AN ATTIC STELE OF THE SIXTH CENTURY B.O.

### READING LESSONS

# Sayings

- 1. ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων βίος δῶρον τῶν θεῶν ἐστιν.1
- 2. οί νόμοι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους παιδεύουσιν.
- 8. ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους γιγνώσκομεν.
- 4. τὰ δίκαια ἄεὶ καλά ἐστιν.1
- 1. της παιδείας ή μεν άρχη πικρά, το δε τέλος γλυκύ.
- 2. λύπης ἐατρός ἐστω¹ ἀνθρώποις χρόνος.
- 3. θαυμάζουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα.
- 4. ἐκ τοῦ πλούτου πολλάκις γίγνονται κίνδῦνοι.
- 1. ἄλῦπον βίον οἱ  $\theta$ εοὶ μόνοι ἄγουσιν.
- 2. τὸν ἦλιον καὶ τὰ ἄστρα λέγουσιν² ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.
- ή δόξης ἐπιθῦμία πολλάκις ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ἀδικίας καὶ ἀσεβείας.
- 4. κακὸν φέρουσι καρπὸν οἱ κακοὶ φίλοι.
- 1. θάνατον οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ δυπνον λέγουσιν.2
- 2.  $\mu \dot{\eta} \stackrel{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \nu \pi o \lambda \lambda o \hat{i} s^4 \acute{o} \lambda \acute{i} \gamma a \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon, ^5 \acute{a} \lambda \lambda \acute{i} \stackrel{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \nu \acute{o} \lambda \acute{i} \gamma o i s \pi o \lambda \lambda \acute{a}$ .
- 3. ἀνδρῶν δ ἀπίστων ὅρκον εἰς ὕδωρ γράφε.
- 4. εὐδαιμονέστατός ε ἐστιν ὁ μη ἔχων κακίαν ἐν τῆ ψυχη.

 <sup>1</sup> enclitic (3,3).
 2 call.
 8 also.
 4 in many words.
 5 μη . . .
 Mys, do not say.
 6 of men.
 7 write.
 8 happiest.

- αἱ μὲν τάφροι ἔργα τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἰσίν, οἱ δὲ ποταμοὶ ἔργα τῶν θεῶν.
  - οἱ σοφοὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον μῖκρὸν κόσμον ἐν τῷ μακρῷ κόσμῳ λέγουσιν.
  - 3. οὐ τὰ σώματος, ἀλλὰ τὰ τῆς ψῦχῆς/χρήματα κτῆμά ἐστιν εἰς ἀεί.
- ανευ θεών τοις θνητοις άνθρώποις οὖτε κακὰ γίγνεται οὖτε καλά.
  - 2. οἱ φίλους ἔχοντες θησαυροὺς ἔχουσιν.
  - ή παιδεία ἐν ταις μὲν εὐτυχίαις κόσμος ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ ταις δυστυχίαις καταφυγή.
- 3 1. ἀναρίθμητα ἀγαθὰ οἱ θεοὶ παρ-έχουσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
  - 2. ἐν τῆ τῶν πολῖτῶν εὐσεβεία καὶ ἐν τῆ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀνδρεία καὶ ἐν τῆ τῶν δικαστῶν δικαιοσύνη ἡ τῆς πολῖτείας ῥώμη ἐστίν.
- 4 1. πόνος ἐστίν, ὡς λέγουσι, πάσης δόξης πατήρ.
  - 2. οἱ νόμοι ψῦχὴ τῆς πολῖτείᾶς εἰσίν.
  - 3. θεὸν γιγνώσκομεν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων.
  - 4. Ελληνες όντες βαρβάροις δουλεύσομεν;
- τῷ μὲν ξίφει φθείρεται τὸ σῶμα, τοῖς δὲ ψεύδεσιν ἡ ψῦχή.
  - 2. των της ψυχης παθων ή σοφία μόνη φάρμακόν ἐστιν.
  - 3. Θεμιστοκλής έρωτώμενος πότερον μαλλον αν 'Αχιλλεύς η 'Ομηρος βούλοιτο είναι, Σὺ δ' αὐτός, ἔφη, μαλλον αν ἐθέλοις ὁ νῖκῶν ἐν 'Ολυμπία ἡ ὁ κηρύττων τοὺς νῖκῶντας είναι;

# Cyrus the Younger

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος <u>γίγνονται</u> παίδες δύο, 'Αρτα- τ ξέρξης καὶ Κῦρος. ἀσθενῶν δὴ Δαρεῖος καὶ ὑπ-οπτεύων τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου ἐ-βούλετο τοὺς παίδας παρ- Darius is εῖναι. 'Αρταξέρξης μὲν οὖν παρ-ῆν. Κῦρον sick, and sends for δὲ μετα-πέμπεται ἀπὸ Λῦδίας ἡς αὐτὸν σατρά- Cyrus πην ἐ-ποίησεν. ἀνα-βαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος ἔχων Τισσα-φέρνην ὡς φίλον, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶχεν ὁπλίτας τριακοσίους, τὸν δ' ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν Ξενίαν.

ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐ-τελεύτησε Δαρεῖος καὶ ἐ-βασίλευεν ᾿Αρτα- 2 ξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης δια-<u>βάλλει</u> τὸν Κῦρον cyrus is πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, <u>λέγων</u> ὡς ἐπι-βουλεύει αὐ- against, but τῷ. ὁ δὲ <u>πείθεται</u> καὶ συλ-<u>λαμβάνει</u> Κῦρον · escapes ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξ-αιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀπο-πέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν.

ό δ' ώς ἀπ-ῆλθε, βουλεύεται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ 3 τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. καὶ Παρύσατις ἡ μήτηρ ὑπ- He plans to ῆρχε Κύρφ φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ ᾿Αρτα- overthrow his brother οὔτως ἐ-τίμα ὤστε αὐτῷ φίλους εἶναι. καὶ ἤθροιζε στρατιὰν καὶ βαρβαρικὴν καὶ Ἑλληνικήν.

ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα συλ-λέγει αὐτῷ Κλέαρχος ἐν 4 Χερρονήσῳ. καὶ ᾿Αρίστιππος ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος Armies are ὧν ἄλλο αὐτῷ τρέφει στράτευμα ἐν Θετταλίᾳ. collected for Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιώτιον καὶ Σοφαίνετον τὸν him Στυμφάλιον καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν ᾿Αχαιὸν ἐ-κέλευσεν ἄνδρας ἔχοντας ἐλθεῖν.

- τ ἐπεὶ δ' ἐ-δόκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, ἀθροίζει ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. ἐνταῦθα Some forces παρ-αγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ ἤκειν καὶ τῷ muster at ᾿Αριστίππῳ ἀπο-πέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὁ εἶχε Sardis στράτευμα. καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐ-κέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐ-πείθοντο · ἐ-πίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ · καὶ ἔχοντες τὰ ὅπλα παρ-ῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.
  - καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε τὸν Κύρου στόλον, ἀντι-παρ-ε-σκευάζετο. Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων τούτους ὁρμᾶται ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. καὶ ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίᾶς marches to σταθμοὺς τρεῖς ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. εντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίᾶς παρασάγγᾶς ὀκτὰ εἰς Κολοσσάς. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρᾶς ἐπτά· καὶ ἡκε Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς ὁπλίτᾶς ἔχων χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς εἰς Κελαινάς.
- 3 ἐνταῦθα Κύρφ βασίλεια ἢν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ταῦτα θηρεύων ἐ-γύμναζεν ἑαυτόν το οther τε καὶ τοὺς ἔππους. ἐνταῦθα μένει Κῦρος ἡμέ forces join cyrus. Απ ρᾶς τριάκοντα καὶ ἢκε Κλέαρχος ἔχων ὁπλίτᾶς enumeration καὶ πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότᾶς. ἄμα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι παρ-ῆσαν ἔχοντες ὁπλίτᾶς. καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐ-ποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἐ-γένοντο ὁπλῖται μὲν μόριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι.
- 4 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο εἰς Πέλτας. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρας τρεῖς · καὶ ἀγὼν ἐ<u>γένετο</u> · ἐ-θεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰς Κιλικίαν ἤκουσιν, οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἐθέλουσι πορεύεσθαι · ὑπ-οπτεύουσι γὰρ

already

ήδη την όδον προς 'Αρταξέρξην είς Βαβυλώνα είναι. πρώτος δε Κλέαρχος τους αυτου στρατιώτας ε'-βιάζετο πορεύεσθαι οι δε αυτόν τε ε'-βαλλον και τὰ ὑπος At Tarsus ζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου. υστερον δε συν-ήγαγεν ἐκκλη- the soldiers refuse to αἰσν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν.

οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατιῶται <u>βούλονται</u> ὡς τάχιστα <u>πορεύεσθαι</u> τ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα · κελεύοντος δὲ Κλεάρχου ἔρχονταί τινες πρὸς Κῦρον καὶ ἐρωτῶσι τί βούλεται. ὁ δὲ <u>λέγει</u> They are ᾿Αβροκόμαν ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτη ποταμῷ εἶναι · persuaded to Πρὸς τοῦτον οὖν, ἔφη, <u>βούλομαι ἐλθεῖν</u> · καὶ <sup>go forward</sup> ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πρὸς ταῦτα <u>βουλευσόμεθα</u>. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις. οἱ δὲ προσ-αιτοῦσι μισθόν · ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπ-ισχνεἶταὶ τρία ἡμιδαρεικὰ τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτη.

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει ἐπὶ πύλᾶς τῆς Κιλικίᾶς καὶ τῆς 2 Συρίᾶς. ἦσαν δὲ δύο τείχη εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καθ-ήκοντα. Κῦρος δ' οὖν τὰς τριήρεις μετ-ε-πέμψατο, ὅπως <sub>Cyrus enters</sub> βιάσαιτο τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει <sup>Syria</sup> διὰ Συρίᾶς ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρᾶς πέντε.

καὶ Κῦρος μετα-πεμψάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν 3 Ελλήνων <u>λέγει</u> ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα <sub>The object</sub> τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀνα-<u>πείθειν</u> ἔπεσθαι. οἱ <sup>of his march</sup> δὲ στρατιῶται χαλεπαίνουσι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ οὐ βούλονται πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπ-ισχνεῖται μισθόν. τὸ μὲν δὴ πολὺ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ οὔτως ἐ-πείσθη.

έντεῦθεν έξ-ελαύνει δια της Συρίας και της Αραβίας, 4

τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾳ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφ-<u>ικνεῖται</u> ἐπὶ Πύλας. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων τhe march ἀπ-όλλυται ὑπὸ λῖμοῦ· ψῖλὴ γὰρ ἦν ἄπασα ἡ to Pylae χώρα. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται κρέα ἐσθίοντες δι-ε-γίγνοντο. οἱ δὲ σταθμοὶ πάνυ μακροὶ ἦσαν, ὁπότε ἢ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο ἤκειν ἢ πρὸς χῖλόν.

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέ-Δ midnight τασιν ποιείται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας τονίον ἐ-δόκει γὰρ ἄμα ἔω ἤξειν βασιλέα. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐξέτασιν ἄμα τῆ ἡμέρᾳ ἤκοντές τινες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἀπ-αγγέλλουσι Κύρῳ περὶ τῆς βασιλέως στρατιάς.

2 Κῦρος δὲ συγ-καλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων λέγει τάδε · ἸΩ ἄνδρες Ἐλληνες, οὐκ ἀν
Cytus θρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς saddresses ἀγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους πολλῶν βαρβάρων 
officers ὑμᾶς εἶναι. ἄξια οὖν ποιεῖτε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος · ὑμεῖς δὲ ἄνδρες ὄντες πορεύσεσθε εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ζηλωτοὶ τοῖς οἴκοι. καὶ στέφανος ἑκάστω χρῦσοῦς ἔσται.

ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Κῦρος ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμὸν ἔνα παρασάγγᾶς τρεῖς εἰς μάχην παρ-εσκευασμένος. διὰ δὲ τοῦ πεδίου τάφρος ἢν βαθεῖα · ταύτην δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασιpects the λεὺς ποιεῖ, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προσ-ελαύking νοντα. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τἢ τάφρφ οὐδεὶς ἐ-κώλῦεν, 
ἔ-δοξε καὶ Κύρφ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα·
ἄστε τἢ ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος ἐ-πορεύετο ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον.

τη δὲ τρίτη προ-φαίνεται Πέρσης ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος τ 
ἱδροῦντι τῷ ἴππῳ, καὶ εὐθυς πασι βοᾳ ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν 
στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσ-έρχεται. ἔνθα δὴ τhe king is 
πολὺς τάραχος ἐ-γένετο. Κῦρος δὲ ἀν-έ-βη ἐπὶ advancing 
τὸν ἴππον, καὶ τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας λαβὼν τοῖς ἄλλοις 
πᾶσι παρ-ήγγελλεν ἐξ-οπλίζεσθαι. καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον 
ἡμέρας καὶ οὔπω φαίνονται οἱ πολέμιοι. ἡνίκα δὲ δείλη 
ἐ-γίγνετο, ἐ-φάνη κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή. ὅτε δὲ 
ἐγγύτερον ἐ-γίγνοντο, αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς 
ἐ-γίγνοντο. πάντες δὲ κατὰ ἔθνη ἐ-πορεύοντο.

ό δὲ Κῦρος παρ-<u>ελαύνων</u> κατα-θεᾶται τούς τε πολεμίους 2 καὶ τοὺς φίλους. <u>ἰδὼν</u> δὲ αὐτὸν Ξενοφῶν 'Αθηναῖος <u>ἐρωτᾶ</u> } εἴ τι παρ-αγγέλλει· ὁ δὲ λέγειν κελεύει πᾶσιν The watchὅτι τὰ ἰερα καλά ἐστι. ταῦτα δὲ λέγων θορύβου word
ἀκούει καὶ ἐρωτᾶ τίς ὁ θόρυβός ἐστίε. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος
εἶπεν ὅτι σύνθημα παρ-έρχεται. Τί οὖν τοῦτό ἐστιν;
ἔ-φη ὁ Κῦρος θαῦμάσας. ὁ δὸ ἀπ-ε-κρίνατο, Ζεὺς Σωτὴρ καὶ Νίκη. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, 'Αλλὰ δέχομαὶ τε, ἔ-φη, καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.' ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν ἀπ-ήλαυνεν.

καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἡ τέτταρα στάδια δι-είχον βασιλεύς τε 3 καὶ Κῦρος ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἡνίκὰ ἐ-παιανίζον τε οἱ Ἑλληνες καὶ ἐ-πορεύοντο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. ἄρχονται The barbaμὲν δή τινες δρόμω θεῖν, πάντες δὲ θέουσιν. ἐκ- rians flee, the Greeks κλίνουσι δὲ οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσι καὶ ρυτευο ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐ-δίωκον μὲν κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἑλληνες, ἐ-βόων δὲ ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν δρόμω, ἀλλ' ἐν ταξει ἔπεσθαι. καὶ οἱ Ἑλληνες ἐν ταύτη τῆ μάχη πάσχουσιν οὐδέν, πλὴν τοξευθῆναί τις λέγεται.

Κῦρος δ' ὁρᾳ τοὺς Ἑλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ αὐτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας ἡδόμενος δὲ καὶ προσ-κυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς Τρο καὶ βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐ διώκει, ἀλλ' moves, and ἔχων τοὺς ἐξακοσίους ἱππεῖς ἐπι-μελεῖται ὅ τι advances ποιήσει βασιλεύς. οἶδε γὰρ ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέσον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς ὅμως ἔξω ἢν τοῦ Κύρου στρατεύματος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο, ἐπ-έ-καμπτεν ὡς εἰς κύκλῶσιν. ἔνθα δῆ Κῦρος φοβεῖται μὴ ὅπισθεν γενόμενος κατα-κόψη τὸ Ἑλληνικόν · ὥστε ἐλαύνει ἀντίος.
 καὶ ἐμ-βαλὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νῖκᾳ τοὺς πρὸ βασι-

καὶ ἐμ-βαλῶν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νῖκᾳ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔ-τρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχῖ
τροῦς καὶ ἀπ-έ-κτεινεν αὐτὸς τἢ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ 

ατακα the 'Αρταγέρσην τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν. ὡς δὲ ἡ 

αλὰν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατ-ε-λείφθησαν. σὲν τού
τοις δὲ ὧν καθ-ορᾳ βασιλέα καὶ τοὺς ἀμφ' ἐκεῖνον · καὶ 

εὐθὺς εἰπών, Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ, ἔεται ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ τιτρώσκει 
διὰ τοῦ θώρακος. Κῦρον δὲ ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν 

ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως · καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι καὶ βασιλεὺς 

καὶ Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπ-έ-θανον · 

Κῦρος δὲ αὐτὸς ἀπο-θνήσκει καὶ ὀκτὰ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν 
περὶ αὐτὸν κεῖνται ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

# The Shepherd and the Lion

3 βουκόλος ποτε μίαν των <u>βοών</u> απ-ούσαν ήσθετο. καὶ οὐκ ε-δύνατο εὐρειν. ηὕξατο μεν οὖν τῷ Διι μόσχον θῦσαι, εὰν τὸν κλέπτην ίδη. ελθων δε εἰς τὴν ῦκην

λέοντα ὁρᾶ κατ-εσθίοντα την βοῦν· ἐπι-τείνας δὲ εἰς τὸν οὐράνον τὰς χεῖρας, ?Ω Ζεῦ, ἔ-φη, πρότερον μὲν ηὐξάμην μόσχον θῦσαι, ἐὰν τὸν κλέπτην εὖρω. νῦν δὲ ταῦρον θύσω, έὰν τὸν κλέπτην ἐκ-φύγω.

Xanthippe

1401 och 1401 Ζωκράτει ήν γυνή Εανθίππη, χαλεπή οὖσα καὶ δύσκο- 1 λος. καί ποτέ τις των φίλων ήρωτησε τον Σωκράτη τί τοιαύτην γυναικα έχει· χαλεπωτάτην γάρ είναι των οὐσων καὶ.τῶν γεγενημένων καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων. ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης, Ταύτην κέκτημαι, έ-φη, είδως ότι εί τοιαύτην ύπ-οίσω, ραδίως τοις άλλοις ἄπασιν ανθρώποις συν-έσομαι.

-156,1 61 Sinv **Prometheus** ο Προμηθεύς πρώτον μεν ανθρώπους καὶ θηρία έ-ποίη- 2 σεν. ἐπείτα <u>ὁρῶν</u> ὅτι τὰ θηρία πλείω ἐστίν, ἤλλαξέ τινα εἰς ἀνθρώπους. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο πολλοὶ ἔτι εἰσὶν οι τὰ μὲν σωματα ανθρώπων, τὰς δὲ ψυχὰς θηρίων ἔχουσιν.

Different Creatures have Different Gifts

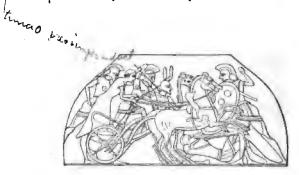
ποιητής τις λέγει ότι οἱ θεοί, ποιήσαντες τὰ ζωα, γέρας 3 τι έκάστω δι-έ-νειμαν. και τοις μεν ταύροις κέρα έ-δοσαν, μπίτε στι τοις δε ιπποις όπλάς, τοις δε <u>δρνίσι</u> πτέρυγας, και τοις άλλοις άλλο τι τοιούτον. άνθρώποις δε οὐδεν τοιούτον έ-δοσαν, άλλα τοις μεν ανδράσιν αρετήν, ταις δε γυναιξι κάλλος. και τουτο έχουσα ή γυνη πάντων κρατίστη έστίν. οι γαρ ανδρες πάντα νικώσι τη αρετή, αι δε γυναϊκες νικώσι τοὺς ἄνδρας τῷ κάλλει.

### The Ass's Shadow

νεανίας τις όνον ε-μισθώσατο. επεί δε θερμός ὁ ηλιος ε-γένετο, κατα-βας από τοῦ όνου ε-βούλετο ὑπὸ τῆ σκιᾳ αὐτοῦ καθ-ίζειν. ὁ δε μισθώσας οὐκ εἶα. ἔλεξε γὰρ ὅτι τὸν μὲν ὅνον ε-μίσθωσεν, τὴν δε σκιὰν οὖ· ὁ δε νεανίας εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ μισθούμενος τὸν ὄνον μισθοῦται καὶ τὴν σκιάν. οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τούτου ἡριζον. μαχομένων δε ἐκείνων ὁ ὄνος αὐτὸς ἀπ-έ-φυγεν.

### The Two Wallets

έκαστος άνθρωπος δύο πήρας φέρει, την μεν έμπροσθεν, την δε δπίσθεν. και έκατερα κακών μεστή έστιν. ή δε έμπροσθεν τα άλλοτρια κακά φέρει, ή δε έτερα τα αὐτοῦ τοῦ <u>ἀνδρός</u>. διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ ἑαυτών κακὰ οὐχ κορώσι, τὰ δε ἀλλότρια παῦν ἀκριβώς θεωνται.



THE BATTLE

10 - s of 1 svenice

#### INFLECTION

# The Form, the Accent, and the Gender of Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles

The nominative and the vocative are always alike in the plural, and I generally alike in the singular, as in Latin.

In nouns and adjectives of the second declension, the nominative 2 singular is sometimes used for the vocative: as, φίλος. Θεός is always so used. In all declensions, the accent of the vocative singular of nouns is sometimes recessive: as, άδελφός, v. ἄδελφός; δεσπότης, master, v. δέσποτα.

In neuter forms, the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases are 3 alike in each number, and in the plural end in a short, as in Latin.

In the first declension of nouns, a of the ending is long except sometimes in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular. If short in the nominative, it is short three times (251).

In the second and third declensions, a of the ending is generally short. 5

In adjectives and participles of the second and first declensions, the 6 feminine ends in η (feminine adjectives end in a after ε, ε, or ρ, 18, 1), and is accented as nearly like the masculine as possible (cf. 25, 2). See the nominative and the genitive plural of after and δηλος, 151, 2, παιδευόμενος, 161, 1, and πεπαιδευμένος, 161, 2.

In adjectives and participles of the third and first declensions, the 7 feminine ends in a short, and is accented like a noun (23, 2, 25, 2). See π3, 154, 1, παιδεύων, 157, 1, and παιδεύστε, 158, 1. In each number, the vocative is like the nominative.

The gender of nouns may generally be determined by the ending. But, 8 in all declensions, the names of countries, towns, islands, and trees are mostly feminine, as in Latin. In the third declension,  $\pi$ -mute and  $\kappa$ -mute stems are masculine or feminine: as,  $\kappa\lambda \delta \psi$  ( $\kappa\lambda\omega\pi$ ),  $\delta$ ;  $\phi\delta\lambda\alpha\gamma\xi$  ( $\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma$ ),  $\eta$  (52, 3); at-stems and most co-stems are neuter: as,  $\delta\rho\mu\alpha$  ( $\delta\rho\mu\alpha\tau$ ), 55, 1;  $\gamma\epsilon$ 00 ( $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$ ), 72, 3.  $\epsilon$ -stems are almost always feminine (1012): as,  $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon$  ( $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota$ ), 101, 3.

The Contraction of Vowels 1

I. O-sounds	II. A-sounds and E-sounds	III. E or O before Long Vowels or Diphthongs		
If either sound is an o- sound, the contraction is $\omega$ ( $\omega$ ); but $\omega$ + an t-diphthong = $\omega$ t	The first sound prevails and becomes long <sup>2</sup>	E or e is absorbed; but e + an t-diphthong = ot		
$\begin{vmatrix} a + o \\ a + \omega \\ a + o u \\ a + o u \\ c + \omega \\ o + \eta \\ o + \omega \end{vmatrix} = \omega (\psi)^{8}$ $\begin{vmatrix} c + o \\ c + o u \\ c + o u \\ o + o u \\ o + o u \\ o + o u \end{vmatrix} = \underline{o}\underline{v}$ $\begin{vmatrix} c + c \\ c + o u \end{vmatrix} = \underline{o}\underline{v}$	$\begin{vmatrix} a + a \\ a + \epsilon \\ a + \eta^4 \\ a + \epsilon \epsilon \\ a + \eta^4 \end{vmatrix} = \overline{a} (q)^8$ $\epsilon + a \\ \epsilon + \eta \\ \epsilon + \eta \end{vmatrix} = \eta (\eta)^8$ $\epsilon + \epsilon \\ \epsilon + \epsilon \epsilon \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\epsilon}$	$\begin{array}{lll} \epsilon + \eta & = \eta \\ \epsilon + \omega & = \omega \\ \epsilon + \epsilon t & = \epsilon t \\ \epsilon + \eta & = \eta \\ \epsilon + o t & = o t \\ \epsilon + o v & = o v \\ o + \eta & = \omega \\ o + o v & = o v \\ o + \epsilon t \\ o + \eta^5 \\ o + o t \end{array}$		

The contracted syllable is long in quantity, and is accented if either of the syllables forming the contraction had an accent.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For άω-verbs, see 64, 4; for έω-verbs and όω-verbs, 66, 2, 3; for nouns and adjectives with εσ-stems, 72, 2-4, 7, 8; for nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions, 106, 3, 107, 2, 4. 
<sup>2</sup> The forms underscored are exceptions.
<sup>3</sup> is never lost except in the infinitive active (64<sup>5</sup>, 66<sup>3</sup>).
<sup>4</sup> Except that in the subjunctive of μ-verbs, α + η = η, and α + η = η (119, 4).
<sup>5</sup> Except that in the subjunctive of μ-verbs, α + η = φ (124, 5).
<sup>6</sup> A contracted ultima takes the circumflex (7<sup>3</sup>) unless the uncontracted word is oxytone (75<sup>2</sup>). The penult, if accented, is accented regularly (30, 2).

# The Euphonic Changes of the Consonants

ν before a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) is generally assimilated: as, σύμ-μαχος. 22°. I v before μ is sometimes changed to σ: as, πίφασ-μαι (φαν). 115, 6. 2 dropped: as, respi-uai (xpiv). 115, 6. 66 66 66 ν before a π-mute (πβφ) becomes μ: as, συμ-βουλεύω. 22<sup>3</sup>. 3 y-nasal: as, συγ-γενής. 66 " K-mute (KYX) " τ-mute (τδθ) remains unchanged: as, έν-ταθθα. 222. " ν or ντ (νθ) before σ is dropped: as, άγω-σι (77, 2), γέρου-σι (55, 2). 222. A  $\pi$ -mute ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes  $\mu$ : as,  $\kappa \ell \kappa o \mu$ - $\mu$ au ( $\kappa o \pi$ ). 43°. A  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes or remains  $\gamma$ : as,  $\pi \ell \pi \lambda \epsilon \gamma - \mu \alpha \iota (\pi \lambda \epsilon \kappa)$ ; πέπρᾶγ-μαι (πρᾶγ). 43².A  $\tau$ -mute ( $\tau \delta \theta$ ) before  $\mu$  becomes  $\sigma$ : as,  $\eta \rho \pi \alpha \sigma - \mu \alpha \iota$  ( $\dot{\alpha} \rho \pi \alpha \delta$ ). 43°. A  $\pi$ -mute ( $\pi \beta \phi$ ) before  $\sigma$  unites with it to form  $\psi$ : as,  $\pi \ell \mu \psi \omega$  ( $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi$ ). 16, 4. 6 A κ-mute (κγχ) before σ unites with it to form ξ: as, διάξω (διωκ). 16, 5. A τ-mute (τ δ θ) before σ is dropped; as, doπά-σω (άρπαδ). 16, 6. A π-mute (πβφ) before a τ-mute (τδθ) is made coördinate: as, ἐπέμφ- 7 Onv. 1164. A κ-mute (κγχ) before a τ-mute (τδθ) is made coördinate: as, εδιώχ-Onv. 1164. A τ-mute (τδθ) before a τ-mute (τδθ) becomes σ: as, πέπεισ-ται, ἐπείσ-Onv. 1164. In reduplication, an initial rough mute  $(\phi \times \theta)$  is made smooth: as, 8 т<del>і-О</del>ика. 33, т. Before the rough breathing ('), a mute is made rough: as, io' i. 712. σ at the beginning of a word is often dropped: as, εξ. 261. 9 " between two vowels 66 : as, yévous. 72, 2. 46 consonants is dropped unless the consonant before it is a τ-mute (143, 6): as, λέλειφ-θε (λέλειπ- $\sigma\theta$ ε). 116, 3.

# A SHORT METHOD OF INFLECTION

I	8,	и. 6	e á	φυγ	ήγ	ŧфΰρ	a O	άλα	TT a.	χα	ρā	TE.	ίρ α	dea
		٧.	á		ที่	•	a	•	a.	Α,		•	· la	ia
		▲.	άν		กุ๋ง	•	av	•	av	•	āν	•	av	am
		e.	âs		<del>ท</del> ีร	•	ās	•	ทุร	•	ā.g	•	ās	ae
		D.	ĝ.		â	•	Ġ.	•	n	•	Q.	4	Q.	ae
	_				á		a.		ā	,	1		1	
	D,	N. V. A.	alv		alv	,	1-	,	-	. ,			.  -	.
		G. D.					arv		au		arv		arı	
	P.	N. V.	aí		ai	•	aı	•	aı	^	aı	•	ar	ae
		<b>A.</b>	άs		ás	•	ās	•	<u>a</u> s	•	ge	•	as	ās
		G.	ŵy		âγ		ῶν		ŵγ		ŵv		âγ	ārum
		D,	als		als	•	ars	í	au	• '	ars	4	are	īs
2	8.	N.	тотар	os	παλι	Γόν	πάρ	060	8	λόγο	\$	δŵρ	ον	iug <b>um</b>
		v.	·	é		óν	•	€		, e		^	οv	um
		▲.		óν		óν	•	0	v	′ 0	ν	^	οv	um
		G.		00		οû		' o	υ	′ 0	υ	•	ου	ī
		D.		Ŷ		ŵ		'   w		1 4	)	•	φ	5
	ъ.	N. V. A.		<b>ú</b>		ú							•	
		G. D.		Oly		olv		. 1	v		LV	•	OLV	ł
				1							•	_	•	į.
	P.	N. V.		οί		á	-	, 0		. 0	-	_	Œ	a
		<b>A.</b>		ούς		á		0	20	0	บร		a.	a
		G.		âν		ŵv		့် မ		00			wv	ōrum
		D.		230		930		(0)	18	0	rs	1	ora	īs
3	ß.	N.	κλώψ	(ð)	διώρυξ		έλπίς	('n)		σῶμα	$(\tau b)$	71	άλιε	( <b>i</b> )
		v.	κλώψ		διῶρυξ		έλπί			σώμα			κλι	
		<b>A.</b>	κλώπ		διώρυχ	-a	έλπίδ	-a		σώμα			róλι−ı	
		G.		ós	•	08	•	20		σώμαι	-08	71	όλε-α	ws .
		D.		(	•	L	•	Ł		,	L		'	r = moyer
	D.	N. V. A.	• .	•	•		•	•						ε = πόλει
		G. D.		oîv		OLY	•	OLV		•	OLY			DLY
	P.	n. v.	^	65	•	23	•	65		•	a			ες = πόλεις
		<b>A.</b>	•	as	•	as	•	as		•	a	(		ας) πόλεις
	,	G.		ŵy	•	ων	•	ων		•	ων	`		wy
		D.	κλωψ	(v)	διώρυξ	(v)	έλπί	σι(	(v)	σώμα	σι(1	)	•	orl(v)

p. 35 p. 45

### THE FIRST DECLENSION

# Feminine Nouns (7, 2, 9, 1, 25, 1, 35, 2)

θe á.	φυγή	γέφ⊽ρα.	θάλαττα	Σοραχ	dea
Oc âs	गिड	Ze Ze	θαλάττ ης	χώρδε	deae
0e ą̂	ิจิ	, d	θαλάττη	χώρα	deae
Oc to	hv	av	θάλατταν	χώραν	deam
O4 Á	ń	'a	θάλαττα	χώρα	dea
Oc ti	á	, a	θαλάττα	χώρδι	
<del>le</del> alv	alv	alv	θαλάτταιν	χώραιν	
Oe al	aí	aı	θάλαττ αι	χώραι	deae
Be ŵv	Av	av	θαλαττών	χωρών	de <b>ārum</b>
be als	als	aus	θαλάτταις	χώραις	de <b>ls</b>
Oc ás	de	. g.s	θαλάττ 📆 🕏	χώρας	deās

### THE FIRST DECLEMSION

# Masculine Nouns (45, 3)

Καλλίας Καλλίου Καλλία Καλλίαν	'Αρταξίρξης 'Αρταξίρξου 'Αρταξίρξη 'Αρταξίρξη 'Αρταξίρξην 'Αρταξίρξη	πελταστής πελταστοῦ πελταστῆ πελταστήν πελταστά	στρατιώτ ης στρατιώτ ου στρατιώτ η στρατιώτ ην στρατιώτ α	'Opóvras 'Opóvra 'Opóvrav 'Opóvrav 'Opóvra	Πέρσης Πέρσου Πέρση Πέρσην Πέρσα
		πελταστά πελτασταίν	στρ <b>ατιότ &amp;</b> στρατιότ αιν	<b></b>	Πέρσ α Πέρσ αιν
		πελτασταί πελταστών πελτασταίς πελταστάς	отратийт au отратиют йv отратийт aus отратийт ās		Πέρσ αι Περσ ῶν Πέρσ αις Πέρσ ᾶς

I

# THE SECOND DECLENSION

# Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns (14, 1, 23, 1, 30, 1)

тотаµ ов тотаµ ов тотаµ ов	παλτόν παλτοθ παλτφ παλτόν παλτόν	πάροδ ος παρόδ ον πάροδ ον πάροδ ε	λόγος λόγου λόγφ λόγον λόγε	Sápov Sápov Sápov Sápov Sápov	servi servõ servum serve	iug <b>um</b> iug <b>ī</b> iug <b>ō</b> iug <b>um</b> iug <b>um</b>
жотан ө́ жотан оіv	παλτ ό παλτ οίν	παρόδ ω παρόδ οιν	λόγ ω λόγ οιν	δώρ ω δώρ οιν		
жотаµ обз жотаµ обз жотаµ об	παλτά παλτών παλτοίε παλτά	πάροδ οι παρόδ ους παρόδ ους	λόγοι λόγων λόγοις λόγους	δώρ α δώρ ων δώρ οις δώρ α	servī servīs servīs servõs	iuga iug <b>ōrum</b> iug <b>is</b> iuga

### THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

د	in the second	Contracted	Nouns (106, 2	, 3)		aning.
(µrdā) µ	ν <b>ά</b> (γ	(ā) 40 Å	('Epµêās)	Epu 4s	(2005)	Nogs M
(µrdās) µ		as) yas	('Eputov)	Έρμοθ	(voou)	ros
(µrd q) µ	νφ (γe	P) YÛ	('Eput a)	Έρμ ĝ	(νόψ)	γŶ
(µráār) µ	vâv (y	(av) y fiv	('Eputār)	Έρμ ην	(v6 ov)	POGP
(µrdā) µ	ν <b>ά</b> (γ	(ā) YA	('Epµŧā)	Epu 1	( ro e )	POT
(µrdā) µ	ν <b>ά</b> (γ	(ā) γ <b>ā</b>	('Epµêā)	'Epµ â	(wbw)	74
(und air) hi	valv (ye	air) yalv	('Epulair)	Epµ alv	(npoin)	rolv
(µrd at) µ	vat (ye	fai) yat	('Ερμ <b>έ</b> αι)	Epu al	( ró oι )	Joy
(μνα ων) μι	νών (γe	ων) γ <b>ω</b> ν	('Ερμε <b>ῶν</b> )	Epu av	(v6 wv)	vav
(µvá ais) µi	rate (ye	ais) yals	('Epué ais)	Epu ale	(voois)	rols
(µrdās) µ	vâs (γ	ās) yās	('Epµéās)	Epµ âs	(vo ous)	v o Gg

#### THE ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns and Adjectives (1	107. 5.	6)
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temple	dann	rally	projection	•••
ve 45 (6)	ins (i)	λαγώς (δ)	the we	the or
ve ú	Eω	λαγώ	Elew	De w
ve ej	ŧφ	λαγφ	they	Elem
ve áv	ŧ.	λαγώ(ν)	Diewy	ELEWY
ME OS	Eus	λαγώς	The wa	the wy
ve 6	٤ω	λαγ ώ	theo	Die
νε φν	Eqr	λαγψν	theyr	the qu
ve of	ŧφ	λαγφ	Dieg	Elea
veáv	Ewr	λαγών	ELEWY	Dew
ve égs	E es	λαγψέ	Ele 48	Die ws
ve ds	los	λαγός	thews	Dea

### THE THIRD DECLENSION

# Π-mute and K-mute Stems (52, 3)

кλ <b>ό</b> ψ (ð) Кλωπ-ό <b>ş</b> Кλωπ-ί Кλώπ-α Кλώψ	φύλαξ (δ) φύλακ-ος φύλακ-α φύλαξ	φάλαγξ (†) φάλαγγ-ος φάλαγγ-ι φάλαγγ-α φάλαγξ	ნι <b>ຜ</b> ່ρυξ (†) διάρυχ-ο <b>ς</b> διάρυχ-ι διάρυχ-α διώρυξ	rēx (m.) rēg-is rēg-ī rēg-em rēx
куви-ог куви-с	φύλακ-ε φυλάκ-οιν	φάλαγγ-οιν φαλάγγ-οιν	διώρυχ-ε διωρύχ-οιν	
κλώπ-ας κλωψί(ν) κλώπ-ας	φύλακ-es φυλάκ-ων φύλαξι(ν) φύλακ-αs	φάλαγγ-«» φαλάγγ-ων φάλαγξι(ν) φάλαγγ-α»	διάρυχ-ες διαρύχ-αν διάρυξι(ν) διάρυχ-ας	rēg <b>-ēs</b> rēg <b>-um</b> rēg <b>-ibus</b> r <b>ēg-ēs</b>

### THE THIRD DECLENSION

# T-mute Stems (55, 1-5)

νύξ (ή) νυκτ-ός νυκτ-ί νύκτ-α	έλπίς (ή) έλπίδ-ος έλπίδ-ι έλπίδ-α	δρνῖς (ὁ, ἡ) δρνῖθ-ος δρνῖθ-ι δρνῖ -ν	<b>ἄ</b> ρμα (τό) <b>ἄ</b> ρματ-ος <b>ἄ</b> ρματ-ι <b>ἄ</b> ρμα	γέρων (ό) γέροντ-α γέροντ-α	γίγαε (δ) γίγαντ-ι γίγαντ-ι γίγαντ-α	caput (n.) capit-is capit-i caput
νύξ	έλπί	δρνίε	δρμα	γέρον	γίγαν	caput
νύκτ-ε νυκτ-οίν	έλπίδ-ε έλπίδ-οιν	őpvīθ-€ ôpvtθ-oiv	<b>ἄ</b> ρματ-ε ἀρμάτ-οιν	γέροντ-ε γερόντ-οιν	γίγαντ-ε γιγάντ-οιν	
νυκτ-ών νυξί(ν)	έλπίδ-4ς έλπίδ-ων έλπί -σι(ν) έλπίδ-ας		<b>ἄ</b> ρματ-α ἀρμάτ-ων <b>ἄ</b> ρμα -σι(ν) <b>ἄρμα</b> τ-α	γέροντ-ες γερόντ-ων γέρου -σι(ν) γέροντ-ας	γίγαντ-ες γιγάντ-ων γίγα -σι(ν) γίγαντ-ας	capit-a capit-um capit-ibu capit-a

# THE THIRD DECLENSION

# Liquid Stems (77, 1-3)

άγών (ό) άγών-ος άγών-α άγών	ἡγεμών (ὀ) ἡγεμόν-ος ἡγεμόν-α ἡγεμών	μήν (ὀ) μην <b>-όs</b> μην-ί <b>μ</b> ήν-α μήν	μην-α δαίμον-α μην-ί δαίμον-ο δαίμον-ο	
άγῶν-ε ἀγών-οιν	ήγεμόν-οιν	μην-οίν μην-οίν	δαίμον-ε δαίμον-ε	
άγῶν-es άγῶ -σι(ν) ἀγῶν-αs	(ν) ήγεμό -σι $(ν)$ μη -σί $(ν)$		gathor-as gatho -ar(n) gathor-es	cõnsul- <b>ēs</b> cõnsul- <b>um</b> cõnsul- <b>ibus</b> cõnsul- <b>ēs</b>

### THE THIRD DECLENSION

# Syncopated Liquid Stems (77, 6-8)

πατήρ πατ ρ-ό <b>ς</b> πατ ρ-ί πατέρ-α πάτερ	<b>µңт</b> пр µпт р-68 µпт р-1 µптер-а µптер	θυγάτηρ θυγατ ρ-ό <b>ς</b> θυγατ ρ-ί θυγατ <del>ί</del> ρ-α θύγατερ	(ἀνέρ-οι) (ἀνέρ-ι) (ἀνέρ-α)	άνήρ άνδρ-ό <b>ς</b> άνδρ-ί άνδρ-α άν <del>ε</del> ρ	pater pat r-is pat r-I pat r-em pater
πατέρ-ε πατέρ-οιν	μητέρ-ε μητέρ-οιν	θυγατέρ-ε θυγατέρ-οιν	(ἀνέρ-ε) (ἀνέρ-οιν)	•	
πατέρ-es πατέρ-ων πατρά-σι(ν) πατέρ-αs	μητέρ-es μητέρ-ων μητρά-σι(ν) μητέρ-as	θυγατέρ- <b>ες</b> θυγατέρ-ων θυγατρά-σι(ν) θυγατέρ-α <b>ς</b>	(ἀνέρ-ες) (ἀνέρ-ων) (ἀνέρ-ας)	$av\delta \rho - av$ $av\delta \rho a - \sigma \iota(v)$	pat r-ēs pat r-um pat r-ibus pat r-ēs

#### THE THIRD DECLENSION

# Eσ-stems (72, 1-4, 8)

(γένε(σ)-os) (γένε(σ)-ι)	yévos yévos yévos yévos	genus gener-is gener-i genus genus	Σωκράτης Σωκράτους Σωκράτει Σωκράτη(ην) Σάκρατες	(κρέα(σ)-os) (κρέα(σ)-ι)	kpłas kpłas kpłas kpłas
$(\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon (\sigma) - \epsilon)$ $(\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon (\sigma) - o \iota \nu)$	•				
$(\gamma \acute{e} re(\sigma)-a)$ $\gamma e v \acute{e} -e v$ , $(\gamma \acute{e} re(\sigma)-\sigma \iota)$ $(\gamma \acute{e} re(\sigma)-a)$	γένε-σι(ν)	gener-a gener-ibus gener-a		(κρέα(σ)-α) (κρεά(σ)-ων) (κρέα(σ)-σι) (κρέα(σ)-α)	κρέα-σι(ν)



### THE THIRD DECLEMSION

I

# Vowel Stems (101, 3, 4)

* (wohe-i)	πόλις (ή) πόλε-ως πόλει πόλι-ν πόλι	iχθθε (δ) iχθύ-os iχθύ-ι iχθύ-ν iχθύ	(πήχε-ι)	स्रीू (δ) सर्गू (ξ - ως सर्गू (ξ - ως सर्गू (ξ - ως सर्गू (ξ - ως सर्गू (δ )	(6676-1)	<b>ἄστυ</b> (τό) <b>ἄστι-ως</b> <b>ἄστυ</b> <b>ἄστυ</b> <b>ἄστυ</b>
(πόλε-ε)	πόλει πολέ-οιν	ίχθύ-ε ίχθύ-οιν	(πήχε-ε)	πήχει πηχέ-οιν	(बैडगर-र)	åστει åστέ-οιν
(πόλε-ες)	πόλεις πόλε-ων πόλε-σι(ν) πόλεις	ίχθύ-es ίχθύ-ων ίχθύ-σι(ν) ίχθθε		πήχεις πήχε-ων πήχε-σι(ν) πήχεις	(dore-a)	άστε-συ άστε-συ(ν)

#### THE THIRD DECLENSION

2

# Diphthong Stems (101, 3, 5)

	βασιλεύς	ναθε (ή)	βοθ <b>ς</b> (δ, ή)	γρα <del>θε</del>
	βασιλί-ως		βο- <b>ό</b> 9	ypā-ós
(βασιλέ-ι)	βασιλεί	vn-l	βo-t	ypa-i
	βασιλί-α	va9-v	βο <b>9-</b> ν	γραθ-ν
	βασιλέθ	<b>va</b> 0	βοθ	Abers
•	βασιλέ-ε	<b>₩</b> ¶-€	β6-4	γpû-¢
	βασιλέ-οιν	Me-ola	βο-οίν	ypā-otv
(βασιλέ-ες)	βασιλείς	vij-es	βό-48	γ <del>ρά-es</del>
	βασιλέ-ων	ve-Av	βο- <b>Δ</b> ν	γρ <del>α</del> -θν
	βασιλεθ-σι(ν)	vau-orl(v)	Bov-of(v)	ypav-oi(v)
	βασιλέ-ᾶς	A0.08	βοθε	λραθε

### THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLEUSIONS

# Oxytone Adjectives (18, 1)

dyalos	áyal 4	άγαθόν	μῖκρ <b>ό</b> ቄ	μϊκρά	μϊκρόν
dyalos	dyal 4s	dyal of	μῖκρ οθ	μϊκράς	μίκρ οθ
dyalş	dyal ĝ	dyalû	μῖκρ 🏟	μῖκρ ἆ	μζκρ 🏟
dyallar	dyalfy	dyallov	μῖκρόν	μϊκράν	μϊκρόν
dyall	dyalf	dyallov	μϊκρέ	μϊκρ 🐔	μϊκρόν
dyal 6	dyalá	dyall 6	μϊκρ ώ	μτκρ ά	μῖκρ 🄞
dyal olv	dyalalv	dyall olv	μῖκρ οῦν	μίκρ αίν	μϊκροίν
dyalol	dyalal	dyallá	μϊκροί	μίκραί	μῖκρά
dyalar	dyal av	dyal av	μίκρ θν	μίκρ θν	µlkp &v
dyalois	dyal ale	dyalols	μίκροίε	μζκο αίε	μίκροίς
dyal ovs	dyal ás	dyald	μίκρ <del>ούς</del>	μϊκρ 📆 🕏	μϊκρά

### THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Proparoxytone and Properispomenon Adjectives (39, 2, 141, 6)

åfi os	ăží a	åfiov	δηλοε	δήλη	δήλον
delov	dflas	džíov	δήλου	δήλ ης	δήλου
áği e	dela	å£( o	δήλφ	δήλη	δήλφ
ation	delav	åELOV	δηλον	δήλην	δήλον
äfic	afia	åfiov	δηλ∢	δήλη	δηλ ον
å£( ∞	a)jb	d£( ••	δήλ ω	84A &	δήλω
dicor	dflaw	dflow	δήλ οιν	δήλ αιν	δήλοιν
äfioi	åfi ai	ăți a	δηλ οι	δήλ αι	δήλα
delor	delwe	delwy	δήλ ων	δήλων	δήλων
á£í ous	delars	df(our	δήλοις	δήλ αις	δήλ οις
àfi ous	वेहैं( वड	äfra	δήλους	δήλας	δήλα

# THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Contracted Adjectives (106, 4, 107, 1, 2)

(χρόσεος) (χρῦσέου) (χρῦσέψ) (χρόσεον) (χρόσεος)	(χρῦσέā) (χρῦσέās) (χρῦσέα) (χρῦσέāν) (χρῦσέā)	(χρύσεον) (χρῦσέου) (χρῦσέψ) (χρύσεον) (χρύσεον)	χρῦσ οῦς Χρῦσ οῦν Χρῦσ οῦν	χρῦσ ἡ χρῦσ ἡs χρῦσ ἡ χρῦσ ἡν χρῦσ ἡ	χρ <u>η</u> α οθη Χρ <u>η</u> α οθη Χρ <u>η</u> α οθη Χρ <u>η</u> α οθη
(χρῦσέω) (χρῦσέοιν)	(χρῦσέā) (χρῦσέαιν)	(χρῦσέω) (χρῦσέοι»)	χρῦσ ώ χρῦσ οίν	χρυσ αίν	χρῦσ ώ χρῦσ οίν
(χρόσεοι) (χρῦσέων) (χρῦσέοις) (χρῦσέους)	(χρύσε αι) (χρῦσέων) (χρῦσέαις) (χρῦσέᾶς)	(χρύσεα) (χρῦσέων) (χρῦσέοις) (χρύσεα)	Χρ <u>η</u> α. ση <del>ς</del> Χρ <u>η</u> α. σις Χυ <u>η</u> α. σις Χυηα. σις	Xb <u>na gs</u> Xb <u>na gr</u> Xb <u>na gr</u>	Xpuag Xpuag, Xpuag,

#### THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Contracted Adjectives (106, 4, 107, 1, 2)

(ἀργύρε ος) (ἀργυρέ ου) (ἀργυρέ ψ) (ἀργύρε ον) (ἀργύρε ος)	(ἀργυρέā) (ἀργυρέās) (ἀργυρέα) (ἀργυρέā») (ἀργυρέā»)	(ἀργύρεον) (ἀργυρέου) (ἀργυρέω) (ἀργύρεον) (ἀργύρεον)	φργυρ οθ <b>ς</b> φργυρ οθν φργυρ οθν φργυρ οθν	άργυρ <del>â</del> άργυρ <del>âs</del> άργυρ <del>âν</del> άργυρ âν	φργυρ ο θν φργυρ ο θν φργυρ ο θ φργυρ ο θν φργυρ ο θν
(ἀργυρέω) (ἀργυρέοιν)	(ἀργυρέā) (ἀργυρέαιν)	(ἀργυρέω) (ἀργυρέοιν)	άργυρ <b>ώ</b> άργυρ οί <i>ν</i>	άργυρ <b>α</b> άργυρ <b>α</b> ໂν	άργυρ 6 άργυρ ο εν
(άργύρε οι) (άργυρέ ων) (άργυρέ οις) (άργυρέ ους)	(ἀργύρε αι) (ἀργυρέων) (ἀργυρέαις) (ἀργυρέας)	(ἀργύρεα) (ἀργυρέω») (ἀργυρέοις) (ἀργύρεα)	άργυρ οθς άργυρ οθς άργυρ οθς	άργυρ αξ άργυρ αξε άργυρ αξε	φργυρ & φργυρ ών φργυρ ών

### THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Contracted Adjectives (106,4, 107,1,2)

(ἀπλό os)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόον)	άπλοῦς	άπλ η	άπλοθν
(ἀπλόου)	(ἀπλόης)	(ἀπλόου)	άπλοῦ	άπλ ης	άπλοθ
(ἀπλόψ)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόψ)	άπλ φ	άπλή	άπλ <b>φ</b>
(ἀπλόον)	(ἀπλόην)	(ἀπλόον)	άπλοῦν	άπλ ην	άπλοῦν
(ἀπλόος)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόον)	άπλοθς	άπλ η	άπλοῦν
(ἀπλόω)	$(\dot{a}\pi\lambda\dot{o}\bar{a})$	(ἀπλόω)	άπλώ	άπλ â	άπλ ώ
(ἀπλόοιν)	(άπλό αιν)	(ἀπλόοιν)	άπλ οξν	άπλ αίν	$d\pi\lambda$ of $\nu$
(ἀπλόοι)	(ἀπλδαι)	(ἀπλόα)	άπλοί	άπλ αῖ	άπλâ
(ἀπλόων)	(ἀπλόων)	(ἀπλόων)	dπλ ών	άπλ ŵν	άπλ ῶν
(ἀπλόοις)	(ἀπλόαις)	(ἀπλόοις)	άπλ οίς	άπλ αίς	dm \ ots
(åπλό ous)	(ἀπλόās)	(ἀπλόα)	άπλ ο <del>θε</del>	dar l âs	άπλ â

### THE SECOND DECLENSION

# Contracted Adjectives (107, 3, 4)

(ยั้งออร)	(ยขึ้นออน)	€ปี๊ง oบร	<b>ะ</b> ชัง
(εὐνό ου)	(εὐνό ου)	<b>ເປັນ ວນ</b>	<b>เบ็ท ด</b> บ
(εὐνό ω)	(εὐνό ω)	eŭv φ	εύν φ
(ยังง อง)	( อังงอง ง )	<b>เบ็บ อบษ</b>	<b>ะ</b> บัง ดบง
(eď vo os)	(εὔνο ον)	€บัv o <del>vs</del>	<b>เข็ง ดบง</b>
(εὐνόω)	(εὐνό ω)	€บัv ໝ	ย้าง ผ
(εὐνό οιν)	(εὐνό οιν)	evocr	eğn orn
(อั้งของเ)	(eΰνο a)	€บัv o≀	<i>ะ</i> บังจ ฉ
(εὐνόων)	(εὐνό ων)	<b>ะ</b> จัง 🕳 ง	<b>เ</b> บ็บ เมษ
(εὐνό οις)	(εὐνό οις)	ณ์vors	<b>ยับ ดเร</b>
(εὐνό ους)	(eΰνο <b>a</b> )	<b>ย์บ้า ดบร</b>	eŭvo a

# THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Adjectives with T-stems (58,4-6)

ěkáv ěkóvt-c ěkóvt-c ěkáv	έκοθσ α έκοθσ ης έκοθσ αν έκοθσ α	ėkóv ėkóvt-u ėkóv ėkóv ėkóv	सबैश सबभा-ठंड सबभा-८ सबभा-ब		TÜV TUVT-ÖŞ TÜV TÜV
ěkóyt-e ěkóyt-oly	έκούσ αιν	ěκόντ-ε ěκόντ-οιγ			
έκόντ-eş έκόντ-ων έκοθ -σι(ν) έκόντ-aş	έκούσ αις	ἐκόντ-α ἐκόντ-ων ἐκοθ -σι(ν) ἐκόντ-α	πάντ-es πάντ-ων πά -σι(ν) πάντ-αs	mao aus	πάντ-α πάντ-ων πά -σι(γ) πάντ-α

#### THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Adjectives with T-stems (611)

Xablers	Χαδίεσα α	χαρίεν
Xaplert-os	χαριέσσ ης	Xablert-08
χαρίεντ-ι	Χαριέσση	χαρίεντ-ι
χαρίεντ-α	χαρίεσσαν	Xabler
Xables	χαρίσσα	Xerblen
Xaplert-e	χαριέσσα	X supley T-e
χαριέντ-οιν	Χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντ-οιν
Xaplert-es	χαρίεσσαι	xaplert-a
χαριέντ-ων	Xabrea es	χαριέντ-ων
xaple -or(v)	χαριέσσ αις	xaple -or(v)
Xaplert-as	Χαδησω gs	Xablert-a

### THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Adjectives with Liquid Stems (77, 4, 5, 93, 1)

εὐδαίμων	εδδατήτος	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
εὐδαίμον-ος	εύδαίμον-03	neyan-os	μελαίνης	μέλαν-08
εδδαίμον-ι	εὐδαίμον-ι	μέλαν-ι	μελαίνη	μέλαν-ι
εδδαίμον-α	εύδαιμον	μέλαν-α	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
εύδαιμον	εύδαιμον	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
εὐδαίμον-ε	εὐδαίμον-ε	μέλαν-ε	μελαίνα	μέλαν-ε
εὐδαιμόν-οιν	εύδαιμόν-οιν	μελάν-οιν	μελαίναιν	μελάν-οιν
εὐδαίμον-ες	εὐδαίμον-α	μέλαν-ες	μέλαιναι	μέλαν-α
εὐδαιμόν-ων	εὐδαιμόν-ων	μελάν-ων	meyars as	μελάν-ων
εδδαίμο -σι(ν)	εύδαίμο -σι(ν)	μέλα -σι(ν)	µehaly ais	$\mu \epsilon \lambda a - \sigma \iota(\nu)$
εθδαίμον-ας	eibaluoy-a	merar-as	μελαίν ας	μέλαν-α

### THE THIRD DECLENSION

η (συγγενέ(σ)-οs) (συγγενέ(σ)-ι)	αυγγενούς συγγενός συγγενός	(σνγγενέ(σ)-os) $(σνγγενέ(σ)-i)$	η συγγενές συγγενεί
(συγγενέ(σ)-α)	απλλε <b>ικέ</b> δ απλλεική		συγγενές συγγενές
$(\sigma v \gamma \gamma \epsilon v \epsilon(\sigma) - \epsilon)$ $(\sigma v \gamma \gamma \epsilon v \epsilon(\sigma) - o \iota v)$		$(\sigma v \gamma \gamma e v \dot{\epsilon}(\sigma) - e)$ $(\sigma v \gamma \gamma e v \dot{\epsilon}(\sigma) - o \iota v)$	
$(\sigma v \gamma \epsilon v \dot{\epsilon}(\sigma) - \epsilon s)$ $(\sigma v \gamma \gamma \epsilon v \dot{\epsilon}(\sigma) - \omega v)$ $(\sigma v \gamma \gamma \epsilon v \dot{\epsilon}(\sigma) - \sigma \iota)$	συγγενών	(συγγενέ(σ)-α) (συγγενέ(σ)-ων) (συγγενέ(σ)-σι) (συγγενέ(σ)-α)	συγγενών συγγενέ-σι(ν)

### THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# I Adjectives with Vowel Stems; Comparative Adjectives (88, 1, 3, 4, 91, 2)

(ἡδέ-ι)	ήδύς ήδέ-ος ήδεί ήδύ-ν ήδύ	ને ઉદાદ લ ને ઉદાદ ક ને ઉદાદ (ને ઉદેન્ડ) ને ઉદાદ લખ ને ઉદાદ લ	<b>ქ</b> 86	ήδίον-ι ήδίον-α, ήδίω	ήδιον ήδίον-ος ήδίον-ι ήδιον [ήδιον]
(ἡδέ-ε)	ήδει ήδέ-οιν	ήδεί α (ήδέ-ε) ήδεί αιν		ήδίον-ε ήδιόν-οιν	ทุ้อีโอพ-๔ ทุ้อีโอพ-อเพ
<b>(</b> ἡδέ-es)	ήδείς ήδέ-ων ήδέ-σι(ν) ήδείς	ήδεί αι ήδει ών ήδεί αις ήδεί ας	ἡδέ-α ἡδέ-ων ἡδέ-σι(ν) ἡδέ-α	ήδίον-ες, ήδίους ήδίον-ων ήδίο -σι(ν) ήδίον-ας, ήδίους	ήδίον-α, ήδίω ήδιόν-ων -ήδίο -σι(ν) ήδίον-α, ήδίω

# THE THIRD, SECOND, AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

# Adjectives with Mixed Stems (88, 1, 2, 141, 6)

πελφγ οι » πελφγ οι πελφγ οι πελφγ οι πελφγ οι πελφγ οι	μεγάλ η μεγάλ ης μεγάλ η μεγάλ ην μεγάλ η μεγάλ δ μεγάλ αιν	πελάγοι πελάγο πελάγο πελάγο πελάγο πελάγο πελάγου πελάγο πελά	πολύς πολλ οθ πολύ-ν πολύ	πολλή πολλής πολλή πολλήν πολλήν	πολύ πολλ οῦ πολλ ῷ πολύ πολύ
hελσχ ons hελσχ ons hελσχ on hελσχ or	heλφy gs heλφy αιε heλφy αι	hελαγ α hελαγ οι ε hελαγ οι ε hελαγ α	πολλοί πολλοίς πολλούς	πολλ αίς πολλ άς πολλ άς	πολλ ά πολλ ών πολλ οίς πολλ ά

#### **Ω-VERBS**

### The Present Participle Active (57,3-5)

παιδεύ-ων παιδεύ-ουσ α margen-o-A παιδεύ-0-VT-05 #aiδεύ-0-VT-05 παιδευ-ούσ ης παιδεύ-0-ντ-ι παιδευ-ούσ η παιδεύ-0-ντ-ι #argen-0-1 παιδεύ-ο-ντ-α παιδεύ-ουσ αν παιδεύ-ων παιδεύ-ουσ α παιδεθ-ο-ν παιδεύ-ο-ντ-ε παιδευ-ούσ & παιδεύ-0-ντ-ε παιδευ-ούσ αιν maiben-6-rt-oir παιδευ-ό-ντ-οιν παιδεύ-0-ντ-ες παιδεύ-ουσ αι παιδεύ-0-ντ-α παιδεν-ό-ντ-ων παιδευ-ουσ ών παιδευ-ό-ντ-ων παιδεύ-ου -σι(ν) παιδεύ-ου -σι(γ) παιδευ-ούσαις #41860-0-PT-G παιδεύ-0-ντ-ας παιδεν-ούσ ας

#### Ω-VERBS AND MI-VERBS

# The Second Aorist Participle Active (58, 1) and " $\Omega v$ (75, 2)

λιπ-ών	λιπ-ούσα	λιπ-ό-ν	űν	၀ပိတ 🖪	ő-v
λιπ-ό-ντ-ος	λιπ-ούσ ης	λιπ-ό-ντ- <b>ος</b>	ő-VT-0 <b>S</b>	ούσ ης	6-VT-08
λιπ-ό-ντ-ι	λιπ-ούση	λιπ-ό-ντ-ι	6-VT-L	ούσ η	5-VT-L
λιπ-ό-ντ-α	λιπ-οθσαν	λιπ-ό-ν	б- <b>ут-</b> а	οὖσ αν	ő-v
λιπ-ών	λιπ-οῦσα	λιπ-ό-ν	űv	၀ပိတ ဧ	6-v .
λιπ-ό-ντ-ε	λιπ-ούσ δ	λιπ-ό-ντ-ε	ő-vT-€ .	a võo	.ŏ-v <b>т-</b> €
λιπ-ό-ντ-οιν	λιπ-ούσ αιν	λιπ-ό-ντ-οιν	б- <b>ит-о</b> си	ούσ αιν	6- <b>77</b> -017
λιπ-ό-ντ-ες	λιπ-οῦσαι	λιπ-ό-ντ-α	ő-VT-es	oga ar	б-ут-а
λιπ-ό-ντ-ων	λιπ-ουσ ών	λιπ-ό-ντ-ων	ő-v⊤-ωv	où <del>o ûv</del>	6-VT-WV
λιπ-οῦ -σι(ν)	λιπ-ούσ αις	λιπ-οθ -σι(v)	ού -σι(ν)	ovo ars	οδ -σι(ν)
λιπ-ό-ντ-ας	λιπ-ούσ ας	λιπ-ό-ντ-α	ő-vT-as	ovo as	ő-vt-a

1

2

#### **Ω-VERBS**

### The First Acrist Participle Active (57,3,4)

margen-age παιδεύ-σασ α Taiber-oa-v παιδεν-σάσης παιδεύ-σα-ντ-02 παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ος παιδεν-σάση παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ι mailer-oa-vt-i παιδεύ-σα-ντ-α παιδεύ-σασαν warbet-oa-v TOLDEV-O'ES Tailer-Taga Taiber-oa-v margen-aga a παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ε Talber-Ta-VT-6 παιδευ-σάσ αιν παιδευ-σά-ντ-οιν mailen-cá-rt-oir παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ες જવાઈલઇ-જવેંજ વા mailer-oa-vt-a παιδευ-σά-ντ-ων maibev-sās ûv Taiber-od-vt-er  $\pi$ aιδεύ- $\sigma$ ā - $\sigma$ ι( $\nu$ ) waibev-ordo ais maibei-da -oi(v) maibev-ou-vr-ag maibev-orao de παιδεύ-σα-ντ-α

#### Ω-VERBS

# The First Aorist Participle Passive (61, 1, 2)

maiber-beis	marbev-beto a	margen-be-n
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ος	margen-felo 118	maiber-bé-vr-os
<del>παιδευ-θέ-ντ-</del> ι	παιδευ-θείσ η	warben-be-nt-r
maibeu-bé-vr-a	παιδευ-θείσ αν	παιδευ-θέ-ν
παιδευ-θείς	maiber-leto a	maiben-bé-v
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ε	marbev-belo a	παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ε
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-οιν	marber-belo-arr	warbev-be-vt-orx
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ες	παιδευ-θείσ-αι	παιδευ-θέ-ντ-α
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ων	παιδεν-θεισ ών	παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ων
$\pi$ aubeu-bel $-\sigma$ u( $\nu$ )	maibev-belo ais	maiben-bei -ori(v)
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ας	marben-belo as	wasbev-86-yr-a
παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ε παιδευ-θέ-ντ-οιν παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ε παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ων παιδευ-θέ -σι(ν)	maibev-belo a maibev-belo-aiv maibev-belo av maibev-belo aig	παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ε παιδευ-θέ-ντ-οιν παιδευ-θέ-ντ-α παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ων παιδευ-θεί -στ (

#### MI-VERBS

#### The Present Participle Active, Ίστας, Διδούς (120, 1, 124, 6)

i-ortis	l- <del>o r</del> âo a	i-στά-ν	δι-δούς	δι-δοθσ α	81-86-A
i-σ-τά-ντ-08	ί-στάσης	i-074-VT-08	δι-δό-ν <b>τ-08</b>	δι-δούσ ης	δι-δό-ν <b>τ-08</b>
i-074-VT-L	ι-στάση	i-στά-ντ-ι	δι-δό-ντ-ι	δι-δούση	δι-δό-VT-L
i-στά-ντ-α	i-στᾶσ αν	ί-στά-ν	δι-δό-ντ-α	δι-δοθσ αν	δι-δό-v
i-ortis	i- <del>ન વ</del> િલ્લ	i-07á-v	δι-δούς	δι-δοθσ α	δι-δό-ν
l-στά-ντ-ε	i- <del>ordo</del> a	i-074-VT-4	δι-δό-ντ-ε	δι-δούσ α	δι-δό-ντ-ε
ί-στά-ντ-οιν	i-στάσ αιν	i- <del>014-11-01</del> 1	δι-δό-ντ-οιν	δι-δούσ αιν	δι-δό-ντ-οιν
i- <del>01</del> á-v <del>1-4</del> 5	l-στᾶσ αι	i- <del>0 Tá</del> -vT-a	δι-δό-ντ- <del>ε</del> ε	δι-δοθσ αι	δι-δό-ντ-α
ί-στά-ντ-ων	i-στασ ŵν	ί-στά-ντ-ων	δι-δό-ντ-ων	δι-δουσ ών	δι-δό-ντ-ων
i-στά -σι(ν)	i-ordo aus	i-στâ -σι(ν)	δι-δοθ -σι(v)	δι-δούσ αις	δι-δοθ -σι(v)
i-στά-ντ-α8	i-στάσ as	І-ота-чт-а	δι-δό-ντ-as	δι-δούσ ας	δι-δό-ντ-a

#### MI-VERBS

#### The Present Participle Active, Asserts (126,6)

Seik-vûo a	δεικ-νύ-ν
δεικ-νύσ ης	δεικ-νύ-ντ-08
δεικ-νύση	δεικ-νύ-ντ-ι
Seik-voo av	Selk-vú-v
Serk-vio a	δεικ-νύ-ν
δεικ-νύσ α	δεικ-νύ-ντ-ε
<b>હલા</b> κ- <b>ખર્ચ</b> ળ દ્વામ	BELK-VÚ-VT-OLV
<b>હેદા</b> K- <b>પ્</b> ઈ <b>જ</b> લા	δεικ-νύ-ντ-α
SELK-VÕO AV	δεικ-νύ-ντ-ων
δεικ-νύσ αις	δεικ-νθ -σι(ν)
δεικ-νύσ ਕੋફ	δεικ-νύ-ντ-α
	Seik-výo ar Seik-výo a Seik-výo a Seik-výo a Seik-výo ar Seik-výo ar Seik-výo ar Seik-výo ar

#### Ω-VERBS

#### The Present Participle Active of Contracted Verbs (64, 2-4, 66, 1-4)

τϊμών τϊμώ-ντ- <b>0\$</b> τϊμώ-ντ-α τϊμώ-ντ-α τϊμών	τϊμώσ ης τϊμώσ η τϊμώσ αν	τϊμώ-ν τϊμώ-ντ-ος τϊμώ-ντ-ι τϊμώ-ν τϊμώ-ν	φιλών φιλοῦ-ντ-ος φιλοῦ-ντ-α φιλών		φιλοθ-ντ-ο <b>s</b> φιλοθ-ντ-ι φιλοθ-ν
τῖμῶ-ντ-€ τῖμώ-ντ-οιν		τῖμῶ-ντ-ε τῖμά-ντ-οιν	φιλοῦ-ντ-ε φιλού-ντ-οιν	•	φιλοθ-ντ-ε φιλού-ντ-οιν
τϊμώ-ντ-ες τϊμώ-ντ-ων τϊμώ -σι(ν) τϊμώ-ντ-ας	τϊμωσ ών τϊμώσ αις	τϊμά-ντ-α τϊμά-ντ-ων τϊμά -σι(ν) τϊμά-ντ-α	φιλοθ-ντ-ες φιλού-ντ-ων φιλοθ -σι(ν) φιλοθ-ντ-ας	φιλούσ αις φιλούσ αις	φιλοθ-ντ-α φιλού-ντ-ων φιλοθ -σι(ν) φιλοθ-ντ-α

#### Ω-VERBS AND MI-VERBS

#### The Perfect Participle Active (58, 2, 3, 120, 4, 202, 4)

λε-λυ-κ-ώς	λε-λυ-κυία	λε-λυ-κ-ός	è-crás	è-στώσ α	é-crós
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-08	λε-λυ-κυί ᾶς	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ος	ŧ-στώτ-os	ί-στώσ ης	ŧ-στώτ-08
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ι	λε-λυ-κυί φ	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ι	é-στώτ-ι	έ-στώση	έ-στ <del>ώ</del> τ-ι
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	λε-λυ-κυί αν	λε-λυ-κ-ός	έ-στώτ-α	έ-στώσ αν	É-GTÓS
λε-λυ-κ-ώ8	λε-λυ-κυί α	λε-λυ-κ-ός	<del>έ</del> -στώς	ŧ-στώσ α	<del>€</del> -σπός
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ε	λε-λυ-κυί δ	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ε	å-στώτ-ε	i-στώσ ä	ŧ-στώτ-ε
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-οιν	λε-λυ-κυί αιν	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-οιν	<b>ξ-στώτ-οιν</b>	<b>ἰ-στώσ</b> αιν	è-στώτ-οιν
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ες	λε-λυ-κυί αι	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	ŧ-στῶτ-es	i-orêo ai	<del>έ-</del> στώτ-α
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ων	λε-λυ-κυι ών	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ων	έ-στώτ-ων	έ-στωσ ών	έ-στώτ-ων
$\lambda \epsilon - \lambda \upsilon - \kappa - \delta - \sigma \iota(\nu)$	λε-λυ-κυί αις	λε-λυ-κ-ό -σι(ν)	<b>ξ-στώ -σι(ν)</b>	έ-στώσ αις	€-076 -01(Y
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ας	λε-λυ-κυί ἄς	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	i-otêt-as	é-στώσ äs	é-στώτ-α

1

2

#### **Ω-VERBS**

#### The Present Participle Middle or Passive (60, 2, 141, 6)

margen-o-men os παιδευ-ο-μέν η margen-o-men on παιδευ-ο-μένου παιδευ-ο-μέν ης παιδευ-ο-μένου παιδευ-ο-μένη παιδευ-ο-μέν φ παιδευ-ο-μέν φ παιδευ-ό-μεν ον παιδευ-ο-μέν ην παιδευ-ό-μεν ον παιδευ-ό-μεν ε παιδευ-ο-μέν η παιδευ-ό-μενον παιδευ-ο-μέν ω παιδευ-ο-μέν α παιδευ-ο-μέν ω παιδευ-ο-μέν οιν maiben-o-pér air παιδευ-ο-μένοιν παιδευ-ό-μεν οι παιδευ-ό-μεν αι margen-o-hen a παιδευ-ο-μένων παιδευ-ο-μένων παιδευ-ο-μέν ων παιδευ-ο-μέν οις maiber-o-mérais παιδευ-ο-μέν οις παιδευ-ο-μέν ας παιδευ-ο-μέν ους παιδευ-ό-μεν α

#### **Ω-VERBS**

#### The Perfect Participle Middle or Passive (60, 2, 141,6)

πε-παιδευ-μέν ος πε-παιδευ-μέν ου πε-παιδευ-μέν φ πε-παιδευ-μέν ον πε-παιδευ-μέν ε	ne-naubev-µév n ne-naubev-µév n ne-naubev-µév n ne-naubev-µév n ne-naubev-µév n	πε-παιδευ-μένον πε-παιδευ-μένον πε-παιδευ-μένον πε-παιδευ-μένον
πε-παιδευ-μέν ω πε-παιδευ-μέν οιν	πε-παιδευ-μέν α πε-παιδευ-μέν α	πε-παιδευ-μέν οιν
πε-παιδευ-μένοι πε-παιδευ-μένων πε-παιδευ-μένοις πε-παιδευ-μένους	ne-naibev-hés ar ne-naibev-hés ars ne-naibev-hés ars	πε-παιδευ-μέν α πε-παιδευ-μέν ων πε-παιδευ-μέν οις πε-παιδευ-μέν α

#### ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

#### The Numerals (94, 2)

Ordinal Numbers

	Cardinal Numbers
I	els, µla, lv, one
2	Súo, two
3	τρείε, τρί-α
4	теттар-ез, теттар-а
5	πέντε
6	Ę
7	iará
8	ÖKTŰ
9	ivvia
10	Séra.
11	łv-beka
12	δώ-δεκα
13	rpels kal béka
14	теттарев каі бека
15	те <b>чте-ка</b> l-бека
16	ék-kal-beka
17	<del>е́нт</del> а-каі-бека
18	окто-каі-бека
19	èvvea-каі-бека
20	€-KOGL(V)
21	els kal el-koor(v), elko-
	σι καί είς, εί-κοσιν είς
30	трій-коута
40	теттара-коνта
50	πεντή-κοντα
60	<b>ё</b> ф-коута
70	έβδομή-κοντα
80	όγδοή-κοντα
90	ένενή-κοντα
100	έκατόν
200	διά-κόσιοι, αι, α
300	τρια-κόσιοι, αι, α

τετρα-κόσιοι, αι, α

πεντα-κόσιοι, αι, α

400

500

πρώ-τος, η, ον, first Sev-repos, a, ov, second τρί-τος, η, ον τέταρ-τος, η, ον πέμπ-τος, η, ον Eκ-τος, η, ον έβδομος, η, ον δγδοος, η, ον ἔνα-τος, η, ον δέκα-τος, η, ον έν-δέκα-τος, η, ον δω-δέκα-τος, η, ον τρί-τος και δέκα-τος τέταρ-τος και δέκα-τος πέμπ-τος και δέκα-τος EK-TOR KAL BÉKA-TOR ξβδομος καλ δέκα-τος δγδοος καλ δέκα-τος žva-тоз ка) бека-тоз εl-κοσ-τός, ή, όν πρώ-τος καλ εί-κοσ-τός

τρια-κοστός, ή, όν τετταρα-κοστός, ή, όν πεντη-κοστός, ή, όν έξη-κοστός, ή, όν όγδοη-κοστός, ή, όν όγδοη-κοστός, ή, όν ένενη-κοστός, ή, όν έκατοστός, ή, όν τρια-κοσιοστός, ή, όν τετρα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν πεντα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν πεντα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν

# άπαξ, once δίς, twice τρίς τετρά-κις πεντά-κις ἐξά-κις ἐπτά-κις ἐνά-κις ἐνά-κις δεκά-κις δω-δεκά-κις τρισ-και-δεκά-κις πεντα-και-δεκά-κις

ěκ-και-δεκά-κι<del>α</del>

ėπτα-και-δεκά-κιε

όκτω-και-δεκά-κις

ivvea-kai-beká-kis

άπαξ και εί-κοσά-κις

el-Koorá-Kie

Numeral Adverbs

τρια-κοντά-κις
τετταρα-κοντά-κις
πεντη-κοντά-κις
έξη-κοντά-κις
όγδοη-κοντά-κις
ένενη-κοντά-κις
έκατοντά-κις
δια-κοσιά-κις
τετρα-κοσιά-κις
πεντα-κοσιά-κις

I

Cardinal Numbers		Ordinal Numbers	Numeral Adverbs
700 800	έξα-κόσιοι, αι, α, έπτα-κόσιοι, αι, α όκτα-κόσιοι, αι, α ένα-κόσιοι, αι, α	έξα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν έπτα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν όκτα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν ένα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν	éfa-kogiá-kis émta-kogiá-kis ókta-kogiá-kis éva-kogiá-kis
	xthioi, ai, a	χιλιοστός, ή, όν	χτλιά-κις
	δισ-χίλιοι, αι, α τρισ-χίλιοι, αι, α	δισ-χτλιοστός, ή, όν τρισ-χτλιοστός, ή, όν	δισ-χτλιά-κι <b>ε</b> τρισ-χτλιά-κι <b>ε</b>
	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν	μῦριά-κι <b>ς</b>
	μύριοι και χίλιοι	μυριοστός και χιλιοστός	
	δισ-μύριοι, αι, α	δισ-μῦριοστός, ή, όν	δισ-μῦριά-κις
100000	δεκα-κισ-μύριοι, αι, α	δεκα-κισ-μῦριοστός, ή, όν	δεκα-κισ-μ <del>υ</del> ριά-κι <b>s</b>

#### CARDINAL NUMBERS

#### Els, Δύο, Tρείς, Tέτταρες; Ούδείς (94,4-6)

	F	••	000-405	orot-him	000-0
έν-ό <b>s</b>	μι â <b>s</b>	év-ós	ούδ-εν-ό <b>s</b>	ούδε-μι άς	οψδ-εν- <b>ό</b> ς
ěv-l	μιĝ	ěv-l	ούδ-εν-ί	ဝပ်စိုးမှု ထို	048-ev-6
Ev-a	μίαν	Ev	oδδ-έν-a	ούδε-μίαν	où8-év
δύ-ο	* -				
δυ-οίν			*		
τρείε		τρί-α	Térrap-es		теттар-а
τρι <del>-</del> @ν		τρι-ών	τεττάρ-ων		τεττάρ-ων
τρι-σί(	v)	τρι-σί(ν)	τέτταρ-σι(	v)	$\tau \ell \tau \tau \alpha \rho - \sigma \iota(v)$
TOLLE	•	TO(-M	rérran-ae	•	eleran-a



A COIN COMMEMORATING A VICTORY

I



THE WEDDING PROCESSION

#### THE ARTICLE AND THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

'Ο (9,4), Έγώ, Σύ, Αὐτοῦ (85,2,3)

τó èγώ σú τοῦ τ ής той έμου, μου σοθ αύτοθ αύτ ης αύτοῦ τŵ τî έμοί, μοί αὐτῆ τŵ σοί αὐτ φ αύτ φ ipé, pé TÓY τήν αὐτόν αύτ ήν αὐτό τó σŧ å τó σú 76 76 τá **တ**ရာ မွ σοςαὐτώ αὐτά αὐτ ώ νώ ν φν σφῷν αὐτ αῖν QUT OLY TOLY τ οίν TOLY αύτ οξν οĹ αi 74 ήμ∢ίς ဗ်μ∢િ\$ ម៉ែ្រ 🕯 🗸 τŵν T ŵY ΤŴV αὐτ ῶν αύτ ών QUT AV ขึ้น ใจ αύτ οίς αύτ αίς QUT OLS TOLE Tale TOLE ήμεν τούς τás τá ήμᾶς ύμᾶs αὐτούς αύτ άς avrá

I

#### THE REPLEXIVE PRONOUNS

musel	Έμαντοθ	, Σεαυτοῦ (85, 4, 5, 86, 1)	
muself in-autor	<b>ἐμ-αυτ ῆ8</b>	of yourself or-autou, orantou	oe-aut fis, oaut fis
έμ-αυ <b>τ</b> φ	έμ-αυτ <u>ή</u>	σε-αντ φ, σαντ φ	σε-αυτή, σαυτή
έμ-αυτ όν	έμ-αυτ ήν	σε-αυτόν, σαυτόν	σε-αυτήν, σαυτήν
ຖຸ່ມ ຜິນ ແບ້າ ຜິນ	ήμων αὐτων	ขึ้น ดิง ฉบัช ดิง	ύμων αὐτων
ήμ εν αύτοες	ήμεν αύταις	ύμιν αύτοις	ύμεν αύταις
ήμας αὐτούς	ήμας αντάς	<del>စ</del> ်μα̂ς αὖτούς	ύμας αντάς

#### THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

of himself	"Еантой, Ой (	85, 4, 5, 86, 1)	1. mself
of himself i-auto0, auto0	é-aur As, aur As	έ-αυτού, αύτ <b>ο</b> θ	01
έ-αυτφ, αύτφ	i-avrû, airû	έ-αυτφ, αύτφ	Jo
έ-αυτόν, αύτόν	έ-αυτήν, αύτήν	έ-αυτό, αύτό	ŧ
			σφείε
έ-αυτών, αύτών	έ-αυτών, αύτών	<b>ἐ-αυτ ῶν</b> , αὐτ ῶν	σφ ών
έ-αυτοίς, αύτοίς	<b>≟-</b> avraîs, αύταῖς	ર્દ- <b>વ</b> ળ ાઉક, વર્ષ ાઉક	σφίσι(ν)
έ-αυτούς, αύτούς	έ-αντάς, αύτάς	έ-αυτά, αύτά	σφâs

#### THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

n.		'Αλλήλων (86, 3)	
G Þ.	άλλήλοιν	άλλήλ αιν	άλλήλ οιν
K.	άλλήλω	άλλήλα	άλλήλω
, -	άλλήλ ων	άλλήλ ων	άλλήλ ων
	άλλήλ οις	άλλήλαις	άλλήλοις
	άλλήλους	άλλήλας	άλληλ α
	•	τ άλλήλω άλλήλων άλλήλοις	$\gamma$

#### THE INTENSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

I sell			Adres, Excess (47, 1, 2, 48, 1, 2)			
	α <b>ύτ ός</b> αύτ οῦ α <b>ύ</b> τ ῷ α <b>ύ</b> τ όν	αθτή αθτής αθτή αθτήν	<b>ब</b> चेंच र्ज बचेंच रूचे बचेंच क् बचेंच र्ज	વેલ્લીજ ૦૬ વેલ્લીજ ૧૫ વેલ્લીજ ૧૫	વેલ્લીજ ગુ વેલ્લીજ ગુર વેલ્લીજ ગુજ વેલ્લીજ ગુજ	icely o icely op icely o icely o
	a <b>ỷ</b> t á aỷt oly	avt á avt alv	α <b>ὐτ ώ</b> αὐτ οໂν	ěktív o ěktív otv	ěkelv o ěkelv otv	ěktív ov
	airoí airár airois airois	aòt al aòt àv aòt als aòt ás	बर्धन वं वर्धन क्षेप वर्धन ठरिड वर्धन वं	વેલદી જ વ્યક્ વેલદી જ વ્યક્ વેલદી જ વ્યક્ક	quein ar quein ar quein ar quein ar quein ar	inely a inely or inely a inely a

#### THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

2	مولارت t	le follow	· "Οδε, Ούτος (4 ~&	7, 1, 3-5, 48, 1, 2	s, the afor	usaid
	5-6¢	ቭ-δε	τό-δε	ούτ ος	αύτη	Τούτ ο
	τοῦ-6¢	τησ-δε	τοθ-δε	τούτ ου	ταύτης	Τούτ ου
	τῷ-6¢	τῆ-δε	τῷ-δε	τούτ φ	ταύτη	Τούτ φ
	τόν-6¢	τήν-δε	τό-δε	τοθτ ον	ταύτην	Τούτ ο
	τώ-δε	<b>7ώ-δ€</b>	76-8e	· τούτ ω	<b>Τ</b> ούτ ω	τούτ ω
	τοίν-δε	70ໂγ-δ€	TOLV-8e	τούτ οιν	<b>Τ</b> ούτ οιν	τούτ οιν
	οΐ-δε	al-be	τά-δε	ดช้า ดเ	avrai	ταθτ α
	τών-δε	Tûv-be	τών-δε	<del>าดช้า ผห</del>	Toút ev	τούτ ων
	τοΐσ-δε	Talo-be	τοίσ-δε	าดช้า ดเธ	Taút ais	τούτ οις
	τούσ-δε	T <b>á</b> o-be	τά-δε	าดช้า ดบร	Taút ās	ταθτ α

#### THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

			"О\$, "Остів (68,	, 2, 3, 69, 1, 2)	3
စ်နှ ဝပ် မှ	ň ňs Ú ňv	န ဝပ် မု န	ใบก็อยู่เพียน อัฮ-тหร อที-тเพ-อร, อัซ อบ ผู้-тเพ-น, อัซ ผุ อัพ-тเพ-น	ก็-тเร ที่ฮ-тเษ-อร ทู้-тเษ-เ ก็ษ-тเษ-ฉ	δ τι οὖ-τιν-ος, δτου ῷ-τιν-ι, ὅτφ δ τι
ű	ű	ä	<u></u>	<b>ĕ</b> −⊤เ <b>ν−</b> ∢	ώ-τιν-ε
oly	oly	olv		oly−τιy−οιν	οἷν-τιν-οιν
oľ	als	ắ	ดใ-тเข-45	al-Tiv-es	ã-тіч-а, атта
ŵv		ŵ	ผัช-тเข-พช, อีร พช	av-Tiv-ev	ών-тіч-ων, от ων
ols		ois	ดโฮ-รเ -ฮเ(ช), อีร ฮเร	alo-Ti -oi(v)	οίσ-τι -σι(ν), от οις
ovs		č	ดบีฮ-รเข-สร	ao-Tiv-as	ã-тіч-а, атта

### THE INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (excistic)

who	T(s, 1	Ns (68,4	(-6) someon	<u>م</u>	2
τίς τίν-ος, τοθ τίν-ι, τφ τίν-α	τί τίν-ος, τοθ τίν-ι, τ <del>ệ</del> τί	•	τ <b>ὶs</b> τ <sub>ί</sub> ν-όs, του τιν-ί, τφ τιν-ά	τὶ τιν-ός, του τιν-ί, τφ τὶ	
TĺV-€ TĺV-OLV	τίν-ε τίν-οιν ·		TLY-É TLY-OLY	TLY-É TLY-OLY	
T(V-48 T(V-WV T( -GL(V) T(V-G8	τίν-α τίν-ων τί -σι(ν) τίν-α		TLY-ÉS TLY-ÉY TL -Gĺ(Y) TLY-ÉS	TLV-Å TLV-ÅV TL -G((V) TLV-Å	

# Ω-verbs: the Present System of Παιδεύω (παιδευ)

		OI III	Marioco)	
	Acti	V6 \	Middle or	Passive
Ind.	Present maibeé-w maibeé-eis maibeé-ei	Imperiect è-nalbev-o-v è-nalbev-e-s è-nalbev-e(v)	Present Taibeé-o-pai Taibeé-ei Taibeé-e-Tai	Imperfect è-maibev-é-µην è-maibev-e-ro è-maibev-e-ro
	παιδεύ-ε-τον παιδεύ-ε-τον	έ-παιδεύ-ε-τον έ-παιδεν-έ-την	παιδεύ-ε-σθον παιδεύ-ε-σθον	i-maibev-i-otov i-maibev-i-otov
	παιδεύ-0-μεν παιδεύ-ε-τε παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)	-παιδεύ-ο-μεν -παιδεύ-ε-τε -παίδευ-ο-ν	παιδευ-ό-μεθα παιδεύ-ε-σθε παιδεύ-ο-νται	i-παιδευ-ό-μεθα i-παιδεύ-e-σθε i-παιδεύ-ο-ντο
Sub.	παιδεύ-φ παιδεύ-ης παιδεύ-η		παιδεύ- <b>ω-μαι</b> παιδεύ-η παιδεύ-η-ται	
	παιδεύ-η-τον παιδεύ-η-τον		παιδεύ-η-σθον παιδεύ-η-σθον	
	παιδεύ-ω-μεν παιδεύ-η-τε παιδεύ-ωσι(ν)		παιδευ-4-μεθα παιδεύ-η-σθε παιδεύ-ω-νται	
Opt.	παιδεύ-οι-μι παιδεύ-οι- <b>ε</b> παιδεύ-οι		παιδευ-οί-μην παιδεύ-οι-ο παιδεύ-οι-το	
	παιδεύ-οι-τον παιδευ-οί-την		παιδεύ-οι-σθον παιδευ-οί-σθην	
	παιδεύ-οι-μεν παιδεύ-οι-τε παιδεύ-οιε-ν		παιδεύ-οι-μεθα παιδεύ-οι-σθε παιδεύ-οι-ντο	
Imp.	παίδευ-ε παιδευ-έ-τω	· .	παιδεύ-ου παιδευ- <b>ί-σθω</b>	
	παιδεύ-ε-τον παιδευ-έ-των		παιδεύ-ε-σθον παιδευ-έ-σθων <b>~</b>	
	παιδεύ-ε-τε παιδευ-ό-ν <b>των</b>		παιδεύ-ε-σθε παιδευ-έ-σθων -	)
Inf.	παιδεύ-ειν		παιδεύ-ε-σθαι	
Par.	παιδεύ-ων		<del>ματ</del> ρεη-ο-πεν <b>ο</b> ξ	

Liquid Verbs: the Future

$\Omega$ -verbs: th	e Future	System	of
Ha	δεύω (πα	ιδευ)	

System of Paive (pav) Active Middle Active Middle **Future** Future παιδεύ-σω παιδεύ-σο-μαι dav-ŵ φαν-οῦ-μαι Ind. παιδεύ-σεις παιδεύ-σει dav-eis dav-eî παιδεύ-σει παιδεύ-σε-ται dar-el φαν-εί-ται παιδεύ-σε-τον παιδεύ-σε-σθον φαν-εί-τον dav-el-otor παιδεύ-σε-τον maiber-oe-otor φαν-εί-τον bar-ei-ofor παιδεύ-σο-μεν παιδεν-σό-μεθα φαν-ου-μεν φαν-ού-μεθα παιδεύ-σε-τε παιδεύ-σε-σθε φαν-εί-τε day-el-ote παιδεύ-σουσι(ν) παιδεύ-σο-νται φαν-οθσι(v) φαν-οθ-νται

παιδεύ-σοι-μι παιδεύ-σοι-3 παιδεύ-σοι	παιδεύ-σοί-μην παιδεύ-σοι-το	φαν-οίη-ν φαν-οίη-s φαν-οίη	φαν-οί-μην φαν-οί-ο φαν-οί-το	Opt.
παιδεύ-σοι-τον παιδευ-σοί-την	παιδεύ-σοι-σθον παιδευ-σοί-σθην	φαν-οί-τον φαν-οί-την	φαν-ο <b>ι-σθην</b>	
παιδεύ-σοι-μεν παιδεύ-σοι-τε παιδεύ-σοιε-ν	παιδευ-σοί-μεθα παιδεύ-σοι-σθε παιδεύ-σοι-ντο	фаv-ol-µev фаv-ol-те фаv-ole-v	φαν-οί-μεθα φαν-οί-σθε φαν-οί-ντο	

παιδεύ-σειν	παιδεύ-σε-σθαι	φαν-είν	φαν-εί-σθαι	Inf.
παιδεύ-σων	μαιρεα-α.οhελοε	фay-@y/60,/	φαν-ού-μενος	Par

	Ω-verbs: the First		Liquid Verbs: the System of Pair	
	Active	Middle	Active	Middle
	First Ao		First Aoris	· <del>-</del>
Ind.	i-παίδευ-σα i-παίδευ-σα-ς i-παίδευ-σε(ν)	έ-παιδευ-σά-μην έ-παιδεύ-σω έ-παιδεύ-σα-το	ξ-φηνα-s	-φηνά-μην -φήνω -φήνα-το
	έ-παιδεύ-σα-τον έ-παιδευ-σά-την	έ-παιδεύ-σα-σθον έ-παιδευ-σά-σθην	έ-φήνα-τον	-φήνα-σθου -φηνά-σθην
	έ-παιδεύ-σα-μεν έ-παιδεύ-σα-τε έ-παίδευ-σα-ν	έ-παιδευ-σά-μεθα έ-παιδεύ-σα-σθε έ-παιδεύ-σα-ντο	έ-φήνα-τε	l-φηνά-μεθα l-φήνα-σθε l-φήνα-ντο
Sub.	παιδεύ-σω	παιδεύ-σω-μαι	ቀሳነ <b>፡፡፡</b>	φήνα-μαι
	παιδεύ-σης	παιδεύ-ση	ቀሳ <b>፡</b> ፡ከs	φήνη
	παιδεύ-ση	παιδεύ-ση-ται	ቀሳ <b>፡</b> ፡ከ	φήνη-ται
	παιδεύ-ση-τον	παιδεύ-ση-σθον	φήνη-τον	φήνη- <del>σθ</del> ον
	παιδεύ-ση-τον	παιδεύ-ση-σθον	φήνη-τον	φήνη- <del>σθ</del> ον
	παιδεύ-σω-μεν	παιδευ-σώ-μεθα	φήνω-μεν	φηνώ-μεθα
	παιδεύ-ση-τε	παιδεύ-ση-σθε	φήνη-τε	φήνη-σθέ
	παιδεύ-σωσι(ν)	παιδεύ-σω-νται	φήνωσι(ν)	φήνω-νται
Opt.	παιδεύ-σαι-μι	παιδευ-σαί-μην	φήναι-μι	φηναί-μην
	παιδεύ-σαι-s, -σεια-q	; παιδεύ-σαι-ο	φήναι-s, φήνεια-s	φήναι-ο
	παιδεύ-σαι, -σειε(ν)	παιδεύ-σαι-το	φήναι, φήνειε(ν)	φήναι-το
	παιδεύ-σαι-τον	παιδεύ-σαι-σθον	φήναι-τον	φήναι-σθον
	παιδευ-σαί-την	παιδευ-σαί-σθην	φηναί-την	φηναί-σθην
	παιδεύ-σαι-μεν	παιδευ-σαί-μεθα	φήναι-μεν	φηναί-μεθα
	παιδεύ-σαι-τε	παιδεύ-σαι-σθε	φήναι-τε	φήναι-σθε
	παιδεύ-σαιε-ν, -σεια-	ν παιδεύ-σαι-ντο	φήναιε-ν, φήνεια-ν	φήναι-ντο
Imp.	παίδευ-σον	παίδευ-σαι	φηνον	φηναι
	παιδευ-σά-τω	παιδευ-σά-σθω	φηνά-τω	φηνά-σθω
	παιδεύ-σα-τον	παιδεύ-σα-σθον	φήνα-τον	φήνα-σθον
	παιδευ-σά-των	παιδευ-σά-σθων <sup>-</sup>	φηνά-των	φηνά-σθων
	παιδεύ-σα-τε	παιδεύ-σα-σθε	φήνα-τε	φήνα-σθε
	παιδευ-σά-ντων	παιδευ-σά-σθων	φηνά-ντων	φηνά-σθων
Inf.	παιδεθ-σαι	παιδεύ-σα-σθαι	φηναι	φήνα-σθαι
Par.	παιδεύ-σ'άς	παιδευ-σά-μενος	φήνας	φηνά-μενος 158,

Ω-verbs: the Present System of Λείπω (λεπ)		Ω-verbs: the Second Aorist System of $Λείπω$ ( $λιπ$ )			
Acti	ve ·	Active	Middle		
Present	Imperfect	Second .	Aorist		
λείπ-ω	ξ-λειπ-0-ν	ξ-λιπ-0-ν	<b>ἐ-λιπ-ό-μην</b> Ι	nd.	
λείπ-eus	₹-λειπ-ε- <b>3</b>	ξ-λιπ-ε- <b>s</b>	<b>ἐ-λίπ-ου</b>		
λείπ-ει	<b>ξ-λειπ-ε(ν)</b>	<b>∛</b> -λιπ-∢(ν)	<b>ἐ-λίπ-</b> ε-το		
λείπ-ε-τον	<b>ἐ-λείπ-ε-τον</b>	<b>ἐ-λίπ-ε-τον</b>	<b>ἐ-λίπ-ε-σθον</b>		
λείπ-ε-τον	d-heum-d-tryp	έ-λιπ-έ-την	έ-λιπ-έ-σθην		
λείπ-ο-μεν	è-λείπ-0-μεν	έ-λίπ-ο-μεν	έ-λιπ-ό-μεθα		
λείπ-ε-τε	i-helm-e-re	έ-λίπ-ε-τε	έ-λίπ-ε-σθε		
λείπ-ουσι(ν)	ξ-λειπ-ο-ν	ξ-λιπ-0- <b>ν</b>	έ-λίπ- <b>ο</b> -ντο		
λείπ-ω		λίπ-ω		Sub.	
heim-Us		yea-De	λίπ-η		
λείπ-η	•	λίπ-η	λίπ-η-ται		
λείπ-η-τον		λίπ-η-τον	λίπ-η-σθον		
λείπ-η-τον		λίπ-η-τον	λίπ-η-σθον		
λείπ-ω-μεν		yea-m-her	λιπ-ώ-μεθα		
heit-y-re		λίπ-η-τε	λίπ-η-σθε		
λείπ-ωσι(ν)		λίπ-ωσι(ν)	λίπ-ω-νται		
λείπ-οι-μι		λίπ-οι-μι	λιπ-οί-μην	Opt.	
λείπ-οι-8		λίπ-οι-5	λίπ-οι-ο		
λείπ-οι		λίπ-οι	λίπ-οι-το		
λείπ-οι-τον		λίπ-οι-τον	λίπ-οι-σθον		
λειπ-οί-την		λιπ-οί-την	λιπ-οί- <del>σθη</del> ν		
λείπ-οι-μεν		λίπ-οι-μεν	λιπ-οί-μεθα		
λείπ-οι-τε		λίπ-οι-τε	λίπ-οι-σθε		
λείπ-οιε-ν		λίπ-οιε-ν	λίπ-οι-ντο		
λείπ-ε		λίπ-4		imp.	
λειπ-έ-τω		λιπ-έτω	λιπ-έ-σθω		
λείπ-ε-τον		Alm-e-TOP	λίπ-ε-σθον		
λειπ-έ-των		λιπ-έ-των	λιπ-έ-σθων		
λείπ-ε-τε		λίπ-ε-τε	λίπ-ε-σθε )		
λειπ-ό-ντων		λιπ-ό-ντων	λιπ-έ-σθων		
λείπ-ειν		λιπ-είν		nf.	
λείπ-ων		λιπ-ών 157, 2	λιπ-ό-μενος 15 g	ar.	

Ω-verbs	:	the	First	Perfect	System
•	of	П	ubevo	(παιδευ)	

#### O-verbs: the Second Perfect System of Πέμπω (πεμπ)

#### Active

#### Active

Ind.	First Perfect me-maldev-ka me-maldev-ka-s	First Pluperfect ê-me-maiSev-kŋ ê-me-maiSev-kŋ-s
	πε-παίδευ-κε(ν)	é-me-margeé-ker(v)
	πε-παιδεύ-κα-τον πε-παιδεύ-κα-τον	έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-τον έ-πε-παιδευ-κέ-την
	πε-παιδεύ-κα-μεν πε-παιδεύ-κα-τε πε-παιδεύ-καστι(ν)	έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-μεν έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-τε έ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-σαν

 Second Private
 Second Pluperfect

 πέ-πομφ-α
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-η-ς

 πέ-πομφ-ε(ν)
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-(ν)

 πε-πόμφ-α-τον
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-τον

 πε-πόμφ-α-τον
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-τον

 πε-πόμφ-α-μεν
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-μεν

 πε-πόμφ-α-τε
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-τε

 πε-πόμφ-α-τε
 ἐ-πε-πόμφ-ε-σ-αν

Sub. πε-παιδεύ-κω
πε-παιδεύ-κης
πε-παιδεύ-κη
πε-παιδεύ-κη
πε-παιδεύ-κη-τον
πε-παιδεύ-κω-μεν
πε-παιδεύ-κη-τε
πε-παιδεύ-κωσι(γ)

πε-πόμφ-ωσι(ν)
πε-πόμφ-η-τον
πε-πόμφ-η-τον
πε-πόμφ-η-τον
πε-πόμφ-η-τον
πε-πόμφ-η-τον

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Inf. πε-παιδευ-κέ-ναι

Par. пе-палбеч-коз

TE-TOHO-1-VEL

me-wourd-és

## Ω-verbs: the Perfect Middle System of Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)

	Middle or Passive		
Perfect ne-nalbev-pai ne-nalbev-oai ne-nalbev-rai	Pluperfect έ-πε-παιδεύ-μην έ-πε-παίδευ-σο έ-πε-παίδευ-το	Future Perioct ne-naideú-o-o-µai ne-naideú-o-ei ne-naideú-o-e-nai	Ind.
πε-παίδευ-σθον πε-παίδευ-σθον	<del>έ-πε-π</del> αίδευ-σθον <del>έ-πε-π</del> αιδεύ- <del>σθ</del> ην	πε-παιδεύ-σε-σθον πε-παιδεύ-σε-σθον	
πε-παιδεύ-μεθα πε-παίδευ-σθε πε-παίδευ-νται	ર્દ-મર-મવાઉરઇ-μરિવ ર્દ-મર-મવાઉરઇ-ઇરિ ર્દ-મર-મવાઉરઇ-૪૧૦	πε-παιδεύ-σε-μεθα πε-παιδεύ-σε-σθε πε-παιδεύ-σο-νται	
πε-παιδευ-μένος πε-παιδευ-μένος	τίs		Sub.
πε-παιδευ-μένω πε-παιδευ-μένω			
πε-παιδευ-μένοι πε-παιδευ-μένοι	-T		
πε-παιδευ-μένος πε-παιδευ-μένος	ε <b>ἴ</b> η-s	πε-παιδευ-σοί-μην πε-παιδεύ-σοι-ο πε-παιδεύ-σοι-το	Opt.
πε-παιδευ-μένω πε-παιδευ-μένω	•	πε-παιδεύ-σοι-σθον πε-παιδευ-σοί-σθην	
πε-παιδευ-μένοι πε-παιδευ-μένοι	ely-re, el-re	πε-παιδεύ-σοι-μεθα πε-παιδεύ-σοι-σθε πε-παιδεύ-σοι-ντο	
πε-παίδευ-σο πε-παιδεύ-σθω			Imp.
πε-παίδευ-σθον πε-παιδεύ-σθων			•
πε-παίδευ-σθε πε-παιδεύ-σθων		•	◯.
πε-παιδεθ-σθαι		<del>ne-naibeé-oe-o l</del> ai	Inf.
πε-παιδεν-μένος		πε-παιδευ-σό-μενος	Par.

Ω-verbs: the First Passive System of Πανerbs: the Second Passive Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)
System of Κόπτω (κοπ)

	Passive	,	Passive
Ind.	Pirst Aorist &-macSevi-9η-ν &-macSevi-9η-s &-macSevi-9η	First Future waibev-84-00-µai waibev-84-0ei waibev-84-0e-rai	Second Aorist é-Kóm-ŋ-v é-Kóm-ŋ-s é-Kóm-ŋ
	έ-παιδεύ-θη-τον έ-παιδευ-θή-την	παιδευ-θή-σε-σθον παιδευ-θή-σε-σθον	-e-κόπ-η-τον -e-κοπ-ή-την
	έ-παιδεύ-θη-μεν έ-παιδεύ-θη-τε έ-παιδεύ-θη-σαν	παιδευ-θη-σό-μεθα παιδευ-θή-σε-σθε παιδευ-θή-σο-νται	
Sub.	παιδευ-θώ (παιδευ-θέ-ω) παιδευ-θῆς παιδευ-θῆ		коπ-û (коπ-é-ω) коπ-ĝs коπ-ĝ
	παιδευ-θή-τον παιδευ-θή-τον		коπ- <b>ή-то</b> у коπ- <b>ή-то</b> у
	παιδευ-θώ-μεν παιδευ-θή-τε παιδευ-θώσι(ν)		коп-8-µev коп-9-те коп-вог(v)
Opt.	maibev-Bely-v maibev-Bely-s maibev-Bely	παιδευ-θη-σοί-μην παιδευ-θή-σοι-ο παιδευ-θή-σοι-το	લ૦જ-લંગ- <i>ν</i> લ૦જ-લંગ-ક લ૦જ-લંગ
	παιδευ-θείη-τον, -θεί-τον παιδευ-θειή-την, -θεί-την	παιδευ-θή-σοι-σθον παιδευ-θη-σοί-σθην	κοπ-είη-τον, -εΐ-τον κοπ-ειή-την, -εί-την
	maibeu-Bely-per, -Bel-per maibeu-Bely-re, -Bel-re maibeu-Bely-orar, -Bele-r	παιδευ-θη-σοί-μεθα παιδευ-θή-σοι-σθε παιδευ-θή-σοι-ντο	ત્રભ-લીη-μεν, −εໂ-μεν κοπ-લીη-τε, −εໂ-τε κοπ-લીη-σαν, −εໂε-ν
Imp.	παιδεύ-θη-τι παιδευ-θή-τω		кон-η-в. кон-ή-ты
	παιδεύ-θη-τον παιδευ-θή-των		ко́π-η-тоу коπ-ή-т <del>о</del> у
	παιδεύ-θη-τε παιδευ-θέ-ντων		κόπ-η-τε κοπ-έ-ντων
Inf.	παιδευ-θή-ναι	παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι	KOW-A-VAL
Par.	warbev-Bels 158,2	margen-gul-aq-henos	KOT-els 158,2

# Liquid Verbs: the Perfect Middle System of $\Sigma \tau \ell \lambda \lambda \omega$ ( $\sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda$ ) and $\Phi a i \nu \omega$ ( $\phi a \nu$ )

Perfect	Pluperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect	
ἔ-σταλ-μαι	έ-στάλ-μην	πέ-φασ-μαι	έ-πε-φάσ-μην	Ind.
<b>ἔ-σταλ-σα</b> ι	<b>ἔ-σταλ-σο</b>	(πέ-φαν-σαι)	( ε-π ε-φαν-σο)	
<b>ἔ-σταλ-ται</b>	<b>ἔ-σταλ-το</b>	πέ-φαν-ται	è-πέ-φαν-το	
<b>ἔ-σταλ- θον</b>	ĭ-σтаλ- воv	né-dar- lor	i-mi-dav- for	
<b>ἔ-σταλ- θον</b>	è-στάλ- θην	πέ-φαν- θον	έ-πε-φάν- θην	
έ-στάλ-μεθα	έ-στάλ-μεθα	πε-φάσ-μεθα	έ-πε-φάσ-μεθα	
-σταλ- θε	έ-σταλ- θε	πέ-φαν- θε	έ-πέ-φαν- θε	
έ-σταλ-μένοι είσ	·((ν) έ-σταλ-μένοι ήσ	ταν πε-φασ-μένοι είσ		
			ή-σαν	
έ-σταλ-μένος ώ		με-φαα-hενος 🤵		Sub
d-σταλ-μένος ης		me-dao-hévos jis		
έ-σταλ-μένος η		πε-φασ-μένος ή		
έ-σταλ-μένω ή-1	rov	πε-φασ-μένω ή-1	ov	
έ-σταλ-μένω ή-1	rov	πε-φασ-μένω ή-1	rov	
έ-σταλ-μένοι ώ-		πε-φασ-μένοι ώ-μ	LEV	
έ-σταλ-μένοι ή-1		πε-φασ-μένοι ή-1		
έ-σταλ-μένοι ώσ		πε-φασ-μένοι ώσ		
e-o i an-peroc ao	•(*)	Me-dan-heace ma	•(•)	
έ-σταλ-μένος είη	<b>-y</b>	πε-φασ-μένος είη	- <b>y</b>	Opt.
έ-σταλ-μένος εξη	-3	πε-φασ-μένος εξη	-\$	_
έ-σταλ-μένος εξη		πε-φασ-μένος είη		
έ-σταλ-μένω είη	-TOV. 61-TOV	πε-φασ-μένω εξη	-TOV. EL-TOV	
t-σταλ-μένω elf		πε-φασ-μένω είτ		
έ-σταλ-μένοι εξη	-แรง. สใ-แรง	πε-φασ-μένοι εξη	-uev. el-uev	
έ-σταλ-μένοι είη		πε-φασ-μένοι εξη		
έ-σταλ-μένοι εξη		πε-φασ-μένοι εξη		
e-o iant-peror toi	ur, t.tr	me-was-person en	-0 w, tu-v	
ξ-σταλ-σο		(πέ-φαν-σο)		Imp
i-στάλ- θω		πε-φάν- θω		•
ĕ-σтаλ- воv		nt-day- for		
i-στάλ- θων		πε-φάν- θων		
<b>ἔ-σταλ- θε</b>		πέ-φαν- θε		
i-στάλ- θων		πε-φάν- θων		
		•		
έ-στάλ- θαι		11c-φάν- θαι		Inf.
έ-σταλ-μένος		πε-φασ-μένος		Par.

## II-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System of $\Delta \epsilon (\pi \omega)$

	Perfe	ect	Plup	erfect	Future Perfect
Ind.	(λέ-λειπ-μαι) (λέ-λειπ-σαι) (λέ-λειπ-ται)	λέ-λειψαι	(	<b>ξ-λέ-λειψο</b>	λε-λείψο-μαι λε-λείψη λε-λείψε-ται
	(λέ-λειπ-σθον) (λέ-λειπ-σθον)		( è-λέ-λειπ-σθον ) ( è-λε-λείπ-σθην )		λε-λείψε-σθον λε-λείψε-σθον
	(λε-λείπ-μεθα) (λέ-λειπ-σθε) (λέ-λειπ-νται)	λέ-λειφ- θε	(	ê-λé-λειφ- θε	λε-λειψό-μεθα λε-λείψε-σθε λε-λείψο-νται
Sub.	(λε-λειπ-μένος) (λε-λειπ-μένος) (λε-λειπ-μένος)	ye-yerh-hęsos ye-yerh-hęsos	ų́*	•	
	(λε-λειπ-μένω) (λε-λειπ-μένω)		_*		
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) (λε-λειπ-μένοι) (λε-λειπ-μένοι)	<b>λε-λειμ-μένοι</b>	<b>ŋ-14</b>		
Opt.	(λε-λειπ-μένος) (λε-λειπ-μένος) (λε-λειπ-μένος)	λε-λειμ-μένος	€ไ <b>ท</b> −ร	·	λε-λειψοί-μην λε-λείψοι-ο λε-λείψοι-το
			εἴη-τον, εἴ-τον εἰή-την, εἴ-την		λε-λείψοι-σθον λε-λειψοί-σθην
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) (λε-λειπ-μένοι) (λε-λειπ-μένοι)	λε-λειμ-μένοι			λε-λειψοί-μεθα λε-λείψοι- <del>σθε</del> λε-λείψοι-ντο
Imp.	(λέ-λειπ-σο) (λε-λείπ-σθω)				
	(λέ-λειπ-σθον) (λε-λείπ-σθων)				
	(λέ-λειπ-σθε) (λε-λείπ-σθων)				
Inf.	(λε-λεῖπ-σθαι)	λε-λείφ- θαι			λε-λείψε-σθαι
Par.	(λε-λειπ-μένος)	λε-λειμ-μένος			

# K-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System of $\Pi\lambda i\kappa\omega$ $(\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa)$

Perf	ect	Plu	perfect	
(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) (πέ-πλεκ-σαι) (πέ-πλεκ-ται)	πέ-πλεξαι	(έ-πε-πλέκ-μην) (έ-πέ-πλεκ-σο) (έ-πέ-πλεκ-το)	έ-πέ-πλεξο	Ind.
(πέ-πλεκ-σθον) (πέ-πλεκ-σθον)		(έ-πέ-πλεκ-σθον) (έ-πε-πλέκ-σθην	) ἐ-πέ-πλεχ- θον ) ἐ-πε-πλέχ- θην	
(πε-πλέκ-μεθα) (πέ-πλεκ-σθε) (πέ-πλεκ-νται)	πέ-πλεχ- θε	(έ-πε-πλέκ-μεθα) (έ-πέ-πλεκ-σθε) (έ-πέ-πλεκ-ντο)		
(πε-πλεκ-μένος)	πε-πλεγ-μένος ὧ πε-πλεγ-μένος ἦε πε-πλεγ-μένος ἦ			Sub.
	πε-πλεγ-μένω ή-τον πε-πλεγ-μένω ή-τον			
(πε-πλεκ-μένοι)	πε-πλεγ-μένοι ὦ-μεν πε-πλεγ-μένοι ἦ-τε πε-πλεγ-μένοι ὧ-σι(ν)	)		
(πε-πλεκ-μένος)	πε-πλεγ-μένος εξη-ν πε-πλεγ-μένος εξη-ς πε-πλεγ-μένος εξη			Opt.
	πε-πλεγ-μένω εξη-τον πε-πλεγ-μένω εξή-την			
(πε-πλεκ-μένοι)	πε-πλεγ-μένοι εξη-μεν πε-πλεγ-μένοι εξη-τε, πε-πλεγ-μένοι εξη-σαν	el-re		
(πέ-πλεκ-σο) (πε-πλέκ-σθω)				Imp.
(πέ-πλεκ-σθον) (πε-πλέκ-σθων)				
(πέ-πλέκ-σθε) (πε-πλέκ-σθων)	^			
(πε-πλέκ-σθαι)	πε-πλέχ- θαι			Inf.
(πε-πλεκ-μένος)	πε-πλεγ-μένος			Par.

#### T-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System οί 'Αρπάζω (άρπαδ)

#### Middle or Passive

Pluperfect

ήρπα -σο

ήρπασ-το

```
(ήρπαδ-μαι)
                                                     (ήρπάδ-μην) ήρπάσ-μην
Ind.
                      ήρπασ-μαι
       (ήρπαδ-σαι)
                      homa -oai
                                                     (ήρπαδ-σο)
                                                     (ήρπαδ-το)
                      ήρπασ-ται
       (ήρπαδ-ται)
       (ήρπαδ-σθον) ήρπα -σθον
                                                     (ήρπαδ-σθον) ήρπα -σθον
                                                     (ήρπάδ-σθην) ήρπά -σθην
       (ήρπαδ-σθον) ήρπα -σθον
       (ήρπάδ-μεθα) ήρπάσ-μεθα
                                                     (ήρπάδ-μεθα) ήρπάσ-μεθα
                                                     (ήρπαδ-σθε) ήρπα -σθε
       (\eta \rho \pi \alpha \delta - \sigma \theta \epsilon) \eta \rho \pi \alpha - \sigma \theta \epsilon
       (ήρπαδ-νται) ήρπασ-μένοι είσί(ν)
                                                     (ήρπαδ-ντο) ήρπασ-μένοι ήσαν
Sub. (ἡρπαδ-μένος) ἡρπασ-μένος 🕹
       (ήρπαδ-μένος) ήρπασ-μένος ής
       (ήρπαδ-μένος) ήρπασ-μένος ή
       (ήρπαδ-μένω) ήρπασ-μένω ή-τον
       (ήρπαδ-μένω) ήρπασ-μένω ή-τον
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι ώ-μεν
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι ή-τε
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι ώσι(ν)
Opt.
       (ήρπαδ-μένος) ήρπασ-μένος είη-ν
       (ήρπαδ-μένος) ήρπασ-μένος είη-ς
       (ήρπαδ-μένος) ήρπασ-μένος εξη
       (ἡρπαδ-μένω) ἡρπασ-μένω είη-τον, εί-τον
       (ήρπαδ-μένω) ήρπασ-μένω είή-την, εί-την
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι είη-μεν, εί-μεν
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι είη-τε, εί-τε
       (ήρπαδ-μένοι) ήρπασ-μένοι είη-σαν, είε-ν
       (ήρπαδ-σο)
                      прπα -σο
Imp.
       (ήρπάδ-σθω) ήρπά -σθω
       (ήρπαδ-σθον) ήρπα -σθον
       (ήρπάδ-σθων) ήρπά -σθων
       (\eta \rho \pi a \delta - \sigma \theta \epsilon) \eta \rho \pi a - \sigma \theta \epsilon
       (ήρπάδ-σθων) ήρπά -σθων
Inf.
       (ήρπάδ-σθαι) ήρπά -σθαι
```

Par. (ἡρπαδ-μένος) ἡρπασ-μένος

Perfect

# T-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System of $\Pi \epsilon i \theta \omega \ (\pi \iota \theta)$

Perfe		Plup	erfect	
(πέ-πειθ-μαι) (πέ-πειθ-σαι) (πέ-πειθ-ται)	πέ-πει -σαι	(έ-πε-πείθ-μην) (έ-πέ-πείθ-σο) (έ-πέ-πείθ-το)	t-mt-mei -00	Ind.
$(\pi \dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi e i \theta$ - $\sigma \theta o \nu)$ $(\pi \dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi e i \theta$ - $\sigma \theta o \nu)$		(		
$\begin{array}{l} (\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon l\theta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta a) \\ (\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon l\theta\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon) \\ (\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon l\theta\text{-}\nu\tau al) \end{array}$		(έ-πε-πείθ-μεθα) (έ-πέ-πειθ-σθε) (έ-πέ-πειθ-ντο)		
(πε-πειθ-μένος)	πε-πεισ-μένος ὧ πε-πεισ-μένος ἤς			Sub.
	πε-πεισ-μένω ή-τον πε-πεισ-μένω ή-τον			•
(πε-πειθ-μένοι)	הפ-הפנס-שליסו בישני הפ-הפנס-שליסו קֿ-דפ הפ-הפנס-שליסו בישני הפ-הפנס-שליסו בישני	)		
(πε-πειθ-μένος)	אפ-אפנס-וְענִּיסָבּ פּנִّק-יִי אפ-אפנס-וְענִיסַבּ פּנִّק-פּ אפ-אפנס-וְענִיסַבּ פּנִّק		·	Opt.
	πε-πεισ-μένω είη-τοι πε-πεισ-μένω είή-τη			
(πε-πειθ-μένοι)	मर-मराज-µर्यथवा स्रीन-मरा मर-मराज-µर्यथवा स्रीन-पर, मर-मराज-µर्यथवा स्रीन-जव	el-re		
$(\pi \ell - \pi e i \theta - \sigma o)$ $(\pi e - \pi e i \theta - \sigma \theta \omega)$				Imp.
(πέ-πειθ-σθον) (πε-πείθ-σθων)				
$(\pi \epsilon - \pi \epsilon \iota \theta - \sigma \theta \epsilon)$ $(\pi \epsilon - \pi \epsilon \iota \theta - \sigma \theta \omega \nu)$				
(πε-πείθ-σθαι)	मर-मर्श -जीवा			Inf.
(πε-πειθ-μένος)	πε-πεισ-μένος			Par.

## Ω-verbs: the Present System of Tτμάω (ττμα)

#### Active

```
Imperfect
                    Present
          (τῖμά-ω)
                             TILL
                                                                                   (è-rtua-o-r)
                                                                                                        é-Ttum-y
Ind.
                                                                                   (è-τίμα-ε,s)
                                                                                                        è-riua-s
          (Tīµá-eis)
                             τĭμậς
                                                                                   (è-rtµa-€)
                                                                                                        ė-riua
          (τῖμά-ει)
                             τiμệ
                                                                                   ( ¿-тіµа-е-то») -тіµа-тог
          (τῖμά-ε-τον)
                             τιμά-τον
                                                                                   ( - Tipa-t-Thy) -- Tipt -Thy
                             TTHE-TOV
          (\tau \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{a} - \epsilon - \tau o \nu)
                                                                                   (ἐ-τῖμά-ο-μεν) ἐ-τῖμῶ-μεν
          (τιμά-ο-μεν) τιμώ-μεν
                                                                                   (è-тіµа-е-те) è-тіµа-те
          (τῖμά-ε-τε)
                             Tīµâ-TE
                                                                                   ( ¿-т tµa-o-v ) - т tµ-o-v
          (τιμά-ουσι)
                             τζμώσι(ν)
          (τῖμά-ω)
                             TIME
Sub.
          (τῖμά-ης)
                             TIMÂS
          (τῖμά-η)
                             TUĜ
          (\tau i \mu \dot{a} - \eta - \tau o \nu) \tau i \mu \dot{a} - \tau o \nu
          (\tau \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{a} - \eta - \tau o \nu) \tau \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{a} - \tau o \nu
          (τιμά-ω-μεν) τιμά-μεν
          (τῖμά-η-τε)
                             TILÊ-TE
          (τϊμά-ωσι)
                             τιμώσι(ν)
Opt.
          (τῖμά-οι-μι)
                             \tau i \mu \hat{\psi} - \mu i \quad \text{Or} \quad (\tau i \mu a - ol \eta - \nu)
                                                                    Tlugn-v
          (τῖμά-οι-ς)
                             τῖμῷ-ၭ
                                               (τīμα-olη-s)
                                                                    τιμφη-3
          (τῖμά-οι)
                             τῖμῶ
                                               (τῖμα-οίη)
                                                                    τιμφη
                                               (τιμα-οίη-τον) τιμώη-τον
          (τῖμά-οι-τον) τῖμφ-τον
                                               (Tima-out-Typ) Timen-Typ
          (τιμα-οί-την) τιμφ-την
                                               (τιμα-οίη-μεν) τιμώη-μεν
          (τιμά-οι-μεν) τιμφ-μεν
                                               (\tau i \mu \alpha - o l \eta - \tau \epsilon) \tau i \mu \psi \eta - \tau \epsilon
          (\tau \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{a} - o \iota - \tau \epsilon)
                             τϊμώ-τε
          (TIMA-OLE-V)
                                               (τίμα-οίη-σαν) τίμψη-σαν
                             τὶμῷε-ν
Imp.
          (τtμα-ε)
                             τtμα
          (\tau \bar{\iota} \mu a - \ell - \tau \omega) \tau \bar{\iota} \mu \bar{a} - \tau \omega
          (TIMA-e-TOY) TIMA-TOY
          (τιμα-έ-των) τιμά-των
                             Tīµâ-TE
          (\tau \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{\mathbf{d}} - \epsilon - \tau \epsilon)
          (τιμα-6-ντων) τιμά-ντων
Inf.
          (τῖμά-ειν)
                             TILÂY
Par.
         (τῖμά-ων)
                           τϊμών
```

Imperfect

# $\Omega$ -verbs: the Present System of Τίμά $\omega$ (auί $\mu$ $\alpha$ )

#### Middle or Passive

Present

PTOB	ent	ritthe		
(τῖμά-ο-μαι) (τῖμά-ει) (τῖμά-ε-ται)	τῖμῷ	(ἐ-τῖμα-ὁ-μην) (ἐ-τῖμά-ου) (ἐ-τῖμά- <b>e-</b> το)	i-Tipo	Ind.
(τῖμά-ε-σθον) (τῖμά-ε-σθον)		(ἐ-τῖμά-ε-σθον) (ἐ-τῖμα-ἐ-σθην)	έ-τιμά-σθον έ-τιμά-σθην	
(τῖμα-ὁ-μεθα) (τῖμά-ε-σθε) (τῖμά-ο-νται)	τζμά-σθε	(ἐ-τῖμα-٥-μεθα) (ἐ-τῖμά-ε-σθε) (ἐ-τῖμά-ο-ντο)	è-τιμά-σθε	
(τ <b>ῖμά-ω-μαι)</b> (τ <b>ῖμά-</b> η) (τ <b>ῖμά-η-</b> ται)	τ <b>ϊμ</b> ῷ			Sub.
(τῖμά-η-σθον) (τῖμά-η-σθον)				
(τῖμα-ὧ-μεθα) (τῖμά-η-σθε) (τῖμά-ω-νται)	τ <b>ιμά-σθ</b> ε			
(τῖμα-οί-μην) (τῖμά-οι-ο) (τῖμά-οι-το)	τῖμῷ-ο			Opt.
(τῖμά-οι-σθον) (τῖμα-οί-σθην)				
(τῖμα-οί-μεθα) (τῖμά-οι-σθε) (τῖμά-οι-ντο)	ττμφ-σθε			
(τῖμά-ου) (τῖμα- <del>έ</del> -σθω)	τ <b>ϊμώ</b> τ <b>ϊμά-σθω</b>			Imp.
(τῖμά-ε-σθον) (τῖμα-έ-σθων)	τϊμά-σθον	,		
(τῖμά-ε-σθε) (τῖμα-έ-σθων)		,		
(τῖμά-ε-σθαι)	ττμά-σθαι			Inf.
(τῖμα-b-μενος)	Tipé-peros			Par.

# $\Omega$ -verbs: the Present System of Φιλίω $(\phi_i \lambda_i)$

#### Active

	Preser	it			Imper	fect
Ind.	(φιλέ-ω) (φιλέ-εις) (φιλέ-ει)	φιλεῖς φιλεῖς φιλῶ		(	έ-φίλε-ο-ν) έ-φίλε-ε-s) έ-φίλε-ε)	ė-φίλου-ν ė-φίλει-ς ė-φίλει
	(φιλέ <del>-ε-</del> τον) (φιλέ <del>-ε-</del> τον)	φιλεί-τον φιλεί-τον			έ-φιλέ-ε-τον) έ-φιλε-έ-την)	
	(φιλέ-ο-με») (φιλέ-ε-τε) (φιλέ-ουσι)	φιλοθ-μεν φιλεί-τε φιλοθσι(ν)		(	έ-φιλέ-ο-μεν) έ-φιλέ-ε-τε) έ-φίλε-ο-ν)	
Sub.	(φιλέ-ω) (φιλέ-ης) (φιλέ-η)	φιλ <del>û</del> φιλ <del>ŷs</del> φιλŷ				
	(φιλέ-η-τον) (φιλέ-η-τον)	φιλη-τον φιλη-τον				
	(φιλέ-ω-μεν) (φιλέ-η-τε) (φιλέ-ωσι)	φιλθ-μεν φιλή-τε φιλώσι(ν)				
Opt.	(φιλέ-οι-μι) (φιλέ-οι-s) (φιλέ-οι)	φιλοῖ-μι Or φιλοῖ-s φιλοῖ	(φιλε-οίη-ν) (φιλε-οίη-s) (φιλε-οίη)	φιλοίη-ν φιλοίη-ς φιλοίη		
	(φιλέ-οι-τον) (φιλε-οί-την)		(φιλε-οίη-τον) (φιλε-οιή-την)			
	(φιλέ-οι-μεν) (φιλέ-οι-τε) (φιλέ-οιε-ν)		(φιλε-οίη-μεν) (φιλε-οίη-τε) (φιλε-οίη-σαν)	φιλοίη-τε	,	
Imp.	(φίλε-ε) (φιλε-έ-τω)	φίλει φιλεί-τω				. •
	(φιλέ-ε-τον) (φιλε-έ-των)	φιλεί-τον φιλεί-των				
	(φιλέ-ε-τε) (φιλε-ό-ντων)	φιλεί-τε φιλού-ντων				
Inf.	(φιλέ-ειν)	φιλείν				
Par.	(φιλέ-ων)	<b>جنگفہ</b> 160)	1			

Imperfect

## $\Omega$ -verbs: the Present System of Φιλίω $(\phi_i \lambda_i \epsilon)$

#### Middle or Passive

Present

FIGH	enc	110	GIIGGE	
(φιλέ-ο-μαι) (φιλέ-ει) (φιλέ-ε-ται)	φιλεί	(ἐ-φιλε-ό-μην (ἐ-φιλέ-ου) (ἐ-φιλέ-ε-το)		Ind.
(φιλέ-ε-σθον) (φιλέ-ε-σθον)			ν) έ-φιλεί-σθον ν) έ-φιλεί-σθην	
(φιλε-ό-μεθα) (φιλέ-ε-σθε) (φιλέ-ο-νται)	φιλεί-σθε	(έ-φιλέ-ε-σθε)	:) ἐ-φιλού-μεθα ἐ-φιλοῦ-ντο ἐ-φιλοῦ-ντο	
(φιλέ-ω-μαι) (φιλέ-η) (φιλέ-η-ται)	փս <b>λ</b> ը՝			Sub.
(φιλέ-η-σθον) (φιλέ-η-σθον)				
(φιλε-ώ-μεθα) (φιλέ-η-σθε) (φιλέ-ω-νται)	φιλη-σθε			
	φιλοί-ο			Opt.
(φιλέ-οι-σθον) (φιλε-οί-σθην)	φιλοί- <del>σθην</del>			
(φιλε-οί-μεθα) (φιλέ-οι-σθε) (φιλέ-οι-ντο)	φιλοί-σθε			
(φιλέ-ου) (φιλε-έ-σθω)	φιλοθ φιλεί-σθω			Imp.
(φιλέ-ε-σθον) (φιλε-έ-σθων)	φιλεί-σθον φιλεί-σθων			
(φιλέ-ε-σθε) (φιλε-έ-σθων)				
(φιλέ-ε-σθαι)	φιλεί-σθαι			Inf.
(φιλε-δ-μενος)	φιλού-μεν <b>ο</b> ς			Par.

Present

#### $\Omega$ -verbs: the Present System of Δηλόω (δηλο)

#### Active

Imperfect

	Presen	τ			Imperi	BCL
Ind.	(δηλό-ω) (δηλό-εις) (δηλό-ει)	δηλώ δηλοίς δηλοί			(ἐ-δήλο-ο-ν) (ἐ-δήλο-ε-s) (ἐ-δήλο-ε)	έ-δήλου-ν έ-δήλου-s έ-δήλου
	(δηλό-ε-τον) (δηλό-ε-τον)	δηλοθ-τον δηλοθ-τον			(ἐ-δηλό-ε-τον) (ἐ-δηλο-έ-την)	έ-δηλοθ-τον έ-δηλού-την
	(δηλό-ο-μεν) (δηλό-ε-τε) (δηλό-ουσι)	δηλοῦ-μεν δηλοῦ-τε δηλοῦσι(ν)			(έ-δηλό-ο-μεν) (έ-δηλό-ε-τε) (έ-δήλο-ο-ν)	
Sub.	(δηλό-ω) (δηλό-ης) (δηλό-η)	δηλ <b>ώ</b> δηλοίς δηλοί				
	(δηλό-η-τον) (δηλό-η-τον)	δηλώ-τον δηλώ-τον				
	. (δηλό-ω-μεν) (δηλό-η-τε) (δηλό-ωσι)	δηλώ-μεν δηλώ-τε δηλώσι(ν)				
Opt.	(δηλό-οι-μι) (δηλό-οι-s) (δηλό-οι)	δηλοί-μι or δηλοί-s δηλοί	(δηλο-οίη-ν) (δηλο-οίη-s) (δηλο-οίη)	δηλοίη- δηλοίη- δηλοίη		
	(δηλό-οι-τον) (δηλο-οί-την)	δηλοί-τον δηλοί-την	(δηλο-οίη-τον) (δηλο-οιή-την)			
	(δηλό-οι-μεν) (δηλό-οι-τε) (δηλό-οιε-ν)	δηλοί-μεν δηλοί-τε δηλοίε-ν	(δηλο-οίη-μεν) (δηλο-οίη-τε) (δηλο-οίη-σαν)	δηλοίη-τ	re	
Imp.	(δήλο-ε) (δηλο-έ-τω)	δήλου δηλού-τω				
	(δηλό <del>-ε-</del> τον) (δηλο <del>-έ-</del> των)	δηλοῦ-τον δηλού-των				
	(δηλό-ε-τε) (δηλο-ό-ντων)	δηλού-τε δηλού-ντων				
Inf.	(δηλό-ειν)	δηλοῦν			٠	
Par.	(δηλό-ων)	δηλών				

# $\Omega$ -verbs: the Present System of Δηλόω (δηλο)

Prese	ent		Imper	fect	
(δηλό-ο-μαι) (δηλό-ει) (δηλό-ε-ται)	δηλοῦ-μαι δηλο <b>ῖ</b> δηλοῦ-ται		( ἐ-δηλο-ό-μην) ( ἐ-δηλό-ου) ( ἐ-δηλό-ε-το)	έ-δηλού-μην έ-δηλοθ έ-δηλοθ-το	Ind.
(δηλό <del>-ε-</del> σθον) (δηλό <del>-ε-</del> σθον)	δηλο <del>0-σθον</del> δηλο <del>0-σ<b>θ</b>ον</del>		( έ-δηλό-ε-σθον ) ( έ-δηλο-έ-σθην )		
(δηλο-ό-μεθα) (δηλό-ε-σθε) (δηλό-ο-νται)	δηλοθ-σ <b>θ</b> ε		(		
(δηλό-ω-μαι) (δηλό-η) (δηλό-η-ται)	δηλώ-μαι δηλοί δηλώ-ται	:			Sub
(δηλό-η-σθον) (δηλό-η-σθον)					
(δηλο-ώ-μεθα) (δηλό-η-σθε) (δηλό-ω-νται)	δηλώ-σθε			•	
(δηλο-οί-μην) (δηλό-οι-ο) (δηλό-οι-το)	δηλοί-μην δηλοί-ο δηλοί-το				Opt
(δηλό-οι-σθον) (δηλο-οί-σθην)		•	·		
(δηλο-οί-μεθα) (δηλό-οι-σθε) (δηλό-οι-ντο)	δηλοι-σθε			<b>v</b> : 5	
(δηλό-ου) (δηλο-έ-σθω)	δηλού δηλού-σθω			,	Imp.
(δηλό-ε-σθον) (δηλο-έ-σθων)					
(δηλό-ε-σθε) (δηλο-έ-σθων)	δηλοθ-σθε δηλού-σθων			•	
(δηλό-ε-σθαι)	δηλοῦ-σθαι	••			Inf.
(δηλο-ό-μενος)	δηλού-μεν <b>ος</b>	•			Par.

# Mι-verbs: the Present System of "Ιστημι $(\sigma \tau a)$

	Acti	Ve	Middle or	Passive
Ind.	Present ι-στη-μι ι-στη-ε ι-στη-σι(ν)	Imperiect t-στη-ν t-στη-s t-στη	Present I-στα-μαι I-στα-σαι I-στα-ται	Imperfect t-στά-μην t-στα-σο t-στα-το
	<b>1-</b> σтα-тоν 1-στα-тоν	t-στα-τον t-στά-την	ί-στα- <del>σθ</del> ον ί-στα- <del>σθ</del> ον	ί-στα-σθοι t-στά-σθηι
	ί-στα-μεν ί-στα-τε ί-στᾶσι(ν)	f-ота-µev f-ота-те f-ота-оаv	ί-στά-μεθα ἵ-στα-σθε ἵ-στα-νται	t- <del>στά-μεθ</del> α t- <del>στα-σθε</del> t- <del>στα-ντο</del>
Sub.	ί-στθ (l-στά-ω) ί-στῆς ί-στῆ		l-στθ-μαι (i-στ l-στή l-στή-ται	rá-ω-μαι)
	ί-στη-τον ί-στη-τον		ί-στη-σθον ί-στη-σθον	
	ί-στά-μεν ί-στή-τε ί-στάσι(ν)		ί-στά-μεθα ί-στη-σθε ί-στα-νται	
Opt.	i-σταίη-ν i-σταίη-s i-σταίη		l-σταl-μην l-σταt-ο l-σταt-το	
	i-σταίη-τον, i- i-σταιή-την, i-		i-σταί-σθον i-σταί-σθην	
	ί-σταίη-μεν, ί- ί-σταίη-τε, ί- ί-σταίη-σαν, ί-	orat-re	l-σταί-μ <b>εθα</b> l-στα <b>ι-σθε</b> l-σται-ντο	
Imp.	ί-στη ί-στά-τω		ί-στα-σο ί-στά-σθω	
	l-στα-τον l-στά-των		ί-στα-σθον ί-στά-σθων	
	l-στα-τε l-στά-ντων		l-στα-σθε i-στά-σθων	
Inf.	l- <del>0 Tá-va</del> 1		l-ora-olai	•
Par.	l-ortis		i- <del>01</del> 4-μενος	

Mi-verbs: the Second Perfect System Mi-verbs: the Present System of Tστημι (στα) without Tense Suffix of Φημί (φα)

Activ	70	A	tive	
Second Perfect	Second Pluperfect	Present	Imperfect	
		φη-μί φήs, φήs φη-σί(ν)	ἔ-φη-ν ἔ-φη-σθα, ἔ-φη-s ἔ-φη	Ind.
E-στα-τον	<b>{-</b> ота-тоу	φα-τόν	<b>ξ</b> -φα-τον	
E-στα-τον	έ-στά-την	φα-τόν	<b>ἐ-φά-την</b>	
ξ-στα-μεν	<b>Е-</b> στα-μεν	φα-μέν	ξ-φα-μεν	
<b>ξ</b> -στα-τε	I-07a-71	фa-тé	₹-фα-те	
<b>έ-σ</b> τᾶσι(ν)	i-ota-gav	$\phi a \sigma l(v)$	i-фa-σav	
<b>ἐ-στῶ</b> (ἐ-στά-ω)		<b>φώ</b> (φά-ω)		Sub.
é- <del>στῆs</del>		φĝs		
<del>έ</del> -στή		φû		
é-στή-τον	,	фп-точ		
é-στή-τον	•	фіј-точ		
ễ-στῶ-μεν		φ <del>0</del> -μεν		
é-orfi-re		фЯ-те		
έ-στ <del>ώ</del> σι(ν)		φ <del>ώ</del> σι(ν)		
i-oraly-v		dain-r		Opt.
é-oraly-s		φαίη-8		
<del>δ-</del> σταίη		φαίη		
i-oraly-rov, i-oral-		φαίη-τον,		
é-σταιή-την, é-σταί-	гην	φαιή-την,	φαί-την	
è-oraly-per, è-orat-		φαίη-μεν,	φαι-μεν	
é-oraly-re, é-oral-		φαίη-τε,	фal-тe	
é-oraly-oav, é-orale-	•	φαίη-σαν,	фali-v	
<b>Е-</b> στα-θι		φά-θι, φα-	DC	Imp.
è-στά-τω		фа-ти		
E-στα-τον		фа-точ		
é-στά-των		фа-точ		
<b>1</b> -070-76		φά-re		
<b>ἐ-στά-ντων</b>		фа-чтич		
<u> </u>		фá-vai	•	Inf.
i-0768				Par.

	9n-	Mi-verbs: the Pre		
	April .	of Tibդµւ	$(\theta e)$	
•	Active		Middle or	Passive
•	Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
Ind.	TÉ-07-µL	i-1-0n-v	Tl-Oc-Hai	έ-τι-θέ-μην
	τ(-θη-s	€-71-8e1-s	Ti-Be-oras	£-71-86-00
	τ(-θη-σι(ν)	€-71-8e1	Tl-Be-Tal	6-76-8e-TO
	TI-BE-TOV	i-Ti-De-TOV	τί-θε-σθον	1-71-0e-000
	TI-06-TOV	έ-τι-θέ-την	τι-θε-σθον τί-θε-σθον	e-τι-θέ-σθη
		<u>.</u>		•
	Tl-Be-µev	ê-Tl-Be-µev	Ti-Oé-µeOa	é-τι-θέ-μεθα
	TI-BE-TE	f-T1-Be-TE	τί-θε-σθε	i-Ti-Be-08e
	τι-θέ- <b>ἄ</b> σι(ν)	i-ri-be-oav	Tl-Oc-VTai	é-Tí-Be-VTO
Bub.	τι-θά (τι-θέ-ω)		<b>τι-θώ-μαι</b> (τι-	θ <del>έ-ω</del> -μαι)
	<b>⊤เ-θฎิธ</b>		τι−θĝ	
	τւ-θ <del>ე</del>	•	TI-OH-TOL	
	TL-89-TOV		τι-θη-σθον	
	ть-вф-точ		τι-θή-σθον	
	TI-00-HEV		τι-θώ-μεθα	
	TL-01-TE		TL-On-orde	
	τι-θώσι(v)		Ti-86-VTai	
Opt.	TL-BELM-V		τι-θεί-μην, τι	-00(-µην
	TL-Bein-s		TL-Bei-o, TI	-9of-o
	TL-Bein		TI-Bel-TO, TI	-001-то
	TI-BELY-TOV, TI-BEL	-TOV	τι-θεί-σθον, τι	-Bot-oBov
	דו-פניק-דין, דו-פני	-тην	τι-θεί-σθην, τι	-θοί- <del>σθην</del>
	TI-Bely-Mer, TI-Bel	-ITEN	Ti-Bel-µeBa, Ti	-00(-ue0a.
	דו-פון-דו, דו-פון		TI-BEE-OFBE, TI	
	Ti-Bely-oav, Ti-Bel		TL-Bel-PTO, TI	
_			,	
Imp.	Ti-Oei		Tl-86-00	
	T1-8€-TW		71-86- <del>08</del>	
	TI-BE-TOV		τί-θε-σθον	
	T1-04-TWY	•	TL-06-OBWV	
	ті-ве-те		τί-θε-σ• <b>θ</b> ε	
	TL-BÉ-VTWV		TI-06-σθων	
Inf.	τι-θέ-ναι	·	76-06-00ai	
Par:	T1-Bels , 155, 2		Ti-Bé-µevos	

Mi-Verbs:	the Present and Second Aorist Systems			
Active	of "Inp. (o	Agrive	Middle	
Present Imperfect	Present Imperfect	Second Ao		
€-η-μι	t-e-pai t-é-phy t-e-oai t-e-oo	— ij-ка — ij-ка-s	εί-μην εί-σο	Ind.
t-η-σι(ν) t-ει	f-е-та: f-е-то	η-κε(ν)		
E-е-тоv	ξ-ε-σθον ξ-ε-σθον ξ-ε-σθον t-έ-σθην	εί-τον εί-την	εΐ-σθον εΐ-σθην	
l-e-µev l-e-µev l-e-те l-e-те t-aor(v) l-e-oav	t-f-µe0a t-f-µe0a t-e-o-0e t-e-o-0e t-e-vrai t-e-vro	el-µev el-re el-crav	el-peda el-vro el-vro	
t-ŵ (ŧ-έ-ω) t-ĝs t-ĝ	t- <b>6</b> -μαι (t- <i>t-ω-μαι</i> ) t-ĝ t-η-ται	ώ (ξ-ω) 11 1	<b>δ-μαι</b> (ξ-ω-μαι) ij-ται	Sub.
t-η-τον t-η-τον	t-η-σθον t-η-σθον	ทุ้-то <i>ง</i> ทุ-тоv	η้-σθον η-σθον	
t-θ-μεν t-η-τε t-θσε(ν)	t-6-μεθα t-9-σθε t-8-νται	-μεν ή-τε ώσι(ν)	નું- <b>ા</b> લ મું- <b>ા</b> લ ન-પ્રવા	
t-ciη-ν t-ciη-s t-ciη	t-el-µην t-et-o t-el-то	દૌη-૪ દૌղ-૬ દૌղ	el-μην el-o el-το, <del>τρωέ κ</del> ο	Opt.
t-είη-τον, t-εί-τον t-είη-την, t-εί-την	· t-εί-σθον t-εί-σθην	εΐη-τον, εἶ-τον εἰή-την, εἴ-την		
t-ein-µev, t-ei-µev t-ein-re, t-ei-re t-ein-crav, t-eie-v	t-el-µeta t-el-ote t-et-vro	είη-μεν, εί-μεν είη-τε, εί-τε είη-σαν, είε-ν	el-μεθα el-σθε, προσεστ el-ντο, προσεστ	•
t-u t-t-ru	€-ε-σο t-έ-σθω	<u>1-3</u>	<u>oi</u> 1-σθω	Imp.
t-с-то t-с-тоv t-б-тоv	f-e-otov f-f-otov	E-rov	i-otov	
<b>1</b> -е-те	t-e-ove	i-re	E-orte	

<del>E-ola</del>i

els 158,2 E-peros Par.

Inf.

el-vai

t-els , 158, 2 t-é-peros

# Mι-verbs: the Present System of Δίδωμι (δο)

Active		Middle or Passive		
Ind.	Present δί-δω-μι δί-δω-ς δί-δω-σι(ν)	Imperiect 4-81-80v-v 4-81-80v-s 4-81-80v	Present Si-So-µai Si-So-σai Si-So-τai	Imperfect
	δί-δο-τον δί-δο-τον	έ-δί-δο-τον έ-δι-δό-την	&i-&o-σθον &i-&o-σθον	έ-δί-δο-σθον έ-δι-δό-σθην
	δί-δο-μεν δί-δο-τε δι-δό- <b>α</b> σι(ν)	έ-δί-δο-μεν έ-δί-δο-τε έ-δί-δο-σαν	δι-δό-μεθα δί-δο-σ∙θε δί-δο-νται	έ-δι-δό-μεθα έ-δί-δο-σθε έ-δί-δο-ντο
Sub.	<b>δι-δώ</b> (δι-δό-ω) δι-δ <del>φε</del> δι-δφ		<b>Sı-S<del>û</del>-µaı</b> (δι <b>Sı-Sŷ</b> Sı <b>-Sû-</b> Taı	-δό-ω-μαι)
	δι-δώ-τον δι-δώ-τον	•	&i-&⊕-σθον &i-&⊕-σθον ,	
	δι-δώ-μεν δι-δώ-τε δι-δ <del>ώ</del> σι(ν)		Sι-δώ-μεθα Sι-δΩ-σθε Sι-δΩ-γται	
Opt.	δι-δοίη-ν δι-δοίη− <del>s</del> δι-δοίη		δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το	,
	δι-δοίη-τον, δι- δι-δοιή-την, δι-		δι-δοί-σθον δι-δοί-σθην	
	δι-δοίη-μεν, δι- δι-δοίη-τε, δι- δι-δοίη-σαν, δι-	Sol-Te	Si-Sol-µela Si-Sol- <del>a l</del> e Si-Sol-vro	
Imp.	δί-δου δι-δό-τω		გ(-გი-თი გι-გά-თმთ	
	δί-δο-τον δι-δό-των		δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων	
	δί-δο-τε δι-δό-ντων		δί-δο- <del>σθε</del> δι-δό- <del>σθων</del>	
Inf.	bi-86-vai		8i-80- <del>08</del> ai	
Par.	81-8068 159.	1	δι-δό-μενος	

## M1-verbs: the Present System of Δείκνϋμι (δεικ)

Active	•	Middle or Passive		
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect	
δείκ-νῦ-μι	i-Selk-vū-v	Selk-vv-µai	è-δεικ-νύ-μην	Ind.
Selk-vū-s	ł-δείκ-νῦ <b>-3</b>	Seik-vu-vai	-δείκ-νυ-σο	
δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	ł-Selk-vü	Selk-vu-tai	i-beik-vu-to	
Selk-vu-tov	i-Selk-vu-tov	Selk-vu-ofor	-δείκ-νυ-σθον	
Seik-vu-tov	ė-δεικ-νύ-την	Selk-vu-orgov	έ-δεικ-νύ-σθην	
Selk-vu-pev	i-beik-vu-mev	δεικ-νύ-μεθα	ł-δεικ-νύ-μεθα	
Selk-vu-te	é-belk-vu-te	Selk-vu-cole	i-beik-vu-o-be	
$\delta \epsilon i \kappa - \nu i - \bar{a} \sigma i (\nu)$	i-belk-vu-cav	belk-vv-vrai	f-pelk-an-alo	
δεικ-νύ-ω		δεικ-νό- <del>ω</del> -μαι		Sub
δεικ-νύ-ης		δεικ-νύ-η		
Serk-vú-A		δεικ-νύ-η-ται		
δεικ-νύ-η-τον		δεικ-νύ-η-σθον		
δεικ-νύ-η-τον		δεικ-νύ-η- <del>σθον</del>		
δεικ-νύ-ω-μεν		Seik-vu-é-peda		
δεικ-νύ-η-τε		δεικ-νύ-η-σ <b>θ</b> ε		
δεικ-νύ-ωσι(ν)		δεικ-νύ-ω-νται		
δεικ-νύ-οι-μι		δεικ-νυ-οί-μην		Opt.
Seck-vú-oc-s		Seck-vú-oc-o		-
δεικ-νύ-οι		Selk-vú-ol-to		
δεικ-νύ-οι-τον		Seck-vú-oc-oflov		
δεικ-νυ-οί-την		δεικ-νυ-οί-σθην		
δεικ-νύ-οι-μεν		Seik-vu-ol-meda		
Seik-vú-ol-te		δεικ-νύ-οι- <del>σθε</del>		
Serk-An-ord-A		Selk-vú-ol-vto		
Seix-vü		8e(K-VU-00		Imp.
SELK-VÚ-TO		Seck-16-500	•	_
Selk-vu-tov		Selk-vu-ofor		
SELK-VÚ-TWV		Seik-vé-olwy		
Selk-vu-te		δείκ-νυ-σ <b>θ</b> ε		
Selk-vú-vt <b>w</b> v	•	Seik-vú-σθων		
Seik-vé-vai		8e(k-vv- <b>σθ</b> αι		Inf.
Salk-vus		Seck-vé-µevos		Par

#### Mι-Verbs: the Second Aorist System of 'Ιστημι (στα) and 'Επριάμην (πρια)

	Active	Middle
	Second Aor	ist
Ind.	है-करम् है-करम् है-करम्	έ-πριά-μην έ-πρίω έ-πρία-το
	ã-στη-тоν å-στή-тην	έ-πρία-σθον έ-πριά-σθην
	६-उपा-µuv ६-उपा-ग्र ६-उपा-उद्यप	έ-πριά-μεθα έ-πρία-σθε έ-πρία-ντο
Sub.	στώ (στά-ω) στής στή στή-τον στή-τον	πρίω-μαι (πριά-ω-μαι) πρίη-ται πρίη-σθον πρίη-σθον
	στά-μεν στή-τε στάσι(ν)	πρ <b>ιό-μεθα</b> πρίη <b>-σθ</b> ε πρίω-ντ <b>α</b> ι
Opt.	σταίη-ν σταίη-\$ σταίη σταίη-τον, σταί-τον σταιή-την, σταί-την	πριαί-μην πρίαι-ο πρίαι-το πρίαι-σθον πριαί-σθην
	σταίη-μεν, σταί-μεν σταίη-τε, σταί-τε σταίη-σαν, σταίε-ν	πριαί-μεθα πρίαι-σθε πρίαι-ντο
Imp.	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τον στή-των στή-τε	πρίω πριά-σθω πρία-σθον πριά-σθων πρία-σθε
Inf.	στη-τε στά-ντων στη-ναι	πρια-σθων πρία-σθαι
Par.	<u>ortis</u>	abre-henos

 $\Omega$ -verbs with the Second Aorist of the Mi-form: Baίνω ( $\beta a$ ),  $\Phi$ θάνω ( $\phi \theta a$ ),  $\Delta$ ιδράσκω ( $\delta \rho a$ ),  $\Delta$ ίω ( $\delta v$ ), 'Αλίσκομαι ( $\dot{a}$ λ,  $\dot{a}$ λο), and Γιγνώσκω ( $\gamma v$ ο)

,	(,,,,		Active		i '	
Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	
<del>ξ</del> -βη-ν	ž-φθη-ν	-δρα-ν	₹-8ū-v	έ-άλω-ν	ξ-γνω-ν	Ind.
ž-βη-s	ĕ-φθη- <b>s</b>	<del>ἔ</del> -δρ <del>α</del> -ε	₹-8 <del>0-\$</del>	<b>ξ-άλω−s</b>	ž-γνω-s	
∉-βη	ã-φθη	<b>₹-</b> 8pā	<b>₹-</b> 8⊽	έ-άλω	ž-γνω	
ξ-βη-τον	έ-φθη-τον	i-Spā-Tov	₹-8Ū- <b>то</b> ν	ξ-άλω-τον	ξ-γνω-τον	
ἐ-βή-την	<b>ͼ-</b> φθή-την	é-Spá-Tyv	<del>ἐ</del> -δύ-την	έ-αλώ-την	<b>ἐ-γνώ-την</b>	
<b>ἔ-βη-μεν</b>	ξ-φθη-μεν	ξ-δρά-μεν	₹-80-µev	έ-άλω-μεν	ξ-γνω-μεν	
ĕ-βη-τε	ἔ-φθη-τε ἔ-φθη-σαν	ἔ-δρᾶ-τε ἔ-δρᾶ-σ <b>α</b> ν	ἔ-δῦ-τε ἔ-δῦ-σαν	έ-άλω-τε έ-άλω-σαν	έ-γνω-τε	
ἔ-βη-σαν	e-doul-agn	e-opa-oav	6-0v-day	e-ave-ark	ŧ-γνω-σαν	
βώ (βά-	ω) <b>φθώ</b> (φθά-	ω) δ <b>ρ&amp;</b> (δρά-α		<b>ἀλῶ</b> (ἀλό-ω	) γνώ (γνό-ω)	Sub.
βĝs	φθῆs	စ်ဝုရို့	δύ-ης	άλφε	γνφε	
βâ	фθû	စ်ဝုန်	86-ŋ	άλφ	γνφ	
βη-τον	φθη-τον	δρά-τον	δύ-η-τον	and-rov	YV@-TOV	
βη-τον	φθη-τον	δρᾶ-тоν	δύ-η-τον	άλῶ-τον	γνώ-τον	
βω-μεν	φθώ-μεν	Spŵ-µev	δύ-ω-μεν	άλω-μεν	yv@-per	
βη-τε	ф0η-те	δρ <b>ά-τ</b> ε	δύ-η-τε	άλῶ-τε 	<b>γνώ-τε</b>	
βῶσι(ν)	φθώσι(ν)	δρώσι(ν)	δύ- <del>ωσ</del> ι(ν)	άλῶσι(ν)	γνώσι(ν)	
βαίη-ν	φθαίη-ν	δραίη-ν	[duiny]	άλοίη-ν	γνοίη-ν	Opt.
βαίη-ε	φθαίη-8	δραίη-3	· —	άλοίη-8	γνοίη-ς	· Pu
βαίη	φθαίη	δραίη	ETC.	άλοίη	γνοίη	
βαί-τον	φθαί-τον	δραί-τον		άλοι-τον	γνοί-τον	
βαί-την	φθαί-την	δραί-την		άλοί-την	γνοί-την	
βαι-μεν	φθαί-μεν	δραί-μεν		άλοι-μεν	γνοί-μεν	
βαί-τε	φθαί-τε	δραί-τε		άλοι-τε	YVOL-TE	
βαῖε-ν	φθαίε-ν	Spale-v		άλοῖε-ν	Anoge-n	
<b>βη-θ</b> ι			80-04		γνώ-θι	Imp.
βή-τω			8б-т₩		γνώ-τω	amp.
βη-τον			80-TOV		YV8-TOV	
βή-των			δύ-των		γνώ-των	
βη-τε			80-TE		YVA-TE	
βά-ντων			δύ-ντων		γνό-ντων	
00	100	• •	60	9.0	•	
BA-vai	pay-rai	δρά-ναι	80-vai	άλῶ-ναι	γνώ-ναι	Inf.
βάς		δράς	δύς	άλούς	γνούς	Par.
F	•				4	

#### THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK

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# Mi-verbs: the Second Aorist System of Τίθημι (θε) and Δίδωμι (δο)

	Active	Middle	Active	Middle	
	Second Aori	st	Second Aorist		
Ind.	ξ-θη-κα-ς ξ-θη-κε(ν)		———	έ-δό-μην ξ-δου ξ-δο-το	
	<del>ἔ-θε-τον</del>	<del>ξ-0ε-σθον</del>	ξ-δο-τον	ξ-δο- <del>σθον</del>	
	ἐ- <del>θέ-την</del>	<del>ἐ-θέ-σθην</del>	έ-δό-την	ξ-δό- <del>σθην</del>	
	ë-θε-μεν	<del>ἐ-θέ</del> -μεθα	i-80-µev	ἐ-δό-μ <b>εθα</b>	
	ë-θε-τε	<del>ἔ-θε-</del> σθε	i-80-те	ἔ-δο-σθε	
	ë-θε-σαν	<del>ἔ-θε</del> -ντο	i-80-σαν	ἔ-δο-ντο	
Sub.	θώ (θέ-ω)	<b>θθ-μα</b> ι ( <i>θέ-ω-μαι</i> )	δ <b>û</b> (δό-ω)	δθ-μαι (δό-ω-μαι)	
	θῆs	θῆ	δ <del>ộ</del> ε	δφ	
	θῆ	<b>θ</b> η-ται	δ <del>ộ</del>	δθ-ται	
	θη-τον θη-τον	θη-σθον <del>θη</del> -σθον	δ <del>ω</del> -τον	δώ-σθον δώ-σθον	
	θά-μεν	θώ-μεθα	δθ-μεν	Sú-µela	
	θή-τε	θή-σθε	δθ-τε	Sû-ole	
	θάσι(ν)	θ <del>Ω</del> -ντ <b>α</b> ι	δθσι(ν)	Sû-vrau	
Opt.	θείη-ν	Bel-µην	δοίη-ν	δοί-μην	
	θείη- <b>s</b>	Bel-0	δοίη-s	δοί-ο	
	θείη	Bel-TO, Bol-TO	δοίη	δοί-το	
	θείη-τον, θεί-τον θειή-την, θεί-την	θεί- <del>σθ</del> ον θεί- <del>σθη</del> ν	δοίη-τον, δοί-τον δοιή-την, δοί-την		
	θείη-μεν, θεί-μεν	θεί-μεθα, θοί-μεθα	δοίη-μεν, δοί-μεν	δοί-μεθα	
	θείη-τε, θεί-τε	θεί-σθε, θοί-σθε	δοίη-τε, δοί-τε	δοί-σθε	
	θείη-σαν, θείε-ν	θεί-ντο, θοί-ντο	δοίη-σαν, δοίε-ν	δοί-ντο	
Imp.	06-3	<del>θοθ</del>	86-s	<u>გიმ</u>	
	06-700	<del>04-σ•</del> θω	86-rm	გი- <del>თმა</del>	
	θί-τον	li-alov	δό-τον	δό- <del>σθ</del> ον	
	θί-των	li-alov	δό-των	δό- <del>σθων</del>	
	θέ-τε	0é-σθε	86-те	δό-σθε	
	θέ-ντων	θέ-σθων	86- <b>чты</b> ч	δό-σθων	
Inf.	Oct-vai	H-olai	809-var	86- <b>08</b> ai	
Par.	Bels 15	θί-μενο <b>s</b>	<u>8068</u>	δό-μενος	

	Future and Second I tems of Etse (18)	Perfect 'mportant'	
Middle Future et-oo-µaı (elδ-oo-µaı) et-oeı et-oeı	The same of the same	Second Fluperfect  18-9, 18-4-9  18-1-994, 18-4-994  18-4(v)	Ind.
εἴ-σε-σθον εἴ-σε-σθον	<b>ί</b> σ-τον <b>ί</b> σ-τον	บู๊ฮ- <del>10</del> ν ทู๊ฮ- <del>11</del> ง	
el-σό-μεθα el-σε-σθε el-σο-νται	tσ-μεν tσ-τε tσ-āσι(ν)	ήσ-μεν ήσ-τε ήδ-ε-σαν, ή-σαν	
	elδ-θ (εlδ-έω) εlδ-ĝs εlδ-ĝ		Sub.
	elδ-η-τον elδ-η-τον elδ-ŵ-μεν elδ-η-τε		
el-σοl-μην (elð-σοl-μην)	είδ- <del>ώ</del> σι(ν) είδ-είη-ν		Opt.
€Ĭ-σοι-0 €Ĭ-σοι-το	e <b>ίδ-</b> είη <b>-3</b> e <b>ί</b> δ-είη		•
el-σοι-σθον el-σοί-σθην el-σοί-μεθα	લીઠે-લીŋ-τον, લીઠે-લી- લીઠે-લાર્ગ-την, લીઠે-લી- લીઠે-લીŋ-μεν, લીઠે-લી-	тην	
et-00-peou et-00-vro	ειδ-είη-τε, είδ-εί- είδ-είη-σαν, είδ-είε	TE	
	lσ-θι lσ-τω		Imp.
	ਫਿ-⊤ov ਫਿ-⊤ਚਾ		
	ਹਿ-⊤€ ਹਿ-⊤ਘν		
et-σε-σθαι (etδ-σε-σθαι)	<u>el8-4-vai</u>		Inf.
<b>εί-σό-μενος</b> (είδ-σό-μενος)	el6-49 160-24		Par.

Mi-verbs: the Present and Future Systems of Ei $\mu$ i ( $\epsilon\sigma$ )					Mi-verbs: the Present System of Elmi (1)		
		Active		Middle		tive	
-	Presen		Imperfect	Future	Present	Imperfect	
Ind.	(ἐσ-μί) (ἐσ-σί, ἐ-σί)	el-µl el eo-rl(v)	ท้-v, ท้ ท้อ-ยืน ท้-v	i-σο-μαι i-σει i-σ -ται	el-μι el el-σι(ν)	ŋ-a, ŋ-a-v ŋ-a-s, ŋ-a-σθa ŋ-a-v	
		<del>έ</del> σ-τόν <del>έ</del> σ-τόν	ήσ-τον, ή-τον ήσ-την, ή-την		ľ-тоv ľ-тоv	ท <del>ี-то</del> ν ท <del>ี-т</del> ην	
	(έσ- <b>ν</b> τί)	łσ-μέν łσ-τί εἰσί(ν)	ที-µev ที่σ-те, ที-те ทั-σαν	i-σό-μεθα i-σε-σθε i-σο-ντευ	ζ-μεν ζ-τε ζ <b>-α</b> σι(ν)	ที่-µev ที่-re ที่-σαν, ที่-e-σαν	
	(60-771)	••••	11-0-41		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	g-var, g-c-var	
Sub.	(ξσ-ω) (ξσ-ης) (ξσ-η)	å vis vi			t-ω t-ηs t-η		
	$(\xi\sigma-\eta-\tau\sigma\nu)$ $(\xi\sigma-\eta-\tau\sigma\nu)$				₹-η-тоν <b>₹-</b> η-тоν		
	(ἔσ-ω-μεν) (ἔσ-η-τε) (ἔσ-ωσι)	ή-τε			-ω-μεν -η-τε -ωσι(ν)		
Opt.	$(\ell\sigma-\ell\eta- u)$ $(\ell\sigma-\ell\eta-s)$ $(\ell\sigma-\ell\eta)$	είη-ν είη-s είη		έ-σοί-μην ἔ-σοι-ο ἔ-σοι-το	t-0ι-μι, i t-0ι-ε t-0ι	-οίη-ν	
	(ἐσ-ίη-τον) (ἐσ-ιή-την)			i-ool-ofor i-ool-ofyr	ί-οι-τον ί-οί-την		
	(ἐσ-ἰη-μεν) (ἐσ-ἰη-τε) (ἐσ-ἰη-σαν)	εξη-τε,	el-re	ŧ-σοί-μ <b>ιθα</b> ἔ-σοι-σθε ἔ-σοι-ντο	l-ог-µеv l-ог-те l-оге-v		
Imp.	(ξσ-θι)	ໃσ-θι ἔσ- <b>τω</b>			ť-θι ἴ-τω		
		ἔσ-τον ἔσ-των			ζ-τον ζ-των		
	(ξσ-ντων)	ਵੱਹ-⊤¢ ਵੱਹ-⊤ <b>ਘ</b> ∨			l-те l-б-vтωv	•	
Inf.	(ξσ-ναι)	el-vai		i-σε-σθαι	l-l-vai		
Par.	(ἐσ-ών)	<u>#v</u> 157	,2	ễ-σ-ό-μενο <b>s</b>	1-6v 15	7,2	

# Mi-verbs: the Present System of Κείμαι (κει) and Κάθημαι (ἡσ)

		Middle			
Present Keî-µaı	Imperfect ê-kel-µŋv	Present κάθ-η-μαι	Impe έ-καθ-ή-μην,	rfect καθ-ή-μην	Ind.
Kel-pal	g-Ker-QO	κάθ-η-σαι	έ-κάθ-η-σο,	καθ-η-σο	mu.
KEÎ-TAL	ĕ-K€L-TO	κάθ-η-ται	ł-κάθ-η-το,	кав-до-то	
ret-agos	i-Ket- <del>o l</del> ov	κάθ-η-σθον	έ-κάθ-η-σ <b>θ</b> ον,		
Kel-ordov	è-κεί-σθην	κάθ-η-σθον	έ-καθ-ή-σθην,	•	
rcel-µela rcel-orle	-έκεί-μεθ <b>α</b> -κει-σθε	καθ-ή-μεθα κάθ-η <b>-σθ</b> ε	έ-καθ-ή-μεθα, έ-κάθ-η-σθε,	kat-h-peta kat-h-ote	
Kel-vtal	ě-KEL-VTO	κάθ-η-νται	έ-κάθ-η-ντο,	кав-п-что	
		καθ-θ-μαι			Sub
κέ-ω-μαι κέ-η		καθ-ῆ			Sub
Ké-ŋ-Tal		кав-А-таг			
κέ-η-σθον		καθ-η-σ <b>θ</b> ον			
κέ-η-σθον		καθ-η <b>-σθ</b> ον			
κε-ώ-μεθα		καθ-ώ-μεθα			
κέ-η-σθε		καθ-η-σθε			
Ké-∞-VTGL		ка <b>0-0-ута</b> .			
κε-οί-μην		kal-ol-µny		•	Opt.
KÉ-OL-O		каθ-ої-о каθ-ої-то			
KÉ-OL-TO		καθ-οί-σθον			
κέ-οι-σθον κε-οί-σθην		καθ-οί-σ <del>'θη</del> ν			
κε-οί-μ <b>εθ</b> α		кав-оі-шева			
Ké-OL-O'BE		кай-об-обе			
KÉ-01-740		Kal-ol-vto			
KEÎ-GO		κάθ-η-σο			Imp.
K€(- <del>0 0</del> w		καθ-ή-σθω			•
Kel-o-lov		κάθ-η-σθον			
Kel-OBWV		καθ-ή-σθων			
κεῖ-σ <del>-0</del> ε		κάθ-η-σθε			
KE(-0-800V		καθ-ή-σθων			
<b>κεί-σθαι</b>		kal-A-olai			Inf.
kel-µevos		καθ-ή-μενος			Par.

# $\Omega$ -verbs: a Synopsis of the Six

1	The Present System	The Future System	The First Aorist System
	maibeé-w	παιδεύ-σω	
	f-malbev-o-v		i-ralbev-oa
	παιδεύ-ω		παιδεύ-σω
	παιδεύ-οι-μι	παιδεύ-σοι-μι	παιδεύ-σαι-μι
	malbev-e		mailen-cov
	παιδεύ-ειν	παιδεύ-σειν	παιδεθ-σαι
	παιδεύ-ων	παιδεύ-σων	જવાઈલ્ઇ-નવાફ
	παιδεύ-ο-μαι	παιδεύ-σο-μαι	
	έ-παιδευ-ό-μην		ê-waibev-orá-µnv
	παιδεύ-ω-μαι		παιδεύ-σω-μαι
	παιδευ-οί-μην	παιδευ-σοί-μην	παιδευ-σαί-μην
	παιδεύ-ου		παίδεν-σαι
	maibev-e-olai	παιδεύ-σε-σθαι	<del>ma</del> ubev- <del>oa-ol</del> ar
	margen-o-henos	maibev-cró-pevos	maiber-oa-peros

		Mı-v	erbs: a Synops	is of the Present
		The Present S	ystem	
ζ-στη-μι	τί-θη-μι	ť-η-μι	δί-δω-μι	Seik-vū-µı
<b>б-</b> σтη-ν	6-TL-07-V	ξ-η-ν	4-81-80u-v	é-Seik-vű-v
l-ora	TL-84	t-a	81-84	Seik-vú-w
i-σταίη-ν	TI-Bein-v	t-ein-v	δι-δοίη-ν	δεικ-νύ-οι-μι
t-orn	Ti-Bei	t-a	81-80v	bein-vü
ί-στά-ναι	Ti-01-vai	t-évai	δι-δό-ναι	Seik-vú-val
i-o-tis	TL-BELS	t-els	δι-δούς	Seik-vús
<b>Г-ота-µа</b>	τί-θε-μαι	f-e-µar	δί-δο-μαι	беік-чо-шал
t-στά-μην	έ-τι-θέ-μην	t-t-unv	<b>έ-δι-δό-μην</b>	é-Seik-vú-myv
i-στώ-μαι	ті-00-μаі	t-0-µaı	<b>δւ-δώ-μαι</b>	δεικ-νύ-ω-μαι
ί-σταί-μην	Ti-Bel-unv	t-ei-unv	δι-δοί-μην	δεικ-νυ-οί-μην
1- <del>018-0</del> 0	Ti-0e-00	<b>₹-</b> €-σ0	8(-80-00	δείκ-νυ-σο
(-στα-σ <b>θ</b> αι	Ti-Oc-ordan	t-e-olai	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
l-στά-μενος	TL-Bé-µevos	t-é-µevos	δι-δό-μενος	δεικ-νύ-μενο <b>ς</b>

## Systems of Παιδεύω (παιδευ)

The First Perfect System	The Perfect Middle System	The First Passive System	I
же-жавбеч-ка	πε-παίδευ-μαι		
#e-#aibev-Ké #e-#aibev-Ke #e-#aibev-Ke #e-#aibev-Ke #e-#aibev-Ké-vai #e-#aibev-Kés		e-maibev-On-v maibev-Od maibev-Oein-v maibev-On-ri maibev-On-vai maibev-Oeig	
.·	πε-παιδεύ-σο-μαι	παιδευ-θή-σο-μαι	
	ne-naibev-ool-µnv	παιδευ-θη-σοί-μην	
	જર-જવાઈરઇ- <b>ન્ટર-</b> વર્ષવા	παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι παιδευ-θη-σό-μενος	

# and of the Second Aorist System

## The Second Acrist System

<b>ξ-</b> στη-ν	<b>₹-</b> 8€-⊤0¥	el-toy	<b>₹-80-то</b> ν
στ <b>ů</b>	<b>0</b>	3	88
σταίη-ν	Bein-v	ely-v	δοίη-ν
στη-θι	04s	Eg .	δός
orth-val	Oct-vai	ej-nar gs	808-val
<u>ज्यर्थंड</u>	Bels	els	δούε
		•	
<b>ἐ-πρ</b> ιά-μην	έ-θέ-μην	εΐ-μην	<b>ξ-δό-μην</b>
πρίω-μαι	9 <del>8</del> -µaı	&-par	<b>δ</b> &-μαι
πριαί-μην	θεί-μην	εί-μην	δοί-μην
πρίω	000	อชั	800
πρία-σθαι	01-otal	E-olai	<del>86-0 l</del> ai
mbrg-haves	Oé-µevos	g-henos	δό-μενος

# Some Synopses

				•		
1	r Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 🛦0	rist	2 Aorist
	έ-φηνα φήναι-μι φήναι φήναι φήναι φήναε	ξ-λιπ-ο-ν λίπ-ω λίπ-οι-μι λίπ-είν <u>λιπ-ών</u>	ξ-σχ-ο-ν σχ- <del>Δ</del> σχ-οίη-ν <u>σχ-έε</u> <u>σχ-άν</u> σχ- <u>άν</u>	жар-4-о жара-о жара-о жара-о жара-о	-χ-« -χ-οίη-ν -χ-εξν	t5-∞ t5-∞ t5-ot-µt t5-e, t5-f t5-év
2	ı Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 40	rist	2 Aorist
	<ul> <li>έ-φηνά-μην</li> <li>φήνω-μαι</li> <li>φήναι</li> <li>φήνα-σθαι</li> <li>φηνά-μενος</li> </ul>		σχ-6-μην σχ-οί-μην σχ-ού σχ-σθαι σχ-σθαι	тара-о тара-о тара-о тара-о	.X-q-htna .X-q-agar .X-e-han .X-e-han .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna .X-q-htna	<u>ом-о-</u> <u>ом-од</u> <u>ом-од</u> <del>ом-е-ри</del> <del>е-ом-о-</del>
3	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	2 Perfect
	ττμώ ἐ-τίμω-ν ττμώ ττμφή-ν τίμα ττμάν ττμών	ቀ፡እ፡፡፡ ἐ-φίλου-ν φιλοίη-ν φίλει φιλεΐν φιλέν	<b>გ</b> ηλຜ ἐ-გქλου-ν <b>გ</b> ηλώ გηλοίη-ν გქλου გηλούν გηλών	el-µí n-v a el-v el-vai ov	el-µı jj-a l'-w l'-oı-µı l-d-vau l-d-v	075-a 176-ev e16-û e16-e(η-v to-θι <u>e16-é-va.</u> <u>e16-á-</u>
4	2 Aorist ἔ-βη-ν βῶ βαίη-ν βη-θι βῆ-ναι	2 Aorist ἔ-φθη-ν φθῶ φθαίη-ν φθη-ναι	2 Aorist ἔ-δρᾶ-ν δρῶ δραίη-ν δρᾶ-ναι	2 Aorist ξ-δυ-ν δύ-ω δυ-θι δυ-ναι	2 Aorist έ-άλω-ν άλῶ ἀλοίη-ν άλῶ-ναι	2 Aorist

1

2

#### Some Synopses for Comparison

2 Aorist a Aorist 2 Aorist z Aorist ϵ-πέμφ-θη-ν (πεμφ-θε) **ξ-στη-ν** (στα) **ἔ-βη-ν** (βα)  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\dot{\phi}$  $\dot{\alpha}\nu$ - $\eta$ - $\nu$  ( $\dot{\phi}$  $\alpha\nu$ - $\epsilon$ ) στê ₿ŵ dav-û πεμφ-θώ βαίη-ν φαν-είη-ν πεμφ-θείη-ν σταίη-ν στη-θι BA-OL φάν-η-θι πέμφ-θη-τι OTH-VOL βη-ναι πεμφ-θη-ναι dav-ff-val OTÉS. βάς φαν-είς memo-bels

#### Some Inflections of the Future Indicative

**ἀλὰ (**ἐλά-σω, 72, 2, 64, 4) βαλ-ῶ (βαλ-έσω, 205, 7) μαχ-οθ-μαι (μαχ-έσο-μαι, 205, 6) Bax-ele ěλâs μαχ-εί Łλά βαλ-εί μαχ-«ί-ται ďλâ-τον μαχ-ει-σθον βαλ-ει-τον , μαχ-εί-σθον έλα̂-τον βαλ-εί-τον EXO-ner βαλ-οθ-μεν μαχ -ού-μεθα ěλâ-τε βαλ-εί-τε μαχ-εί-σθε βαλ-οῦσι(ν) μαχ-οῦ-νται ěλôσι(ν)

- Some Confusing Forms of "Іημι (189), "Ιστημι (186, 192), Otsa (195), 3 Είμι (196), and Είμι (196)
- παρ-ήν, πάρ-ει (2), παρ-ή, παρ- $\hat{\eta}$  (3), παρ-ίη, παρ-ι $\hat{\eta}$  (2), παρ-είη (2), ἀφ-είη, 4 άπ-είη, παρ-ήει, παρ-ήτε (2), ἡμεν, ήμεν.
- (10), Ισθι (2), Γτε (2), Ιστε (2), ἔτε, παρ-ῆτε (3), παρ-ῆτε, παρ-είτε (2), παρείητε (2), ἦτε, ἦστε, ἦστε, ἦστε, ἦσθε, ἔσθε, εἴσθε (2).
- έστέ, έστε, έστη, ίστη, ίστη, έσται, είσεται, έσεσθαι, είσεσθαι, έσεσθε, έσει, 6 στῆ.
- ξοτασαν, ξοτασαν, Ιστάσιν, έστάσιν, έστθσιν, Ιστθσιν, στθσιν, ώσιν, ώσιν, 7 είσαν, ήσαν (2).
- tels, feis, els, elvai, elvai, lévai, tévai, lorávai, στήναι, elbévai, έστάναι, fei (2), 8 έμενος, téμενος.

Verbs: the Endings

			Active		Middle o	r Passive
			primary	secondary	primary	secondary
		1	μι <sup>1</sup>	$v^1$	<b>μαι</b> <sup>1</sup>	μην <sup>1</sup>
		2	S	S	<b>σαι</b> <sup>δ</sup>	<b>σ</b> ο <sup>5</sup>
		3	$\sigma\iota(v)$ , $\tau\iota(v)$ 8	-(v) <sup>2</sup>	ται	TO
	Indicative Subjunctive	2	τον	тоу	σθον	<del>o B</del> ov
	Optative	3	TOV	אורד	σθον	agus
	•	1	μεν	μεν	μεθα	μ€θα
1		2	T€	TE	σθε	σθ€
1		3	$v\sigma\iota(v)$ , $\bar{\mathbf{a}}\sigma\iota(v)^4$	ν, σαν	νται	VTO
		2	θι		σο	
		3	τω		σθω	
1	Y	2	TOV		σθον	
	Imperative	3	TWY		σθων .	
1		2	TE		σθ€	
		3	ντων		σθων	
1	Infinitive		$\epsilon v(\epsilon - \epsilon \nu = \epsilon \iota \nu, 142$	, 1), val <sup>6</sup>	σθ	aı
1	Participle		$\nu\tau s(\tau s \text{ in the pf.})^7$		μενος	
ı	Verbal Ad-				τός	\$
	jectives				τέο	S

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For ω-verbs, see 203, ι; for μι-verbs, 203, 2.

Before vowels, and often at the end of a sentence, v-movable is now regularly added to words ending in  $\sigma\iota$ : as,  $\pi a\iota \delta \epsilon \dot{v} \circ v \circ \iota(v)$ ,  $\dot{\phi} \dot{v} \lambda a \dot{\xi} \iota(v)$ ; to verbs in the third person singular ending in  $\epsilon$ : as,  $\dot{\epsilon} \pi a\iota \delta \epsilon v \epsilon(v)$ ; and to  $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \dot{\iota}(v)$ , he is.

<sup>\*</sup>  $\tau\iota(\nu)$  appears in  $\iota\sigma$ - $\tau\iota(\nu)$ , he is. 4 The termination  $\circ$ - $\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$  in  $\bullet$ -verbs becomes  $\circ\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ;  $\iota\iota$ -verbs have the ending  $\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ .

<sup>5</sup> σ (of σαι and σο) following a tense suffix (203, 1) or a mood suffix (204, 3) is dropped, and the vowels are contracted: as, παιδεύ-ει (for παιδεύ-ει σαι). So also έδου (for έ-θε-σο), έδου (for έ-δο-σο), and οῦ (for έ-σο), although the vowels ε and o are here a part of the verb stem.

6 The ending αι of the first aorist infinitive active is irregular.

7 For participles ending in ων (ο-ντ), see οντ-stems, 55, 2. For the perfect, see 58, 3.

In the singular of  $\omega$ -verbs, the terminations  $\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ s,  $\epsilon\iota$  are,  $\iota$  of uncertain origin. The ending  $\mu\iota$  occurs in the optative. The endings (202,  $\iota$ -4) are added to the tense stems, which are formed by adding tense suffixes to the verb stem:

	•	Гепв	e st	em		1	ense Sumx
Present stem (	active,	mid	ldle,	or p	ass.)	παιδευ- $\%$ $^1$	% <sup>2</sup>
Future " (	active	or n	nidd	lle)		$\pi$ aιδευ- $\sigma$ %	$\sigma\%$
First agrist ste	m (act	tive	or n	niddl	le)	παιδευ-σα	σα (204, 1)
Second "	" (	66	"	"	)	λιπ-%	% <sup>2</sup>
First perfect	" (ac	tive)	)			πε-παιδεν-κα	Ka (Ke in the plup.)
Second "	" (	"	)			πε-πομφ-α	a (e in the plup.) 2
Perfect middle	stem	(mi	ldle	or p	ass.)	πε-παιδευ	
First aorist pa	ssive s	tem	(pa	ssive	)	παιδευ-θε(-θη)	$\theta \epsilon (\theta \eta)^{-8}$
Second "	"	66	(	"	)	коπ-ε(-η)	ε(η) <sup>8</sup>
First future						$\pi$ arbev- $\theta$ $\eta$ - $\sigma$ %	$\theta\eta\sigma\%$
Second "	"				)	$\kappa \circ \pi \cdot \eta \cdot \sigma \%$	η-σ%
Future perfect	"	"	(	"	)	$\pi \epsilon$ $\pi$ ar $\delta \epsilon v$ $\sigma \%$	σ%

Mi-verbs differ from  $\omega$ -verbs in the present and the imperfect active, middle, and passive, in the second acrist active and middle, and in the second perfect and the second pluperfect active, by having no tense suffix except in the subjunctive: as,

 $\Omega$ -verbs: τιμά-ο-μεν  $\epsilon$ -τιμά-ε-σθε  $\epsilon$ -λίπ-ο-μεν (λιπ)  $\epsilon$ -πε-πόμφ-α-τε  $\epsilon$ -δι-μεν (δο)  $\epsilon$ -στα-τε

In some forms of the active voice of  $\mu$ -verbs, the final vowel of the 3 stem is lengthened (a or  $\epsilon$  to  $\eta$ , o to  $\omega$ ,  $\upsilon$  to  $\overline{\upsilon}$ ): as,  $\tau i - \theta \eta - \mu \iota$  ( $\theta \epsilon$ ),  $\delta i - \delta \omega - \upsilon \iota$  ( $\delta o$ ),  $\delta - \delta \omega + \upsilon \iota$  ( $\delta \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota$ ). See 119, 3, 122, 1, 124, 2, 126, 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Before  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  of the endings, and in the optative, the stem is walkev-e; elsewhere, walkev-e. This is the formation of the present stem for verbs of the first class (207, 1). For the present stem of other verbs, see 210, 4, 211, 1, 211, 1, 215, 1, 216, 1, 216, 1, 218, 1. 

<sup>2</sup> This suffix is wanting in  $\mu$ -verbs except in the subjunctive (203, 2). 

<sup>3</sup>  $\theta_{\eta}(\eta)$  in the three i's (the indicative, the imperative except in the third person plural, and the infinitive), and  $\theta_{\epsilon}(\epsilon)$  elsewhere (in the subjunctive, the optative, and the participle).

The subjunctive of all verbs differs from the indicative by having the lengthened suffix  $\omega/\eta$  in the present active, middle, and passive, and  $\sigma\omega/\eta$  (instead of  $\sigma a$ ) in the acrist active and middle: as,

Ind.: παιδεύ-σ-μεν παιδεύ-ε-τε παιδεύ-σα-μεν παιδεύ-σα-τε Sub.: παιδεύ-ω-μεν παιδεύ-η-τε παιδεύ-σω-μεν παιδεύ-ση-τε

In the first and the second agrist subjunctive passive, the long vowel  $^{\omega}/_{\eta}$  is added to the tense stem (\*\*\pi\au\sigma\epsilon\pi'\au\,, \kappa\epsilon\pi'\au\,), final \epsilon of the tense stem is absorbed (142, 1), and \epsilon or \eta receives the accent (142, 2): as,

παιδευ-θά-μεν (for παιδευ-θέ-ω-μεν) κοπ-ά-μεν (for κοπ-έ-ω-μεν)

3 In the optative of all verbs, the mood suffix ι (ιε in the third person plural before active endings) or ιη (before active endings) is added to the tense stems (203, 1): as,

Ind.: παιδεύ-ο-μεν ἐ-παιδεύ-σα-μεν ζστα-μεν

Opt.: παιδεύ-οι-μεν παιδεύ-σαι-μεν ίσταίη-μεν, ίσταί-μεν



## The Principal Parts of Important Verbs arranged in Eight Classes

Verbs are divided into seven classes according to the formation of the present stem from the verb stem. Verbs with mixed stems form an eighth class.

Verb stems are sometimes syncopated, a short vowel between two 2 consonants being dropped. Some stems have no vowel. Preface, xi.

Verbs with stems ending in  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or o generally have the short final 3 vowel of the stem lengthened in all the systems except the present:  $\alpha$  is lengthened to  $\eta$  ( $\overline{\alpha}$  after  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $\rho$ ),  $\epsilon$  to  $\eta$ , o to  $\omega$ . A few verbs retain the short vowel in some or in all systems.

Most verbs that retain the short final vowel of the stem (205, 3), and 4 a few others also, have  $\sigma$  before the ending in the perfect middle or passive and first aorist passive systems. Some of these verbs have stems ending in  $\sigma$  (or in  $\epsilon$ , 582), which between vowels (72, 2), before  $\sigma$  (722), or before  $\kappa$ , is dropped: as,  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \ell - \omega$  (for  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \sigma - \omega$ ),  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \ell - \omega$  (for  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \sigma - \omega$ ), etc. The other verbs have  $\sigma$  irregularly.

In the formation and the inflection of words, vowels of different length 5 and of different sound are often interchanged. Preface, xi.

Many verbs (mostly with stems ending in a consonant) have  $\epsilon$  added 6 to the stem, generally before endings beginning with a consonant. In most systems the  $\epsilon$  is lengthened to  $\eta$ . But see 205, 7.

Verbs with stems ending in a liquid  $(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho)$  have the future formed 7 by adding the tense suffix  $\epsilon\sigma\%$  (instead of  $\sigma\%$ ) to the verb stem (cf. 205,6). Here  $\epsilon$  is generally not lengthened (205,6), but  $\sigma$  is dropped (205,4), and the verbs are contracted (110,3). A few liquid verbs have  $\epsilon$  lengthened to  $\eta$ . Cf. 205,6. For the first acrist, see 206,2.

Verbs ending in (to have the future formed by adding the suffix  $\sigma \in %$  8 (instead of  $\sigma %$ ) to the verb stem.  $\sigma$  is dropped, and the verbs are contracted. This is called the Attic future. Cf. 205, 9.

Some verbs with the future middle ending in ofopus retain o, and are gontracted like the present indicative middle of place (66,2). This is called the Doric future. Cf. 205.8.

- Many verbs have the future middle instead of the future active.
- Verbs with stems ending in a liquid  $(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho)$  have the first aorist formed by dropping  $\sigma$  of the tense suffix (203, 1) and lengthening the preceding vowel in compensation: a is lengthened to  $\eta$  (a after  $\iota$  or  $\rho$ ),  $\iota$  to  $\iota$ ,  $\iota$  to  $\iota$ . Cf. 55°.
- 3 Some verbs have the **second** agrist, the **second** perfect, etc., **instead** of the first agrist, the first perfect, etc. (27, 4, 33, 6, 42, 6.)
- A few e-verbs have the second agrist inflected like that of pa-verbs, that is, the endings are added to the verb stem without tense suffix (203, 2). For the inflections and the synopses, see 193, 200, 4.
- 5 Some verbs beginning with a vowel have syllabic augment instead of or in addition to temporal augment (21, 4). The syllabic augment (4) before 4 is contracted with it into 44 (142, 1).
- 6 Some verbs beginning with a, a, or o followed by a single consonant are reduplicated in the perfect by prefixing the first two letters and lengthening the following vowel. The pluperfect has temporal augment in addition (cf. 33, 4). This is the so-called Attic reduplication.
- 7 Instead of reduplication in the perfect (32,4), a few verbs have a prefixed to the verb stem.
- 8 A few verbs have the present or the agrist stem reduplicated.
- Verbs that are middle, or middle and passive in form, but active in meaning, are called deponent, as in Latin. If the acrist is middle, they are called middle deponents; if the acrist is passive, passive deponents. Rarely, a verb has both acrists. Passive deponents rarely have the future passive instead of the future middle.



CHARIOTS, FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely I reduplicated with  $\iota$ , 206,8)+ the variable tense suffix % (203,1):

drive, lead	respect	praise	hear	2
(I. i. 7)	(III. ii. 4)	(I. iii. 7)	(I. ii. 5)	
άγ- <b>ω</b>	albé-o-pai	alvi-w	άκού-ω	
ă (e	alge-ao-har s	alvé-ou s	ἀκού-σο-μαι <sup>δ</sup>	
ήγ-αγ-ο-ν <sup>1</sup>	ήδε-σά-μην	Ane-a.a	ήκου-σα	
ŋ̃X-œ²	#C 4	Ane-Ka	dκ-ήκο-α <sup>6</sup>	
ųλ-har	ήδεσ-μαι 4	lind-hars		
<b>ቫ</b> χ- <del>θ</del> η-ν	ήδέσ-θη-ν	ที่งย์-ยท-ง	ήκούσ- <del>θ</del> η-ν <sup>4</sup>	
open	rule	be troubled	wish	3
(V. v. 20)	(I. 1. 2)	(I. i. 8)	(I. i. 1)	J
av 0(y-w	<b>ἄρχ-ω</b>	<b>ἄχθ-ο-μαι</b> 8	βούλ-ο-μαι <sup>8</sup>	
dv-olew	άρξω	άχθ-έσο-μαι <sup>9</sup>	βουλ-ήσο-μαι 9	
av-é-wéa?	ήρξα			
άν-έ-φχ-α <sup>2</sup>				
άν-έ-φγ-μαι	ήργ-μαι		βε-βούλ-η-μαι	
&ν-ε-ψχ-θη-ν	ήρχ-θη-ν	ήχθ- <del>ί</del> σ-θη-ν <del>'</del>	4-βουλ-ήθη-ν	
wet	marry (γαμ)	laugh	become (γεν)	4
(I. iv. 17)	(IV. v. 24)	(I. ix. 18)	(I. i. i)	•
βρέχ-ω	Yau-ém 9	γελά-ω	γί-γν-ο-μαι <sup>12</sup>	
	γαμ-ώ <sup>10</sup>	γελά-σο-μαι δ	γεν-ήσο-μαι <sup>9</sup>	
ã-βρεξa	-γημα <sup>11</sup>	ł-γέλα-σα	έ-γεν-ό-μην <sup>2</sup>	•
	γε-γάμ-ηκα <sup>9</sup>		γέ-γον-α <sup>2</sup>	
βέ-βρεγ-μαι	γε-γάμ-η-μαι		γε-γέν-η-μαι	
<b>ἐ-βρέχ-θη-ν</b>		έ-γελάσ-θη-ν <sup>4</sup>		
write	Aay	receive	bind	5
(I. vi. 8)	(I. ii. 8)	(I. vl. 8)	(III. iv. 85)	J
γράφ-ω	δέρ- <del>ω</del>	δέχ-0-μαι <sup>8</sup>	8é-w	
γράψω		δέξο-μαι	δή-σω <sup>8</sup>	
έ-γραψα	<b>ξ-δειρα</b> <sup>11</sup>	έ-δεξά-μην	-δη-σ-a	
γέ-γραφ-α²	•		δ <del>έ</del> -δε-κα	
γέ-γραμ-μαι	δέ-δαρ-μαι	δέ-δεγ-μαι	84-84-har	
έ-γράφ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>	έ-δάρ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>	4-δέχ -θη-ν	4-δέ-θη-ν	

<sup>9</sup> 205, 6.

12 205, 2, 206, 9.

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely reduplicated with ι, 206, 8) + the variable tense suffix % (203, 1):

2	need (I. i. 10) 84-w 84-how 1 4-84-how 2 84-84-how 3 84-84-how 3 4-84-how 4	pursue (I. iv. 7) διάκ-ω διάξω ἐ-δίωξα δε-δίωχ-α ²	seem (δοκ) (I. ii. 1) δοκ-έω 1 δόξω ἔ-δοξα δέ-δογ-μαι ἐ-δόχ-θη-ν	enter (I. iii. 17) δύ-ω ² δύ-σω ἔ-δῦ-σω, ἔ-δῦ-ν¹ δέ-δῦ-κα δέ-δυ-μαι ἐ-δύ-θη-ν
3	let (I. iv. 7)  \$6ω \$6σω	be willing (ἐθελ) (1. ii. 26) ἐθελ-ω ἐθελ-ήσω ¹ ἡθελ-ησα ἡθελ-ηκα	drag (ἐλκ, ἐλκυ) (IV. 11. 28) Ελκ- Ελξω είλκυ-σα <sup>6</sup> είλκυ-σα <sup>7</sup> είλκυσ-μαι <sup>7</sup> είλκυσ-θη-ν	follow (σεπ) (Ι. iii. 6) ἐπ-ο-μαι <sup>8</sup> ἐψο-μαι ἐ-σπ-ό-μην <sup>9</sup>
4	pray (1. iv. 7) εδχ-ο-μαι ε εδξο-μαι ηὐξά-μην ηὖζ-μαι	have (σεχ) (I. 1. 2) εχ-ω εξω, σχ-ήσω1 εσχ-ο-ν10 εσχ-ηκα εσχ-η-μαι	lead (I. 11. 4) ἡγέ-ο-μαι 8 ἡγή-σο-μαι δ ἡγη-σά-μην ἥγη-μαι ἡγή-θη-ν (pass.)	be pleased (I. il. 15) \$6-0-\tau 8 \(\phi - \text{0} + \text{0} - \text{0} + \text{0} \) \(\frac{1}{3} \text{0} - \text{0} + \text{0} + \text{0} \) \(\frac{1}{3} \text{0} - \text{0} + \text{0} + \text{0} \) \(\frac{1}{3} \text{0} - \text{0} + \text{0} + \text{0} + \text{0} \)
5	sacrifice (I. ii. 10) θ 5 ∞ ³ θ 5 − σ ∞ ἔ-θ 0 − σ α τέ-θ υ − μαι ἐ-τύ-θη - ν	call (1. ii. 2) καλέ-ω καλώ <sup>11</sup> ἐ-κάλε-σα κέ-κλη-κα <sup>12</sup> κέ-κλη-μαι ἐ-κλή-θη-ν	order (I. i. 11) κελεύ-ω κελεύ-σ·ω ἐ-κέλευ-σ·α κε-κέλευ-κα κε-κέλευσ-μαι <sup>7</sup> ἐ-κελεύσ-θη-ν	shut (III. iii. 1) κλεί-ω κλεί-σω ἔ-κλει-σα κέ-κλει(σ)-μαι <sup>†</sup> ἐ-κλείσ-θη-ν

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely reduplicated with  $\iota$ , 206, 8) + the variable tense suffix % (203, r):

say .	collect	loose	fight
(I. ii. 8)	(I. i. 7)	(I. i. 10)	(I. v. 9)
λέγ-ω	συλ-λέγ-ω	λύ-ω <sup>2</sup>	μάχ-ο-μαι <sup>8</sup>
λέξω	συλ-λέξω	λύ-σω	hax-on-har +
ž-λεξa	συν-έ-λεξα	∛-λῦ-σα	f-hax-eag-hun
( )	συν-εί-λοχ-α1	λέ-λυ-κα	
ιξ-γελ-παι	συν-εί-λεγ-μαι	λέ-λυ-μαι	με-μάχ-η-μαι
å-λέχ-θη-ν	συν-ε-λέχ-θη-ν, -ε-λέγ-η-ν <sup>1</sup>	ė-λύ-θη-ν	
intend	care for	remain	distribute
(I. viii. 1)	(I. i. 5)	(I. ii. 6)	(II. ii. 15)
μέλλ-ω	<del>έπιμε</del> λ-έο-μαι <sup>8</sup>	μέν-ω	νέμ-ω
μελλ-ήσω 4	έπι-μελ-ήσο-μαι 4	μεν-ῶ <sup>δ</sup>	νεμ- <b>ω</b> δ
έ-μέλλ-ησα	<del></del>	₹-µeiva 6	ξ-νειμα 6
<del></del>		με-μέν-ηκα <sup>4</sup>	νε-νέμ-ηκα <sup>4</sup>
	έπι-με-μέλ-η-μαι	·	νε-νέμ-η-μαι
<del></del>	έπ —ε-μελ-ήθη-ν		ά-νεμ-ήθη-ν
<i>think</i> (I. iv. 5)	. strike (I. viii, 26)	<b>send</b> (I, i, 2)	<i>fly</i> (I. v. 8)
οί-ο-μαι, οί-μαι		(1. 1. 2) πέμπ-ω	πέτ-ο-μαι <sup>8</sup>
οί-ήσο-μαι <sup>4</sup>	παί-σω	πέμψω	πτ-ήσο-μαι <sup>4</sup>
	-παι-σα	-πεμψα -πεμψα	4-πτ-ό-μην <sup>7</sup>
	πέ-παι-κα	πέ-πομφ-α <sup>1</sup>	e-a i -o-pily
	# E-# GL-RG	ng-ueh -har	
-ήθη-ν		e-πέμφ-θη-ν	
φ-ηση-ν		e-ushth-oil-a	
fall (πετ, πτο 8)	choke	draw	turn
(I. i. 7)	(V. vii. 25)	(I. v. 8)	(I. iv. 5)
rt- <del>n1-0</del> 9	πνίγ-ω²	σπά-ω	στρέφ-ω
πε -σοῦ-μαι <sup>10</sup>	-		στρέψω
-πεσ-ο-ν 1	ë-nvifa	ί-σπα-σα	<b>Ι</b> -στρεψα
ré-πτω-κα <sup>8</sup>		<b>i-σπα-κα</b>	
	πέ-πνῖγ-μαι	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma\pi a\sigma$ - $\mu$ a $^{11}$	<b>ἔ-στραμ-μαι</b>
	έ-πν(γ-η-ν 1	έ-σπάσ-θη-ν	έ-στρέφ-θη-ν,
	• •		έ-στράφ-η-ν <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 206, 3. <sup>2</sup> 205, 5. <sup>8</sup> 206, 9. <sup>4</sup> 205, 6. <sup>5</sup> 205, 7. <sup>6</sup> 206, 2. <sup>7</sup> 205, 2, 206, 3. <sup>8</sup> 205, 2. <sup>9</sup> 206, 8, 205, 2. <sup>10</sup> 205, 9, 206, 1. <sup>11</sup> 205, 4.

1	I.	The	variable-	vowel	class:	the	present	sten	n = the	verb	stem	(rarely
	redup.	licate	d with	, 206,	8) + the	e vai	riable to	ense	suffix %	£ (20	3, 1):	

2	finish	turn	nourish	rub	
	(I. v. 7)	(I. ii. 19)	(I. i. 9)	(I. v. 9)	
	τελέ-ω [λώ	1 трет-м	τρέφ-ω	τρίβ- <b>ω</b> ⁴	
	τελέ-σω, τε-	τρέψω	Optivo	τρ <b>ίψω</b>	
	i-rili-oa	Е-трефа	ž-Operba	<b>ё-т</b> р <b>ї ψ</b> а	
	те-теле-ка	те-троф-а <sup>8</sup>		τέ-τριφ-α 8	
	'τε-τέλεσ-μαι $^2$	те-тран-на [η-v8	τέ-θραμ-μαι	[n-v8 Té-Tpīp-par	[η-ν 8
	<b>έ-τελέσ-θη-ν</b>	έ-τρέφ-θη-ν, έ-τράπ-	<b>ἐ-θρέφ-θη-ν</b> ,	ė-τράφ- ė-τρέφ-θη-ν,	έ-τρίβ-
3	produce	use	push	buy	
•	(I. iv. 10)	(I, iii, 5)	(III. iv. 48)	(II. iii. 27)	
	φύ-ω <sup>4</sup>	χρά-ο-μαι <sup>6</sup>	ώθ− <b>ί</b> ω	ώνί-ο-μαι <sup>6</sup>	
	φύ-σο-μαι	χρή-σο-μαι <sup>7</sup>	ő - <del>-</del>	ώνή-σο-μαι	7
,	i-φū-σα, i-	έ-χρη-σά-μην	ĭ-w -σa8		
	π <del>ί-</del> φῦ-κα [φῦ-۱	, 5	<del></del>	-	
		κέ-χρη-μαι	ž-wo-µar	<b>ἐ-ώνη-μαι</b> <sup>8</sup>	
	έ-φύ-η-ν <sup>8</sup>	έ-χρήσ-θη-ν² (pass.)	4-6σ-θη-ν	έ-ωνή-θη-ν (Ι	Dass.)

4 II. The strong-vowel class: the present stem = the strengthened verb stem (a, ι, or ν of the verb stem becoming η, ιι, or ιν in all systems except the second aorist) + the variable tense suffix % (203, ι; preface, xi):

5	leave (λιπ)	persuade (πιθ)	melt (Tak)	πee (φυγ)
	(I. ii. 18)	(I. i. 8)	(IV. v. 15)	(I. i. 7)
	λείπ-ω	πε(θ-ω	τήκ-ω	φεύγ-ω [μαι 10
	λείψω	πεί -σω	•	φεύξο-μαι, φευξού-
	ξ-γιπ-0-A g	ĕ-πει -σα [α <sup>8</sup>	ž-ryža	ξ-φυγ-0-ν 8
	λέ-λοιπ-α 8	πί-πει -κα, πί-ποιθ-	τέ-τηκ-α <sup>8</sup>	rd-devy-a 8
	λέ-λειμ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι	[η-ν 8	
	έ-λείφ-θη-ν	é-melo-by-v	έ-τήχ-θη-ν, έ-τάκ-	
6	run (θυ)	sail (πλυ)	breathe (\pivu)	flow (pu)
_	(I. viii. 18)	(I. ii. 21)	(IV. i. 22)	(I. ii. 7)
	0é-co	πλέ-ω [σοῦ-μαι <sup>1</sup>	<sup>0</sup> πνί-ω [σοθ-μαι <sup>10</sup>	ဂိုင်− <b>ယ</b>
	θεύ-σο-μαι		- πνεύ-σο-μαι, <sup>9</sup> πνευ-	ρν-ήσο-μαι <sup>11</sup>
		ξ-πλευ-σα	i-nvev-ora	
		πέ-πλευ-κα	πέ-πνευ-κα è	-ρρύ-ηκα <sup>12</sup>
		πέ-πλευσ-μαι <sup>2</sup>		
			ŧ	-ρρύ-η-ν <sup>8</sup>

III. The  $\tau$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\tau$  + the variable I tense suffix % (203, I): 1

fasten (ἀφ) (I. v. 10) ἄπ-τω ἄψω ήψα	dip (βαφ) (II. ii. 9) βάπ-τω	injure (βλαβ) (II. v. 17) βλάπ-τω βλάψω i-βλαψα βί-βλαφ-α <sup>2</sup>	bury (ταφ) (IV. i. 19) θάπ-τω θάψω ἔ-θαψα	2
Au-har	βέ-βαμ-μαι	βέ-βλαμ-μαι [η-ν	<sup>2</sup> τέ-θαμ-μαι	
ήφ-θη-ν	4-βάφ-η-ν2	<b>ἐ-βλάφ-θη-ν, ἐ-β</b> λά[		
cover (καλυβ)	steal (khem)	cut (KOT)	hide (κρυφ)	3
(I. ii. 16)	(IV. i. 14)	(I. ii. 25)	(I. i. 6)	-
καλύπ-τω	κλέπ-τω	κόπ-τω	κρύπ-τω	
-	κλέψω	κόψω	κρύψω	
έ-κάλυψα	ž-xleψa	<b>%</b> -кофа	ξ-κρυψα	
	κέ-κλοφ- <b>α</b> <sup>2</sup>	кі-коф-а. <sup>2</sup>		
κε-κάλυμ-μαι	ke-kyeh-har	κέ-κομ-μαι	κέ-κρυμ-μαι	
	έ-κλάπ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>	έ-κόπ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>	έ-κρύφ-θη-ν	
throw (ῥιφ)	dig (σκαφ)	view (σκεπ)		4
(I. v. 8)	(II. iv. 4)	(I. iii. 11)		·
<b>ρέπ-τω</b>	σκάπ-τω	σκέπ-το-μαι <sup>4</sup>		
þtψω	σκάψω	σκόψο-μαι		
<del>ξ-ρρ</del> τψα <sup>8</sup>	i-oxaþa -	<b>ἐ−σκεψά−μην</b>		
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ξ-σκαφ-α <sup>2</sup>			
<b>ἔ-ρρῖμ-μαι</b>	ξ-σκαμ-μαι	ž-σκεμ-μαι		
έ-ρρίφ-θη-ν, έ-ρρίφ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>				

IV. The  $\iota$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\iota$  + the variable 5 tense suffix % (203,  $\iota$ ), the addition of  $\iota$  causing important changes:  $\delta$  a  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ , excepting sometimes  $\gamma$ , 212, 3) +  $\iota$  =  $\tau\tau$ :

change (ἀλλαγ)	proclaim (κηρῦκ)	dig (δρυχ)	strike $(\pi \lambda \eta \gamma)^6$	6
(I. ii. 1)	(II. ii. 20)	(I. v. 5)	(I. v. 18)	
άλλάττω <sup>5</sup>	κηρύττω 5	δρύττω <sup>5</sup>	πλήττω <sup>5</sup>	
άλλαξω	κηρθέω	ορύξ <b>ω</b>	πλήξω	
ήλλαξα	έ-κήρυξα	ώρυξα.	ĕ-πληξα.	
ήλλαχ-α 2	κε-κήρυχ -α <sup>2</sup>		πέ-πληγ-α 2	
ήλλαγ-μαι [η-ν <sup>2</sup>	κε-κήρῦγ-μαι	όρ-ώρυγ-μαι	πέ-πληγ-μαι	
ήλλάχ-θη-ν, ήλλάγ-	έ-κηρύχ-θη-ν	ώρύχ-θη-ν	έ-πλήγ-η-ν <sup>6</sup>	

I IV. The  $\iota$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\iota$  + the variable tense suffix % (203,  $\iota$ ), the addition of  $\iota$  causing important changes:  $\iota$  a  $\kappa$ -mute ( $\kappa \gamma \chi$ , excepting sometimes  $\gamma$ , 212, 3) +  $\iota$  =  $\tau\tau$ :

```
do (πρāγ)
                   disturb (ταραχ)
                                         arrange (\tau \alpha \gamma)
                                                             guard (φυλακ)
                                            (I. ii. 15)
                                                                 (I. ii. 1)
                       (I. vii. 20)
      (I, i, 8)
                       ταράττω
                                            TÁTTM
                                                               φυλάττω
   πράττω 1
   πράξω
                       ταράξο-μαι (разв.) τάξω
                                                               φυλάξω
                                                             ἐ-φύλαξα
 ξ-πράξα
                Γα <sup>2</sup> ℓ-τάραξα
                                          i-rafa
                                                            πε-φύλαχ-α 2
πέ-πραχ-α, πέ-πραγ-
                                         τέ-ταχ-α²
                    τε-τάραγ-μαι
                                                            πε-φύλαγ-μαι
πέ-πράγ-μαι
                                         τέ-ταγ-μαι
 i-πράχ-θη-ν
                    έ-ταράχ-θη-ν
                                         έ-τάχ-θη-ν
                                                             έ-φυλάχ-θη-ν
```

3 & (and sometimes  $\gamma$ , 212,  $\tau$ ) +  $\iota = \zeta$ :

4	collect (ἀθροιδ)	plunder (ἀρπαδ)	force (βιαδ)	work (ἐργαδ)
·	(I. i. 2)	(I. ii. 19)	(I. iii. 1)	(I. ix. 20)
	$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\theta}$ ροίζω $^1$	άρπάζω	βιάζο-μαι <sup>8</sup>	έργάζο-μαι <sup>8</sup>
	depol-orw	άρπά -σω	βιά -σο-μαι	έργά -σο-μαι
	Hopor -aa	<b>ўржа</b> −σα	<b>έ-βια -σά-μην</b>	είργα -σά-μην
	ήθροι -κα	<b>ήρπα -κα</b>		
	ήθροισ-μαι	ήρπασ-μαι	βε-βίασ-μαι	είργασ-μαι
	ήθροίσ-θη-ν	ήρπάσ-θη-ν	i-βιάσ-θη-ν (pass.)	) είργάσ-θη-ν (pass.)

5	wonder at (θαυμαδ)	` ' '	supply (ποριδ)	trumpet (σαλπιγγ)
	(I. ii. 18) <b>θαυμάζω</b> <sup>1</sup>	(I. i. 8) <b>νομίζω</b>	(II. i. 6) <del>πο</del> ρίζω	(I. ii. 17) <b>σαλπίζω</b>
	θαυμά -σο-μαι 4	νομι -8 5	торь -6 5	
	ê-θαύμα -σa	έ-νόμι -σα	έ-πόρι -σα	έ-σαλπιξα
	те-вайна -ка	ve-vom -ka	πε-πόρι -κα	
	-	νε-νόμισ-μαι	πε-πόρισ-μαι	-
	έ-θανμάσ-θη-ν	i-vouler-on-v	f-monter-fn-v	

6	prepare (σκευαδ)	slay (σφαγ)	split (σχιδ)	save (σφδ, σω)
	(I. ii. 5)	(II. fl. 9)	(I. v. 12)	(I. x. 8)
	σκευάζω 1	င်္တရရှိမ <sup>6</sup>	σχίζω	င ကုန္ကိ <b>ယ</b>
	σκευά -σο-μαι 4	W 1	<b>" αΧ( -α</b> π	့ ဇာမ်-ဇာမ
	ł-októa -oa	i-opafa	<b>ἔ-σχι −σα</b>	i-cu-ca
	•			σέ-σω-κα
	<b>ἐ-σκεύασ-μαι</b>	<b>ἔ-σφαγ-μαι</b>	-	of-oω(o)-har
	έ-σκευάσ-θη-ν	έ-σφάγ-η-ν <sup>2</sup>	ê-σχίσ−θη-ν	ě-σώ-θη-ν

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ι = Latin i in iugum; πράττω = πράγ-jω, dθροίζω = dθροίδ-jω, etc. <sup>2</sup> 206, 3. <sup>3</sup> 206, 9. <sup>4</sup> 206, 1. <sup>5</sup> 205, 8. <sup>6</sup> Or σφάττω (212, 1).

IV. The  $\iota$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\iota$  + the variable I tense suffix % (203, I), the addition of  $\iota$  causing important changes:  $\lambda + \iota = \lambda \lambda$ :

announce (άγγελ) (I. 1. 6) άγγελλω¹ άγγελ-ω² ἤγγελ-α³ ἤγγελ-κα ἤγγελ-κα ἤγγελ-μαι ἦγγελ-βη-ν	throw (βαλ) (I. 1. 8) βάλλω 1 βαλ-ω 2 ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν 4 βέ-βλη-κα 5 βέ-βλη-μαι ἐ-βλή-θη-ν	equip, send (στελ) (II. i. 5) στέλλω 1 ἔ-στειλα <sup>8</sup> ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι ἐ-στάλ-η-ν <sup>4</sup>	trip up (σφαλ) (VII. vii. 42) σφάλλω <sup>1</sup> σφαλ-ω <sup>2</sup> ἔ-σφηλα <sup>8</sup> ἔ-σφαλ-μαι ἐ-σφάλ-η-ν <sup>4</sup>	2
		•		
$av + \iota = a\iota v$ , o	$\mathbf{r} \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{p},  \mathbf{e} \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{r} =$	= e.v, ep + 1 = e.p, 1v +	$-\iota = \bar{\iota} \nu,  \upsilon \nu + \iota = \bar{\upsilon} \nu$ :	3
$raise$ $(a^{\dagger} ho)$	shame (αlσχυν)	$rouse$ ( $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon ho$ )	$go(\beta a\nu, \beta a, 214, 4)$	4
(I. v. 8)	(I. iii. 10)	(III. i. 12)	(I. i. 2)	
αίρω 1	αίσχύνω	έγείρω	βαίνω 1	
<b>დ</b> ხ-ლვ	αίσχυν-οθ-μαι <sup>6</sup>		βή-σο-μαι 9	
ရှိ၉ <b>ဇ</b> . <sup>8</sup>	ήσχ <del>υνα</del> 8	ήγειρα,8 ήγρ-ό-	€-βη-ν 10	
ήρ-κα		<b>έγρ-ήγορ-α</b> 8	βέ-βη-κα	
ήρ-μαι		έγ-ήγερ-μαι	βέ-βα-μαι	
ήρ-θη-ν	ησχύν-θη-ν	ήγέρ-θη-ν	<b>ἐ-βά-θη-ν</b>	
kill (каv)	burn (καυ)	bend (κλιν)	judge (κριν)	5
(I. vl. 2)	(I. iv. 10)	(I. viii. 19)	(I. iii. 20)	J
Kalvo 1	kalw, káw	κλίνω	Kptve	
	καύ-σω		κριν-ώ <sup>2</sup>	
₹-KŒV-0-V <sup>4</sup>	i-kav-sa	ἔ-κλῖνα <sup>8</sup>	ἔ-κρῖνα <sup>8</sup>	
KÉ-KOV-G <sup>4</sup>	Ké-Kav-Ka		ке-крка <sup>11</sup>	
	κέ-καυ-μαι	κέ-κλι -μαι <sup>11</sup> [η-ν 4	κέ-κρι -μαι	
	έ-καύ-θη-ν	έ-κλί -θη-ν, έ-κλίν-	<b>ἐ-κρί -θη-ν</b>	
kill (ктеv)	end (περαν)	show (σημαν)	stretch $(\tau \epsilon \nu)^1$	6
(I. i. 8)	(III. i. 47)	(II. i. 2)	(I. vii. 15)	٠
KTELVW 1	περαίνω	σημαίνω	TELVO	
KT€V-Ŵ <sup>2</sup>	περαν-ώ <sup>2</sup>	σημαν-ώ <sup>2</sup>	TEV-@ 2	
Ž-KTELYA <sup>8</sup>	ἐ-πέρανα <sup>8</sup>	έ-σήμηνα 8	₹-T€LVQ. 8	
₹-KTOV-Q.4			т <del></del>	
	$πε-πέρασ-μαι$ $^{11}$	$σε-σήμασ-μαι$ $^{11}$	τέ-τα-μαι	
	έ-περάν-θη-ν	έ-σημάν-θη-ν	έ-τά-θη-ν	

IV. The  $\iota$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\iota$  + the variable tense suffix % (203,  $\iota$ ); the addition of  $\iota$  causing important changes:  $\iota$  av +  $\iota$  = a $\iota$ v, ap +  $\iota$  = a $\iota$ p, av +  $\iota$  = a $\iota$ v, ap +  $\iota$  = a $\iota$ p, av +  $\iota$  = a $\iota$ v, ap +  $\iota$ v = a $\iota$ v, ap + a $\iota$ v = a $\iota$ v + a $\iota$ v

```
2
       show (par)
                             destroy (φθερ)
                                                 be angry (xalexar) rejoice (xap)
                                                                           (V. vi. 82)
         (I. iii. 19)
                                (III. iii. 5)
                                                       (I. iv. 12)
        daire 1
                                 declass
                                                      Xayemaire
                                                                           χαίρω
                                                      χαλεπαν-ώ2
        φαν-ώ<sup>2</sup>
                                 ტმდე-ŵ<sup>2</sup>
                                                                           Xalp-how 6
                               ž-фθειρα 8
                                                    i-yalinnya 8
      ễ-φηνα 8
    πί-φαγ-κα, πί-φην-α ξ-φθαρ-κα
    πί-φασ-μαι [η-ν<sup>5</sup>
                               ξ-φθαρ-μαι
                                                    é-y akezáv-bn-v
                                                                         4-x do-n-v 5
      -- day-θη-ν. -- day-
                               €-φθάρ-η-ν 6
```

3 V. The v-class: the present stem = the verb stem + v or w + the variable tense suffix %:

```
4 go (βαν, βα, 213, 4)
                               bite (dak)
                                                   drive (έλα)
                                                                       be weary (каµ)
           (I. i. 2)
                               (III, ii, 18)
                                                     (I. ii. 5)
                                                                          (III. iv. 47)
       βαίνω
                                δάκ-νω
                                                      έλαύνω
                                                                           Kdu-ve
                                                     BA 10
        Bh-oo-yar 7
                                Sheo-uai 9
                                                                           Kay-of-har 2
      ξ-βη-ν 8
                                                                         ₹-Kaħ-0-A ₽
                               1-8ak-0-v 6
                                                      Hla-oa
    βί-βη-κα
                                                   ίλ-ήλα-κα <sup>11</sup>
                                                                        ке-кип-ка <sup>12</sup>
    βί-βα-μαι
                              δέ-δηγ-μαι
                                                   έλ-ήλα-μαι
      è-βά-θη-ν
                               4-84x-07-v
                                                      ήλα-θη-ν
5 drink (πι, πο)
                                cut (Teu)
                                                   pay (τι, τει) 9
                                                                          outstrip (φθα)
       (I. ix. 25)
                                 (I. x. 1)
                                                      (111, H. 6)
                                                                             (I. iii. 14)
                                                                                        [µa. 7
        Tt-vo
                                                      TL-74
                                                                           φθά-νω
                                TÉL-PO
                                 TEH-6 2 0-V5
                                                     TEL-Gree
                                                                           ბმά-σω, фმή-σο-
      ₹-±1-0-v 5
                               ĕ-τεμ-ο-ν, ĕ-ταμ-
                                                    i-TEL-GA
                                                                         ž-φθα-σα, ž-φθη-ν*
    π<del>ί-πω</del>-κα
                             те-тип-ка <sup>12</sup>
                                                   TÉ-TEL-KOL
    πέ-πο-μαι
                              Té-Tun-uau
                                                   τέ-τεισ-μαι 18
                               è-τμή-θη-ν
      è-πό-θη-ν
                                                    i-relo-on-v
6
     come (lk)
                           promise (ὑπο-σεχ)
       (I. i. 5)
                                  (I. ii. 2)
   ad-ik-véo-uai
                          ύπ -ι-σχ-νέο-μαι (ύπο-σι-σεχ-νέο-μαι, 701)
   άφ-(ξο-μαι
                          ύπο-σχ-ήσο-μαι 6
   άφ-ῖκ-ό-μην δ
                          ὑπ -ε-σχ-ό-μην<sup>δ</sup>
   άφ-ίγ-μαι
                          δπ -d-σχ-η-μαι
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 212<sup>1</sup>. <sup>2</sup> 205, 7. <sup>8</sup> 206, 2. <sup>4</sup> 113<sup>5</sup>. <sup>5</sup> 206, 3. <sup>6</sup> 205, 6. <sup>7</sup> 205, 3, 206, 1. <sup>8</sup> 206, 4. <sup>9</sup> 205, 5. <sup>10</sup> 72, 2. <sup>11</sup> 206, 6. <sup>12</sup> 113<sup>4</sup>. <sup>18</sup> 205, 4.

2

6

V. The v-class: the present stem = the verb stem + av + the variable I tense suffix %:

perceive  $(al\sigma\theta)$ miss (ἀμαρτ) be hated (ἐχθ) (I. i. 7) (I. v. 12) (II. vi. 19) alo-0-ávo-µai 1 άμαρτ-άνω dπ-εχθ-άνο-μαι <sup>1</sup> alot-hoo-uai 2 άμαρτ-ήσο-μαι 4 άπ-εχθ-ήσο-μαι 2 ήσθ-ό-μην <sup>8</sup> **прарт-0-у** в άπ-ηχθ-ό-μην 8 ἡμάρτ-ηκα ήσθ-η-μαι ημάρτ-η-μαι άπ-ήχθ-η-μαι ήμαρτ-ήθη-ν

The present stem = the verb stem +  $\nu$ .. a $\nu$  + the variable tense suffix %: 3

get by lot  $(\lambda a \chi)$ take (λaβ) lie hidden (λαθ) learn (μαθ) (III. i. 11) (I. i. 2) (I. i. 9) (I. ix. 8) λαγχάνω λαμβάνω λανθάνω uavôáva λήξο-μαι 5 λήψο-μαι 5 λή -σω<sup>7</sup> μαθ-ήσο-μαι 4 ξ-λαχ-0-ν <sup>8</sup> 8-λαβ-0-ν 8 ₹-20-0-28 ₹-µa0-o-v8 et-ληχ-a 6 εť-ληφ-α <sup>6</sup> λέ-ληθ-a 8 με-μάθ-ηκα εζ-ληγ-μαι εζ-λημ-μαι λέ-λησ-μαι 4-λήχ-θη-ν d-λήφ-θη-ν inquire  $(\pi v\theta)$ happen (TUX) 5 (I. v. 15) (I, i, 2) πυνθάνο-μαι 1 τυγχ άνω πεύ -σο-μαι<sup>2</sup> revéo-uai 6 &-mul-ó-my s ₹-TUX-0-V 8 Τε-Τύχ -ηκα <sup>2</sup> TE-TVO-HOL

The present stem = the verb stem + vv (vvv after vowels):

show (deix) join (ζυγ) mix (KEPA) **han**g (κρεμα) (I. i. 2) (I. ii. 5) (I. H. 18) (I. ii. 8) Selk-vū-µi Levy-vu-m κερά-ννῦ-μι κρεμά-ννῦ-μι Sello i-Serfa i-Levfa é-képa-oa έ-κρέμα-σα δέ-δειχ-a 8 [η-ν 8 Sé-Sery-mar ž-Levy-µai κ<del>ί</del>-κο<u>α</u>-μαι <sup>8</sup> [On-v 8 d-Selx-On-v έ-κεράσ-θη-ν,9 έ-κρά- έ-κρεμάσ-θη-ν 9 έ-ζεύχ-θη-ν, έ-ζύγ-

I V. The  $\nu$ -class: the present stem = the verb stem +  $\nu\nu$  ( $\nu\nu\nu$  after vowels):

```
scatter (σκεδα)
      mix (\mu\gamma, \mu\epsilon\gamma)^1
                                    destroy (6\)
                                                              swear (δμ, δμο)
2
                                       (I. ii. 25)
                                                                   (II. ii. 8)
                                                                                          (III. v. 2)
            (II. i. 2)
       μείγ-νῦ-μι
                                    δλλῦ-μι (δλ-νῦ-μι)
                                                                  δμ-νυ-μι, όμ-νύ-ω
                                                                                          σκεδά-ννῦ-μι
                                    δλ-ώ<sup>2</sup>
                                                                  δμ-οθ-μαι<sup>2</sup>
       melto
                                                                                        έ-σκέδα-σα <sup>6</sup>
                                    ώλ-εσα,8 ώλ-ό-μην 4
                                                                  ώμο-σα<sup>6</sup>
     i-µerfa
                                 όλ-ώλ-εκα, δ όλ-ωλ-α 4
                                                              όμ-ώμο-καδ
                                                              όμ-ώμο(σ)-μαι<sup>7</sup>
                                                                                       έ-σκέδασ-μαι<sup>7</sup>
    μέ-μειγ-μαι
     έ-με(χ-θη-ν, έ-μ(γ-η-ν1 -
                                                                  ώμό(σ)-θη-ν
                                                                                       i-o Kebao-On-v
```

3 VI. The σκω-class: the present stem = the verb stem (sometimes reduplicated with  $\iota$ , 206, 8) + σκ or  $\iota$ σκ + the variable tense suffix %:

μέ-μνη-μαι	πί-πονθ-α.4	πί-πρα-κα πί-πρα-μαι	те-трю-μа.
μνή-σω ἔ-μνη <b>-σα</b>	<b>πεί-σο-μαι</b> <sup>11</sup> (πένδ <b>ἔ-παθ-ο-ν <sup>‡</sup></b> [σο-μαι		трώ-σ <b>-</b> тр <b>ю-</b> σ-а
hr-haliako	πάσχω (πάθ-σκω)		TI-TPÓ-CKO
(I. vii. 5)	(I. iii. 4)	(VII. i. 86)	(I. viii. 26)
remind (µva)	suffer $(\pi a \theta, \pi \epsilon \nu \theta)$		wound (TPO)
<b>ἐ-δι-δάχ-θη-ν</b>		ηὑρ- <del>(0</del> η-ν	
δ∢-δί-δαγ-μ <b>α</b> ι	-	ηδρ-η-μαι	
δε-δί-δαχ- <b>α</b> 4	åто-бе́-бра-ка	ηδρ-ηκα	τέ-θνη-κα <sup>12</sup>
i-Si-Safa	åπ — {-δρα-ν 10	ηὖρ-ο-ν <sup>4</sup>	₹-8av-o-v 4
δι-δάξω	άπο δρά-σο-μαι <sup>11</sup>	၏ဝှ−ήတ <b>မ</b> <sup>8</sup>	gar-oû-har 3
δι-δά -σκω	άπο-δι-δρά-σκ <del>ω</del>	εύρ-ίσκω	θνήσκω
(I. vii. 4)	(I. iv. 8)	(I. ii. 25)	(I. vl. 11)
jeach (δι-δαχ)	run (δρα)	$find (\epsilon b  ho)$	die (θaν)
	άν-ηλώ-θη-ν		<del>έ-γνώσ-θη-</del> ν
	άν-ήλω-μαι		ξ-γνωσ-μαι <sup>7</sup>
έ-άλω-κα, ήλω-ι	κα άν-ήλω-κα		ĕ-γνω-кα
έ-άλω-ν, ήλω-ν	ι ἀν-ήλω-σα	ήρε-σα	ἔ-γνω-ν <sup>10</sup>
άλ <b>ώ-σο-μαι</b> <sup>6</sup>	dν-αλώ-σω <sup>6</sup>	<b>ἀρέ-σω</b> <sup>6</sup>	γνώ-σο-μαι 9
άλ-ίσκο-μαι	dv-dλ-ίσκω	άρέ-σκω	γι-γνώ-σκω
, be taken (άλ, άλο (Ι. iv. 7)	) expend (ἀν-ᾶλ, -ᾶλο) (IV. vii. 5)	please (ἀρε) (II. iv. 2)	know (γνο) (I. iii. 2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 205, 5, 206, 3. <sup>2</sup> 205, 7. <sup>8</sup> 205, 6. <sup>4</sup> 206, 3. <sup>5</sup> 206, 6. <sup>6</sup> 205, 3 <sup>7</sup> 205, 4. <sup>8</sup> 206, 5, 4. <sup>9</sup> 205, 3, 206, x. <sup>10</sup> 206, 4. <sup>11</sup> 206, x. <sup>18</sup> 113<sup>4</sup>

VII. The verb-stem class: the present stem = the verb stem (often I reduplicated with  $\iota$ , 206, 8):

zdmire (ἀγα) (Ι. i. 9) ἄγα-μαι <sup>1</sup>	give (δο) (Ι. 1. 6) δί-δω-μι	be able (δυνα) (I. i. 4) δύνα-μαι <sup>1</sup>	be (ἐσ) (Ι. ἱ. Չ) εἰ-μί	2
ήγα-σά-μην	δώ-σω <sup>8</sup> ἔ-δω-κα, ἔ-δο-τον <sup>4</sup>	δυνή-σο-μαι <sup>8</sup>	ž -σο-μαι	
<del></del>	δέ-δω-κ <b>α</b>			
	8 <del>1-8</del> 0-μαι	δε-δύνη-μαι		
ήγάσ-θη-ν <sup>2</sup>	έ-δό-θη-ν	€-6บท∫-ฮิη-ท		
go (l)	understand (ἐπι-στα)	<b>si</b> t (ἡσ)	send (¿)	3
(Î. H. 11)	(I. iii. 12)	(I. iii. 12)	(I. iii. 19)	•
el-µı	έπί-στα-μαι	η <sup>†</sup> -μαι	ξ-η-μι <sup>δ</sup>	
	ėmi-στή-σο-μαι <sup>8</sup>		ή-σ <b>ω</b> 8	
			ή-κα <sup>6</sup>	
			el-xa	
•			eg-har	
	ήπι-στή-θη-ν		el-On-v	
stand (στα)	lie (ĸeı)	hang (κρεμα)	assist (óra)	4
(I. i. 8)	(1. 8, 27)	(III. ii. 19)	(V. v. 2)	•
ζ-στη-μι	kel-har	κρέμα-μαι 1	oν-lvη-μι <sup>8</sup>	
στή-σω <sup>8</sup>	κεί-σο-μαι	<del></del>	όνή-σω [μην <sup>4</sup>	
i-orn-oa, i-orn-	· v <sup>7</sup>		ώνη-σα, ώνή-	
<b>Е-</b> отп-ка				
E-07a-pai				
<del>ἐ-στά-θη-ν</del>			ώνη-θη-ν	
fill (πλα)	burn (πρα)	$put(\theta\epsilon)$	say (φa)	5
(I. v. 10)	(IV. iv. 14)	(I. i. 5)	(I. ii. 25)	•
πί-μ-πλη-μι	πί-μ-πρη-μι	τί-θη-μι	φη-μί	
πλή-σω	πρή-σω	θή-σ <b>ω</b> 8	φή-σω	
ĕ-πλη-σα	ξ-πρη- <b>σα</b>	-θη-κα,6 -θε-το	ν 4 έ-φη-σα	
πέ-πλη-κα		те-ву-ка		
πέ-πλησ-μαι 3		***************************************		
<b>ἐ−πλησ-θη-ν</b>	ἐ-πρήσ-θη-ν ²	ŧ-τέ-θη-ν		

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  206, g.  $^2$  205, 4.  $^8$  205, 3.  $^4$  206, 3.  $^5$  For 7-4- $\mu$  ; 205, 5.  $^6$  ka for sa.  $^7$  206, 3,  $\,119^8$ .  $^8$  For  $\delta r\!-\!\delta r\eta\!-\!\mu$ .

I	VIII. The mixed cla	VIII. The mixed class: the present stem has, like the first class						
	(207,1), the variable te	onse suffix $\%$ :		,				
2	take (αἰρε, έλ)		say ( $\lambda e \gamma$ , $\phi a$ , $\dot{e} \rho$ , $\dot{e} \pi$ )					
	(I. iii, 4)		(I. ti					
	αίρί-ω ——	λέγ-ω			r-ω)			
	αίρή-σω1	λέξω		ρ-ŵ <sup>8</sup> –				
	είλ-ο-ν <sup>2</sup>	i-yeta i			п-a, <sup>5</sup> elя-o-v <sup>1</sup>			
	უ́рη-к <b>α</b> ———			ρ-ηκα <sup>4</sup> —				
		λέ-λεγ-μαι		ρ-η-μαι —	<del></del>			
	ηρέ-θη-ν	ė-λέχ-θη-ν	—— 4-р	ρή-θη-ν –				
3	go (έρχ, έλυθ, l)		eat	(ἐσθι, ἐδ, ἐ	δο, φαγ)			
_	(I. i. 4)	_		(I. v. 6)				
	ξρχ-ο-μαι ———	el-µı	<b>ἐσθί−ω</b>					
	(ἐλεύ-σο-μαι)	eč-µr		₹6-0-μa				
	ήλθ-ο-ν 6				_ ξ-φαγ-ο-ν3			
	έλ-ήλυθ-α <sup>7</sup>			€6-ήδο-ка				
			•	έδ-ήδεσ-μο	u* ——			
		<del></del>						
4	see (δρα, δπ, δ	(8)			εχ, δραμ)			
	(I. ii. 18)	4			▼. 2)			
	δρά-ω <sup>1</sup>	— (είδ-ω)		τρέχ-ω				
		μαι <sup>10</sup> εξ -σο-μαι			<b>Spak-09-har</b> 11			
			-		δραμ-0-ν <sup>2</sup>			
	έ-όρα-κα, έ-ώρα-κα <sup>9</sup>		-		δράμ-ηκα			
	<u>ę-φρα-μαι</u> <u>φμ-μ</u> α		-	δι	δράμ-η-μαι			
	йф- <del>О</del> 1	η-ν ——	-					
5	bear (фер, ol, ёveк	)		กนท (ผ่า	ε, πρια)			
•	(I. ii. 22)	,			7, I. v. 6)			
	фéр-ш ———			evé-o-par				
	ot-ore			ώνή-σο-μαι	1			
		ηνεγκ-α, 12 $ηνεγκ$	(-0-y <sup>2</sup>		è-πριά-μην <sup>1</sup>			
		-ήνοχ-α <sup>7</sup>						
		-ήνεγ-μαι	ė.	-ώνη-μαι <sup>9</sup>				
		ήνέχ-θη-ν		ωνή-θη-ν				

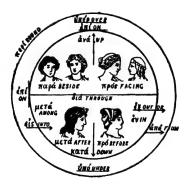
<sup>1 205, 3. 2 206, 3. 8 205, 7. 4 1251. 8</sup> A first acrist without  $\sigma$ . 205, 2, 206, 3. 7 206, 6. 8 205, 4. 9 206, 5. 10 206, 9. 11 205, 7. 12 For  $\eta_{F}$ -érex-a (reduplicated, 206, 8, and syncopated, 205, 2; see footnote 5).

#### SYNTAX

#### Nouns and Prepositions

The chief force of the prepositions may be learned from the cases with which they are used:

- 1. The genitive is the whence case (motion from, of source or of cause).
- 2. The dative is the where case (no motion, or motion within).2
- 3. The accusative is the whither case (motion toward).
- Prepositions with the genitive = out of, from: as,
   οἶνος ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνῖκος, wine out of the date from the date palm.
- Prepositions with the dative = in, on, at, with: as, ἐν τῆ ἀγορῆ, in the market.
- 3. Prepositions with the accusative = into, to, on, against: as, els the dyopte, into the market.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Greeks had a keen sense of the relations of space and of cause. These relations are difficult for us to appreciate, because English has lost many of them, but they deserve careful study.

<sup>2</sup> Like the locative-ablative in Latin; the dative is also instrumental; the other uses of the dative are about the same as in Latin.

2

- The genitive, besides being used with prepositions meaning out of, from, etc., is often used with prepositions meaning on, to, etc., to define the starting point, the point of contact, or the source or cause of the action contained in the verb. See 220,4, 221,1,3.
- The accusative, besides being used with prepositions meaning into, to, etc., is often used with prepositions meaning up, down, etc., to express some adverbial relation of cause, manner, etc. See 221, 1-3.
- 3 wapa, by the side of, beside, in friendly relation:

With G., from beside, from: as,

παρά τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, from beside the general (from his quarters).

With D., beside, with: as,

παρά τῷ στρατηγῷ, with the general (at his quarters).

With A., to the side of, beside, to, along by: as,

äγιι τοὺς άγγίλους παρά τὸν στρατηγέν, he conducts the messengers to the general's quarters (they will be welcome).

παρά την όδόν, along by the road (by the side of).

παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, along by or contrary to the laws (by the side of, substituting your own way for the prescribed way; cf. κατά, 221, 3).

4 kml, on, in friendly or in hostile relation:

With G., which defines the starting point, etc. (220, 1), on, at, toward: as,

งาร์คลิง, at anchor (starting point).

tal the yectors, on the bridge (point of contact).

In Invite, toward Ionia (a desire to reach Ionia causes the action).

With D., on, at, near, in vital connection with: as,

midat int tols relxerin, gates on the walls.

κώμη ἐπὶ τῷ θαλάττη, a village on the sea.

tal τῷ ἀδελφῷ, near or in the power of his brother (within his reach).

tal τούτφ, on this condition.

With A., on, to, the object being inactive (cf. wpos, 221, 1): as,

στρατεύεται ἐπὶ τὰς κόμᾶς, he marches on the villages.
στρατεύεται ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, he marches to the river.

2

πρός, face to face, opposite, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile, the object being active (cf. ἐπί, 220, 4):

With G., from a position facing, before, consistent with: as,

πρὸς θεῶν, before Heaven (that punishes the wrongdoer).

πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου, consistent with Cyrus's character (his character explains how you may expect him to act).

With D., facing, before: as,

πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ, before the river (affording protection or water). πρὸς τούτοις, in the face of this, in addition to this.

With A., to a position facing, before, consistent with, against: as,

πρὸς χιλόν, before fodder (which affords nourishment).

αγουσι τὸν ανθρωπον πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς, they lead the fellow before the generals (for punishment).

πρὸς βασιλέα, against the king (who will fight back).

άνά, up, the way being more or less unknown (cf. κατά, 221,3):

With A., up, through, to the extent of: as,

άνὰ τὸ ὅρος, up the mountain (region unexplored).

άνα την χώραν, through the country (which is unknown).

φεύγουσιν άνα κράτος, they flee pellmell (to the extent of strength).

κατά, down, the way being known (cf. άνά, 221,2); κατά gets its shade of 3 meaning over, under, etc., from the context:

With G., which defines the starting point, etc. (220, 1), down: as,

ката тав тетрав, down over the rock (starting point).

κατά της γης, down under the earth (starting point).

λέγει κατ' αὐτοῦ, he speaks against him (cause of action).

With A., which defines the field of action, down, along (= keeping the course of), according to, by: as,

κατά τὸν ποταμόν, down the river.

κατά την όδόν, along the road.

διάκομεν κατά κράτος, we pursue on the double-quick (reserving our power, as in the mile run; cf. άνά, 221, 2).

κατά τοὺς νόμους, according to the laws (cf. παρά, 220,3). κατά έθνη, by nations.

- In the uses of the genitive the idea of possession, source, or separation is more or less prominent:
  - 1. Source or separation: 524, 56,2, sentence 8.
  - 2. The whole, of which a part is taken (partitive genitive): 1088.
  - 3. Material: κόμη μεστή σίτου, a village full of grain. 194.
  - 4. With verbs meaning aim at, make trial of, hit or miss, touch, take hold of, gain, etc., to denote the source or cause of the action expressed by the verbs: 109, 4, sentence 3.
    - 5. With words expressing comparison (ή, than, being omitted): 93\*.
  - 6. With verbs meaning begin, rule, lead, etc., as with nouns meaning beginning, ruler, leader, etc. (objective genitive): 36, 2, sentence 5.
    - 7. Time within which: The vuktos, during the night. 78, 2, sentence 5.
    - 8. Measure: τριών μηνών μισθός, three months' pay.
  - The uses of the dative include some uses of the Latin ablative:
  - 1. With words expressing friendliness or hostility, association or opposition, as with verbs meaning favor, injure, please, displease, war with, etc. 17<sup>1</sup>.
    - 2. Dative of advantage or disadvantage: 118, 5, sentence 4.
    - 3. Dative of the possessor, with elul or ylyvoua: 76, sentence 6.
    - 4. With verbs compounded with prepositions used with the dative: 224.
    - 5. Cause, manner, or means (instrument): 105, 2, sentence 11.
  - 6. Dative of degree of difference: vortepor hulpars were, later by five days, five days later.
    - 7. Dative of the agent: 37,4, 116,6.
    - 8. Time at which: The avrh hulpa, the same day. 1022.
- 3 The uses of the accusative are about the same as in Latin:
  - 1. Extent of time or of space: 54, 2, sentence 8.
  - 2. Two accusatives with verbs meaning make, call, consider, etc.: 711.
  - 3. Two accusatives with verbs meaning ask, teach, deprive, conceal, etc.: see airis, 67, 1.
  - Accusative of specification specifies in what particular a statement is true: άδικα αὐτὸν πάντα, I am wronging him in everything.
    - 5. Adverbial: τόνδι τὸν τρόπον, in the following way (cf. 89, 1, sentence 8).
- For the article with adjectives, see 39,3-6, 40,1,2. For the pronouns, see 47,6, 48,1,2, 85,2-5, 86,1,2.

Indirect discourse has three forms:

Indirect Discourse

tree forms:

think or say. 1. With verbs meaning think or say, the infinitive is used, with its subject accusative (28,3); but the subject of the infinitive is omitted if it is the same as the subject of the principal verb: as,

λέγουσι Κύρον τὰς σπονδάς (οὐ) λύσειν, έλν (μη) σποσεύσησει (224, 1), They say that Cyrus will (not) break the truce if he does (not) march.

 $\ddot{a}$ φη τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσειν,  $\left\{ \ddot{\epsilon} \dot{a} v \left( \mu \dot{\eta} \right)$  στρατεύσηται  $\left\{ \dot{\epsilon} \dot{a} \left( \mu \dot{\eta} \right) \right\} \right\}$ 

He said that he  $\begin{Bmatrix} shall \\ should \end{Bmatrix}$  (not) break the truce if he  $\begin{Bmatrix} does \\ did \end{Bmatrix}$  (not) march.

2. With verbs expressing an act of perception 2 and with άγγελλω, 2 announce, the accusative of the participle is used instead of the infinitive (223,1); but the subject of the participle is omitted if it is the same as the subject of the principal verb, and the participle with any word limiting it is then put in the nominative: as,

άκούουσι Κύρον τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσαντα ἄν, εἰ (μὴ) στρατεύσαιτο,8

They hear that Cyrus would (not) break the truce if he should (not) march.

Κύρος ήγγειλε τας σπονδάς (ού) λύσας αν, εί (μή) στρατεύσαιτο,

C. announced that he should (not) break the truce if he should (not) march.

3. After 571, that, or 32, how, the verbs are either kept in their original 3 moods, or they may be changed to the same tenses of the optative: 1 as,

 $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$ εξαν  $\mathbf{\tilde{b}}$ τι  $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$ εγον  $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{b}}$ εγον  $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{b}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{b}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{c}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{b}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{c}}$   $\mathbf{\tilde{c}}$ 

They said that
They were telling how Cyrus did (not) collect an army.

When the principal verb is secondary (211), a primary tense of the indicative  $(21^1)$  or any tense of the subjunctive may be changed to the same tense of the optative (cf. 97,6);  $\delta v$  of  $\delta \delta v$  (=  $\epsilon l + \delta v$ ) is then dropped. Greek, therefore, if it has any sequence, has a sequence of moods, and not of tenses.

<sup>2</sup> For example, see (δράω, 114, 3), hear (άκούω, 109, 3), perceive (αἰσθάνομαι, 109, 3), learn (πυνθάνομαι, 109, 3), know (olda, 114, 3). Such verbs may take instead a or-clause or a so-clause (228, 3).

Jerbo meaning to see hear, kearing, remember preter int participle

Jerbo meaning to see hear, kearing, remember preter into participle

Jerbo meaning to see hear, amounce answer (also de go and

Extrev) prefer a CTI or a res elevate.

I

#### Conditional Sentences

Protasis

Apodosis

I

Future More Vivid (83, 4, 5)

idy 
$$(\mu \hat{\eta})$$
  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{στρατεύηται} \\ \text{στρατεύσηται} \end{array} \right\}$ , rds σπονδάς (oi) λύσει,  $\\ \text{If he does (not)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep marching} \\ \text{march} \end{array} \right\}$ , he will (not) break the truce.

2

Present General (83, 4, 5)

3

Future Less Vivid (99, 3, 100, 1)

el 
$$(\mu \dot{\eta})$$
  $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\dot{v}\sigma\iota\tau\sigma \\ \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\dot{v}\sigma\iota\tau\sigma \end{array}\right\}$ , the  $\sigma\pi\sigma\nu\delta\dot{d}s$  (oi)  $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \lambda\dot{v}\sigma\iota\epsilon\nu \\ \lambda\dot{v}\sigma\epsilon\iota\epsilon\nu \end{array}\right\}\ddot{a}\nu$ , If he should (not)  $\left\{\begin{array}{l} keep\ marching \\ march \end{array}\right\}$ , he would (not)  $\left\{\begin{array}{l} keep\ breaking \\ break \end{array}\right\}$  the truce

4

Past General (99, 3, 100, 1)

el (
$$\mu$$
h)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\nu}\sigma\iota\tauo \\ \sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\nu}\sigma\iota\iota\tauo \end{array} \right\}$ , the  $\sigma\pi\sigma\nu\delta\delta$ e ( $\sigma$ in) Kuev, If he did (not)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} keep\ marching \\ march \end{array} \right\}$ , he  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} always \\ never \end{array} \right\}$  broke the truce.

5

Contrary to Fact (112, 3, 5)

- 1. In present time:
  - el (μη) έστρατεύετο, τας σπονδας (ούκ) ελύεν αν,

    If he were (not) marching, he would (not) be breaking the truce.
  - 2. In past time:
    - el (μη) έστρατεύσατο, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) Ελυσεν ἄν,

      If he had (not) marched, he would (not) have broken the truce.

2

3

5

#### Conditional Relative Sentences

A relative pronoun or a relative (conjunctive) adverb may take the place of at in any conditional sentence (224, 1-5); the sentence is then called a conditional relative sentence: as.

ός αν 1 (μή) στρατεύηται, τάς σπονδάς (οὐ) λύσει,

Whoever 2 does (not) keep marching will (not) break the truce.

έπαν ε (μή) στρατεύσηται, τας σπονδάς (οὐ) λύσει,

Whenever 5 he does (not) march, he will (not) break the truce.

ξως αν 6 (μη) στρατεύηται, 4 τας σπονδάς (ού) λύσει,

So long as 6 he does (not) march, he will (not) break the truce.

 $\delta_{S} \, \, \tilde{a}v^{\, 1} \, (\mu \tilde{\eta}) \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \epsilon \dot{\eta} \tau a \iota \\ \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \epsilon \dot{\tau} \sigma \eta \tau a \iota \end{array} \right\}, \, \tau \tilde{a}_{S} \, \, \sigma \pi \sigma \nu \delta \tilde{a}_{S} \, \left( \sigma \dot{\sigma} \right) \, \lambda \dot{\sigma} \iota \, ,$ 

Whoever  $^2$  does (not)  $\left\{ \substack{keep \ marching \\ march} \right\}$ ,  $\left\{ \substack{always \\ never} \right\}$  breaks the truce.

έπει (μη) στρατεύσαιτο, τας σπονδάς (οὐ) λύσειεν άν,

Whenever b he should (not) march, he would (not) break the truce.

 $\delta_{8} \; \left( \mu \dot{\eta} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \dot{\nu} o \tau r o \\ \sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \dot{\nu} \sigma \alpha \iota \tau o \end{array} \right\}, \; \tau \dot{\alpha}_{8} \; \sigma w o \nu \delta \dot{\alpha}_{8} \; \left( \sigma \dot{\nu} \kappa \right) \; \delta \bar{\nu} \epsilon \nu,$ 

Whoever  $^{2}$  did (not)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} keep \ marching \\ march \end{array} \right\}$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} always \\ never \end{array} \right\}$  broke the truce.

ός (μή) έστρατεύσατο, τάς σπονδάς (ούκ) έλυσεν άν,

Whoever 2 had (not) marched would (not) have broken the truce.

<sup>1</sup>  $\dot{\epsilon}$ 4 (84, 1) =  $\dot{\epsilon}$ 1 +  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ v;  $\dot{\delta}$ 2 takes the place of  $\dot{\epsilon}$ 1, and  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ v remains. <sup>2</sup> Whoever =  $\dot{i}$ f anybody. <sup>8</sup>  $\dot{\epsilon}$ m $\dot{\epsilon}$ v =  $\dot{\epsilon}$ m $\dot{\epsilon}$ t +  $\dot{\epsilon}$ v (84<sup>2</sup>).

ξωτι ἐστρατεύσατο, when he had marched. 52¹.

ξως ἐστρατεύετο, while he was marching.

μέχρι ἐστρατεύσατο, until he marched.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Time that is past is definite, and is expressed by the indicative, introduced by ἐπεί, when (100, 2), ἔως, while, until (118, 4), ἔστε, until (118, 4), ἔχρι, until, μέχρι, until (118, 4), or πρίν, until (118, 4): as,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Whenever = if ever (84<sup>2</sup>). <sup>6</sup> iws  $\delta v =$  during the time that, all the time that, so long as.

### The Participle

- 2 Participles are attributive, circumstantial, or supplementary.1
- 2 Participles are said to be attributive if they are used like attributive adjectives (39,3-5, 40,1): as,
  - ὁ βασιλεύων 'Αρταξίρξης, the enthroned Artaxerxes.
  - ol βουλόμενοι, those that wish.
  - τούς μη βουλομένους,2 any that do not wish.
- 3 Participles are said to be circumstantial if they connect an attendant circumstance to the principal verb, or if they express time, cause, manner, means, condition, concession, or purpose: \*as,
  - 1. Attendant circumstance:

πέμψας ἐκέλευσεν, he sent and ordered.

2. Time:

διαρπάσαντις ποριύσονται, after pillaging they will advance.

3. Cause:

στρατιὰν άθροιζομεν βουλόμενοι στρατεύσασθαι, we are collecting an army because we wish to march.

4. Manner:

στρατιάν άθροίζει ἐπικρυπτόμενος, he collects an army secretly.

5. Means:

κρέα έσθίοντες διαγίγνονται, by eating flesh they get through.

6. Condition:

ού στρατεύσεται μη στρατιάν άθροισας, he will not march unless he has collected an army.

7. Concession:

στρατιὰν άθροίσὰς οὐ στρατεύεται, although he has collected an army,
he does not march.

<sup>1</sup> Participles are far more common in Greek than in English, and they are generally best translated by a clause or a phrase. For the tenses, see 58,7.

<sup>3</sup> These meanings are not so distinct in Greek as in English, and often shade into each other.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The conditional participle, if negative, takes μή, not (12, 3): τοὺς μή βουλομένους = any or all that do not wish, if there are any that do not wish.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> ἐπικρυπτόμενος, concealing it, secretly (cf. 59<sup>2</sup>).

3

#### 8. Purpose:

στρατεύεται ώς 1 διαρπάσων, 2 he is marching to plunder.

If the circumstantial participle (226,3) does not refer to some word in the subject or the predicate of the sentence, it stands in the genitive absolute: 3 as,

Κύρου κελεύοντος στρατεύονται ούτοι, when Cyrus commands, these men march.

ώς <sup>1</sup> Κύρου ἄκοντος <sup>4</sup> οὐ στρατεύονται, because Cyrus is not willing, they do not march.

Participles are said to be supplementary if they complete the predicate; they agree with the subject or the object of the principal verb: as,

#### 1. Not in indirect discourse:

παύεται στρατευόμενος, he stops marching. παύω αὐτὸν στρατευόμενον, I make him stop marching.

## 2. In indirect discourse (223, 2):

πυνθάνομαι αὐτὸν στρατευόμενον, I learn that he is marching. οίδα αὐτὸν άδικήσαντα, I know that he did wrong. οίδα άδικήσας, I know that I did wrong.

<sup>2</sup> The future participle is used regularly to express purpose.

8 As in the ablative absolute in Latin. Greek sometimes uses impersonal forms in the accusative absolute: as, οὐ στρατεύονται ἐξὸν διαρπάσαι, they do

not advance, although it is possible to pillage. 4 58,4.

<sup>1</sup> See &s, 59, 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> When used with λανθάνω, escape notice, τυγχάνω, happen, or φθάνω, outstrip, 109, 3, the participle contains the principal thought. The present participle here denotes the continuance of an action or a state, while the acrist participle denotes its mere occurrence. The participle is often best translated as a finite verb, the principal verb (λανθάνω, etc.) being translated by some other word or phrase.

#### Purpose Clauses

1. The infinitive (as in English): as,

έπεμψεν αὐτοὺς διαρπάσαι, he sent them to pillage.

- Clauses introduced by tva, is, or δπως, that, or by tva μή, is μή, δπως μή, or μή, that not (80, 2, 97, 6): as,
  - (οδ) στρατεύεται, ζνα (μή) διαρπάζη,

He is (not) marching that he may (not) keep pillaging.

$$(οὐκ)$$
 ἐστρατεύετο, ἴνα  $(μὴ)$   $\left\{ egin{align*} διαρπάζη \\ διαρπάζοι \end{array} 
ight\},$ 

He was (not) marching that he  ${may \atop might}$  (not) keep pillaging. (97,6.)

- 3 3. Relative pronouns or relative (conjunctive) adverbs with the future indicative: as,
  - (ού) στρατιάν άθροίζει ήτις (μή) διαρπάσει,

He is (not) collecting an army which shall (not) pillage.

(ούκ) άγει αὐτοὺς ὅθεν (μὴ) ἔσται ἐξελθείν,

He is (not) leading them to where it shall (not) be possible to come out.

- 4. The future participle (2272): as,
  - (οὐ) στρατεύεται (οὐ) διαρπάσων, he does (not) march (not) to pillage.

## Object Clauses

- With verbs expressing effort, the object is expressed by δπως, how, that, or by δπως μή, how not, that not, with the future indicative: as,
  - (οὐ) βουλεύεται ὅπως (μὴ) διαρπάσει,

He is (not) planning how he shall (not) pillage.

6 2. With verbs expressing fear, the object is expressed by μή, that, or by μἡ οἱ, that not, with the subjunctive (80,5) or the optative (97,6): as

$$( {\rm o} \tilde{\upsilon} \kappa ) \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\dot{\epsilon}$}}{\leftarrow} {\rm o} \beta {\rm o} \tilde{\upsilon} \mu \eta \nu \ \mu \tilde{\eta} \ ( {\rm o} \tilde{\upsilon} ) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \tilde{\upsilon} \eta \tau \alpha \iota \\ \sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \tilde{\upsilon} {\rm o} \iota \tau \sigma \end{array} \right\},$$

I was (not) fearing that he  ${may \atop might}$  (not) be marching. (97,6.)

# GREEK WORD LISTS

I.	άγαθή	8.	Έλληνική	+15.	κακή	22.	σπονδαί	I
2.	άγορά	9.	έχει	16.	καλή	+ 23.	στολή	
3.	apern	IO.	ἔχουσι	17.	μῖκρά	+24.	τροπή	
+4.	άρχή	II.	ήν	18.	veupt	25.	φυγή	
	βουλή	12.	ήσαν	<b>+ 19.</b>	οὐρά.	26.	φυλακή	
6.	yeveti	13.	Oct	20.	Περσική	+ 27.	ψῦχή	
7•	84	14.	Kal	+ 21.	πομπή	28.	ů	
29.	άδελφός	36.	0eós	<del>†</del> 43.	oขึ้ง	50.	σκηνή	2
30.	άθροίζω	-37.	κελεύω	44-	OŬTWS	<b>†51.</b>	στενή	
31.	άρπάζω	38.	λοχ-αγός	45-	παλτόν		στρατεύω	
32.	el	+ 39-	λύω	46.	παρά	53-	στρατ-ηγός	
33.	€ĺg	+ 40.	μή	47-	πέμπω	54.	στρατιά	
34.	åv	41.	δδός	48.	ποταμός	+ 55.	τρέπω	
35.	4	42.	où	+49.	ποτόν	<b>+ 56.</b>	<b>ప</b> ర్	
57.	άγαθός	O+ 64.	ė́νταῦθα	. 71.	λέγω	78.	πείθω	3
<b>∔</b> 58.	äγω	o 65.	θύω		λείπω	79-	Περσικός	
<del>/</del> 59.	ἀπό	66.	<b>ໄ</b> σχῦρό <b>s</b>	073.	μακρόε		πιστεύω	
	άρπάζω	67.	каl каl	+ 74.	μέν		πράττω	
61.	γάρ	68.	KaKós		μεστός	+82.		
62.	γράφω	69.	καλός	76.	μϊκρός	O + 83.	φανερός	
63.	Έλληνικός	70.	κλέπτω	<b>0</b> - 77·	μισθός	0+ 84.	φοβερός	
85.	άγγελος	92.	δι-αρπάζω	99.	κίνδῦνος		στρατό-πεδον	4
86.	<u>ἄνθρωπος</u>	93.	έκ-λείπω	100.	Κλέαρχος	107.	συμ-βουλεύω	
87.	άπο-λείπω	94-	έλαύνω	IOI.	λείπω	108.	σύμ-μαχος	
	άπο-πέμπω	95.	έξ-ελαύνω	102.	Μίλητος	109.	τάλαντον	
89.	βάρβαρος	<b>–</b> 96.	êwel .	103.	παράδεισος	110.	τρόπαιον	
90.	βασίλεια	97.	ἔφη	104.	πάρ-οδος	III.	ύπο-ζύγιον	
91.	διά	98.	Kedawai	105.	πόλεμος	112.	φιλό-σο <del>φος</del>	
- 113.	бµа	118.	γράφω	123.	θαλαττα	128.	πείθω	5
114.	dµaξa	119.	έμ-πόριον	124.	καί	- 129.	σπεύδω	
115.	άρμάμαξα	120.	ěπί	125.	λέγω	130.	တက် ဦထ	
116.	βασίλεια	121.	έπι-βουλή	126.	λείπω	~131.	τράπεζα	
117.	γέφῦρα	122.	έπι-στολή	-127.	νομίζω	132.	ύπ-οπτεύω	

# ENGLISH WORD LISTS

I	ı.	good	8.	Greek	15.	bad	22.	truce
		•	- q.	he has	16.	beautiful	23.	robe
	<b>L</b> 3.		_	they have			<b>4</b> 24.	
		•		he was	•	bowstring		flight
					- l 19.	-		guard
		race		goddess	1 -		+ 27.	soul
		but, and	-	and	21.	procession .	•	
	•	,	•			•	,	
2	29.	brother		god	<b>† 43.</b>	now	50.	tent
	30.	collect o	米 37.	order	×44.	so, thus	+51.	narrow
	<b>©31.</b>	plunder	<b>9</b> 38.	captain	45.	javel <b>in</b>	52.	make war
	0 32.	if	39-	loose	46.	be <b>side</b>	<b>D</b> 53-	gen <b>era</b> l
	b 33.	into	40.	not	47-	send	54-	army
	34.	in	41.	road		rive <b>r</b>	55∙	turn
	35∙	out of	42.	not	<b>+</b> 49∙	drink	56.	thus
					•			_
3		good	•	here, there	•	say	-	persuade
		lead	_	sacrifice	•	leave		Persian
		off from		strong		long		trust
		plunder	•	both and		—— (19, 1)		
		for		bad		full		with
		write	69.	beautiful	76.	small	_	visible
	63.	Greek	70.	steal	77.	pay	<b>-</b> 84.	fearful
4	8<.	messenger	02.	pillage	. 00.	danger	. 10б.	camp
7	_	man	-	abandon		Clearchus		advise
		abandon		march		leave	•	ally
	•	send off		march out of				talent
		barbarian		when, since		park	_	trophy
	_	palace	_	he said	_	pass		yoke animal
	-	through		Celaenae	•	war	112.	philosopher
5	113.	at the same time	e 118.	write	123.	sea	128.	persuade
_	114.	wagon	119.	emporium .	124.	and, also, to	0 129.	hasten
	115.	carriage	120	. on	125.	say	130.	save
	116.	queen	121	plot	126.	leave	131.	table
	117.	bridge	122	. lette <b>r</b>	127.	think	132.	suspect

	133.	βίος		ката-λείπω		olvos	-	<b>₹</b> €TO\$	1
	• •	Δαρείος	•	καλέω	•	δπλα	_	τάφος	
	135.	δένδρον	141.	Κθροs	₹ 147.	Male	153.	τελευτή	
	136.	δώρον	142.	λίθος	•	πάλιν	+ 154.	•	
,	137.	(mmos	143.	νήσος	149.	πεδίον	155.	φίλος	•
+	138.	кат-а́үю	144.	λόμος	150.	πλοίον	156.	Χρόνος	
+	157.	alpie		έπι-βουλεύω	171.	κρήνη	+ 178.	πύλη	2
ľ	158.	ά-λήθεια 😁	165.	ζώνη	172.	κώμη	· 179.	σῖγή	
	159.	ἄρχ∞	166.	մալի ըն	J 173.	μάχη	180.	TÓTE	
	<b>160</b> .	βία	167.	0 <b>6</b> 0.	174.	olkíď	181.	ข้าสอ่	
	161.	γνώμη	168.	θηρεύω		δλεθρος		φόβοs	
	162.	δίκη	169.	θηρίον	÷ 176.	weipa		χώρδι	
	163.	δόξα	170.	Σqèθ	177.	πολλάκις	184.	200 g	
	185.	<b>ã-</b> біко <b>з</b>	192.	ă-σ ( <del>108</del>	199.	ей-жороз	206.	πείθω	3
	1 <b>8</b> 6.	a-evinos	f 193.	ά-τιμάζω	₹ 200.			πράττω	
	187.	ά-μήχανος	194.	ά-φύλακτος		κατα-κόπτω	208.	πρό-θῦμος	
		άν-αρίθμητος	195.	δ <b>εξ</b> ιός	202.	λύω	<b>4 209.</b>	πρόε	
×		а-жегьоз		δύσ-πορος	203.	ό, ἡ, το	~ 210.	τέκνον	
			× 197.	έκ-πλήττω	₹ 204.	δρθιος	211.	φίλιος	
	191.	ă-торо <del>з</del>	<b>+</b> 198.	έπιτήδεια	205.	πατρ <del>φ</del> ος	- 212.	ώς	
	213.	'Αβροκόμας	220.	Γωβρύᾶς	227.	Maprias	234.	πελταστής	4
	214.	άγοράζω	221.	ėkelvos	228.	M (Sas	¹ 235.	πιστεύω	•
	215.	Adquatos	222.	眨	229.	δ-δ <b>4</b>	- 236.	πλησίον	
	216.	άλλά	223.	Εὐφράτης	230.	όπλίτης	237.	σατράπης	
+	217.	άλλος	224.	θύω		'Оро́утаз	238.	στρατιώτης	
	218.	Αρταξέρξης	225.	κωμ-άρχης	232.	ο <b>ύτο</b> \$	- 239.	συμ-πράττω	
	219.	aů <del>rós</del>	226.	κωμήτης	233.	παρασάγγης	240.	τοξότης	
	241.	άγοράζω	248.	δήλος	255.	ikavós	262.	Πισίδαι	5
	242.	áfics	249.	δια-κόπτω	256.	Kiliş	263.	πορεύω	-
	243.	βουλεύω	250.	δια-τρέβω	257.	κλώψ	264.	στρατεύω	
_	244.	βούλομαι		δι-θρυξ	258.	μετά	265.	συμ-βουλεύω	
+	245.	γίγνομαι	252.	Δόλοψ	259.	μετα-πέμπω	266.	φάλαγξ	
	246.	γυνή	253.	<b>ἥδη</b>	260.	<b>б</b> яшs	267.	φύλαξ	
	247.	84	254.	Θρậξ	261.	παύω	268.	φυλάττω	

				•
I	133. life	139. leave behind	145. wine	151. grain, foo
	134. Darius	140. hinder	146. arms	152. tomb
	135. tree	141. Cyrus	147. strike	153. end
	136. <i>gift</i>	142. stone	148. back, again	154. bow
	137. horse	143. island	149. plain	155. friend
	138. lead back	144. law	150. boat	156. time
2	-57.	164. plot against	171. spring	178. gate
	158. truth	165. <i>girdle</i>	172. village	179. silence
	159. begin, rule	166. day	173. battle	180. then
	1 <b>60</b> . force	167. <i>sight</i>	174. house	181. under, by
	161. purpose	168. hunt	175. destruction	182. fear
	162. justice	169. animal	176. trial	183. country
	163. opinion	170. door	177. many times	184. hour
3	185. unjust	192. without food	199. easy to pass	206. persuade
	186. dispirited	193. dishonor	200. gladly	207. do
	187. impracticable	e 194. unguarded	201. cut down	208. eager
	188. innumerable	195. right	202. loose	209. facing
	189. inexperienced	l 196. hard to pass	203. the	210. child
	190. difficulty	197. amaze	204. steep	211. friendly
	191. impassable	198. provisions	205. ancestral	212. as, when
4	213. Abrocomas	220. Gobryas	227. Marsyas	234. peltast
	214. buy	221. that	228. Midas	235. trust
	215. Athenian	222. 8ix	229. this	236. near
	216. but	223. Euphrates	230. hoplite	237. satrap
	217. other	224. sacrifice	231. Orontas	238. soldier
	218. Artaxerxes	225. village chief	232. this	239. help do
	219. self	226. villager	233. parasang	240. bowman
5	241. buy	248. evident	255. able	262. Pisidians
	242. worthy of	249. cut through	256. Cilician	<b>263.</b> make go
	243. counsel	250. delay	257. thief	264. make war
	244. wish	251. ditch	258. among	265. plan with
	245. be born	252. Dolopian	259. send for	266. phalanx
	246. woman	253. already	260. how	<b>2</b> 67. <i>guard</i>
	247. now	254. Thracian	261. make stop	<b>268</b> . <i>guard</i>

269. Екш	276. γόνυ	283. vú <b>ξ</b>	290. στράτευμα Ι
270. <b>å-#ā</b> \$	277. δόρυ	284. õpvis	291. <del>წწ</del> ლр
271. άπ-έρχομαι	278. ěkév	285. wals	292. φρ <del>ί</del> αρ
272. <b>ἄ</b> ρμα	279. ἐλπίς	286. Παρύσατις	293. <b>φυγά</b> ς
273. άσπίς	280. ἔρχομαι	287. <b>Tûs</b>	294. χάριε
274. γέρων	281. KIVÕÜVEÚW	288. πατρίε	<b>295. χρήματα</b>
275. Yiyas	282. μ <del>υ</del> ριά <b>ς</b>	289. πράγμα	296. <b>မ်</b> \$
			to o
297. βασιλεύω	301. е́рыта́ю	305. жара-с кечаў	309. ст-скечаци 2
298. βιάζομ <del>αι</del>	302. <b>μέντο</b> ι	306. πειράω	310. τϊμάω
299. ἐάω	303. vīk <b>á»</b>	307. στρατο-πεδεύω	311. <b>Χερρό-νησος</b>
300. Έλλάς	304. စု <del>ပုဏ်မ</del>	308. συμ-βουλεύω	312. <b>Χράομαι</b>
313. <b>á-biké</b>	318. Sokéw	323. 80-115	328. Tls, Tl 3
314. al <del>rée</del>	319. <del>Ex</del> opai	324. WOLEN	329. трефи
315. afiów	320. ∜к₩	325. πολεμέω	330. φιλέω
316. 8éw	321. olkéw	326. σάτυρο <del>ς</del>	331. φοβ <del>ίω</del>
317. δηλόω	322. 88, 9, 8	327. Tis, Ti	332. бо-те
317. 01/100	322. 08, 11, 0	32/1 144, 11	332
333. <b>åvá</b>	34I. Ŋ, Ŋ	349. <b>Ééros</b>	357. <del>110ús</del> 4
334. ävw	342. <b>κέρα</b> 8	350. <b>ŏpos</b>	358. <del>π≗s</del>
335. და	343. кр <del>атов</del>	351. où-K-ÉTI	359. <b>страт-пувы</b>
336. γένο <b>ς</b>	344. <b>Kp</b> éas	352. 00-wore	360. συγ-γενή <del>ε</del>
337. <b>ž</b> evos	345. μᾶλλον	353. <b>πά</b> ρ-ειμι	361. Σωκράτης
338. ლა	346. шу-к-еть	354. πλήρης	362. Τισσαφέρνης
339. <del>čr</del> i	347. μή-ποτε	355. <del>2016</del>	363. TPL-1PMS
340. εὖρ <b>ος</b>	348. νόμος	356. IIpóferos	364. φεύγω
		•	
ee lulu	\$/.	ana fua	. O.S. M. A
365. ἀγών	372. 8úo	379. (va	386. 8-8ev 5
366. dvhp	373. elul	380. κατα-πέμπω	387. ÖTLUT-BEV
367. άπ-άγω	374. "Ελλην	381. κυκλόω	388. õmws
368. γυμνικός	375. ἐξ-έρχομαι	382. μή	389. πατήρ
369. Saluwy	376. et-balpar	383. µήν	390. φοβέω
370. δαρεικό <del>ς</del>	377. ἡγεμών	384. μήτηρ	391. Xelp
371. Selso .	378. θυγάτηρ	385. <del>vû</del> v	392. 🖦

I		not willing	276.	knee	-	night	290.	army
	270.	entire	277.	spear	284.	bird	291.	water
	-	come away	-	willing	_	child	_	well
	•	chariot	279.	hope		Parysatis		exile
		<b>shield</b>	280.	come	287.			favor
	274.	old man	281.	run a risk	288.	native land	295.	goods, money
	275.	giant	282.	ten thousand	289.	fact	29б.	as, because
2	297.	be king	301.	ask a question	305.	prepare for	309.	get things to-
		force		however	30б.		310.	honor [gether
	299.	•		conquer	-	camp	-	Chersonesus
		Hellas		start		plan with	312.	use
	•		٠.			•		
_	272	be unjust	218	think, seem	222	whoever	228	a, a certain
3	314.		-	follow [best		make	_	nourish
		think right		arrive		war		love
		want	-	inhabit		satyr		frighten
	-	make evident	_	who	_	who		so as, as to
	3-7.	make coucie	322.	wito	3-7.	wito	33	00 db, de 00
4	333.	416	241	or, than	240	guest friend	257	foot
*	334			horn		mountain		how
		again		might		no longer		be general
		race		flesh		never		akin
		nation		more		be beside	-	Socrates
		inside		no longer		full	_	Tissaphernes
		still		never		once		trireme
		width		custom		Proxenus		flee
	340.	w • ca • c	340.		330.	17020143	304.	Jico
5	265	contest	272	two	270	that	286	whence
3		man	373.			send down	-	behind
	-	lead of		Greek	_	encircle	-	in what way
		athletic		come out	382.		_	father
	-	divinity		prosperous	_	month		frighten
		daric		guide		mother		hand
		fear		daughter		now		in what way
	371.	10001	3/0.	aaaynaa	202.	now	392.	en wieue way

393.	αίτιος	401. δαπανάω	409. έμ-αυτοθ	417. μισθόω	1
394-	άλλήλων	402. <b>δίκα</b>	410. eµós	418. όμο-λογέω	
395.	สี้ข, ที่ข	403. δυνατός	411. intv	419. ov	•
396.	dvtí	404. <b>čá</b> v	412. enelber	420. <b>σε-αυτοθ</b>	
397-	αὐτοθ	405. <b>έ-αυτο</b> θ	413. έπι-μελέομαι	421. σύ, τμείς	
398.	Βαβυλών	406. έγώ, ήμεις	414. ήμέτερο <del>ς</del>	422. συν-αντάω	
399.	βοάω	407. Екастов	415. καλέω	423. ນົ່ມເຮື	
400.	γυμνάζω	408. ékel	416. KÄV	424. Tuétepos	
	al-unda	154	0.7.		_
	αίσχρός	432. ἡδίων	439. µ£λāş	446. πολύ <b>s</b>	2
	ά-ληθή <b>ε</b>	433. \$668	440. véos	447. συμ-πορεύομαι	
	ά-σφαλής	434. Kılıkiā	441. περί	448. тафров	
	βαθύς	435. Kiliwoa	442. жикров	449. ταχύε	
	βραχύε	436. λόχος	443. WUTÓS	450. TÉ KGÉ	
	έχθρός	437. μάλα	444. πλησίος	451. τοξεύω	
431.	ěχω	438. µέγαε	445. πολέμιο <b>s</b>	452. φίλος	
453.	αίρέω	458. evre9-8ev	463. µŋ-8-els	468. πείθω	3
	άλίσκομαι	459. εὑρίσκω	464. οίκα-δε	469. πtπτω	3
	δισ-χέλιοι	460. Каттабокій		470. <b>#pó-тероз</b>	
	40£2.w	461. AV8(A	466. où-6-eig	471. <b>πρώτος</b>	
	ėк-πίπτω	462. Μαίανδρος	467. πάσχω	472. σταθμός	
473-	åνά-βασις	479. ἐπειδή	485. va9s	491. Σάρδεις	4
474.	βασιλεύς	480. laneus	486. ὁπότε	492. Táfis	•
475.	διά-βασις	481. ἰχθύς	487. πάνυ	493. τίμωρίω	
476.	δύναμις	482. Κολοσσαί	488. Πελοπόν-νησος	494. ὑπέρ	
477-	Eveka	483. µártis	489. πόλις	495. χιλός	
478.	देशकी	484. Mévev	490. тра̂ξія	496. ώφελέω	
407	Avolu	504. Yéa	*** wafma	# 19 m/w m) awa	_
	άκού <del>ω</del> άκρον	505. ἐπι-σῖτισμός	511. <b>κράνος</b> 512. <b>μνά</b> δ	518. σύμ-πλεως 519. τόπος	5
•	άπλόος	505. εΰ-νοος	513. <b>veás</b>		
	άπο-πλέω	_		520. φέρω	
-	άπό-πλοος	507. Eus 508. Eleus	514. vóos	521. φοινίκεος	
		509. Kakó-voos	515. ŠTI	522. χαλεπώς	
	άργύρεος		516. πλόος	523. χάλκεος	
<b>ე</b> სქ.	άργύριον	510. <b>κήρνξ</b>	517. σ <b>τέφανος</b>	524. χρύσεος	

I	393.	responsible	401.	be at expense	409.	of myself		hire
	394-	of each other	402.	ten	410.	my	418.	admit
	395.	if	403.	able	411.	whenever	419.	of himself
	396.	over against	404.		412.	whenever	420.	of yourself
	397-	of him	405.	of himself	413.	care for	421.	you
	398.	Babylon	406.	I, we	414.	our	422.	meet
	399.	cry out	407.	each	415.	call	423.	you
	400.	exerci <b>s</b> e	408.	there	416.	and if	<b>424</b> .	your
2	425	shameful	422.	sweeter	430.	black	446.	much
-		true, truthful		sweet		nero		advance with
	•	safe				round		ditch
		deep		Cilician wom-				swift
	-	short		company		faithful		both and
		hostile		much		near	• •	shoot
		have		great		hostile		friendly
	43**	75400	430.	<b>y</b>	773'	7,000,000	73	<i>J.</i> 10.100 <i>y</i>
3	453-	take	458.	from here	463.	not one		persuade
	454.	be taken	459.	find	464.	homeward	469.	fall
	455.	two thousand	460.	Cappadocia	465.	from home	470.	earlie <del>r</del>
	456.	be willing	<b>4</b> 61.	Lydia	466.	not one	471.	first
	457.	fall out	462.	Maeander	467.	suffer	472.	day's march
4	473.	going up	470.	when	485.	ship	<b>4</b> 01.	Sardis
•		king		horseman		whenever		division
		crossing	•	flsh	-	very		avenge
		force	•	Colossae		Peloponnesus		over
	477.	because of	483.	soothsayer	489.	city	495.	fodder
	478.	when	484.	Menon	490.	undertaking	496.	aid
_		3				B. a Zoon and		A.22
5		hear		earth	-	helmet	-	full
		summit	_	forage	_	mina		region
		simple	-	well-disposed		temple	_	carry
	-	sail off		dawn		mind	_	purple
	-	voyage away	-	propitious		that	-	hardly
	_	silver	-	ill-disposed	-	voyage		bronze
	503.	money	510.	herald	517.	crown	524.	golden

525. ἀγγέλλω	530. ἀπο-κτείνω	535. ἐκ-βάλλω	540. πυνθάνομαι	1
526. αἰσθάνομαι	531. ἀφ-ικνέομαι	536. λαμβάνω	541. πθ <b>ς</b>	
527. ἀκούω	532. βάλλω	537. λανθάνω	542. συλ-λαμβάνω	
528. ἀπ-αγγέλλω	533. δια-βάλλω	538. μάλλω	543. τυγχάνω	
529. ἀπο-θνήσκω	534. είσ-βάλλω	539. πόλις	544. φθάνω	
545. αίσχθνω	550. Balve	555. θνήσκω	560. δράω	2
546. άπο-διδράσκω	551. Sia-Balve	556. κατα-βαίνω	561. οὔ-τε	
547. άπο-κρίνομαι	552. elbe	557. κρίνω	562. πολέμιος	
548. 'Απόλλων	553. elke	558. μένω	563. σύν-οιδα	
549. άπο-φεύγω	554. ek-Sépe	559. οίδα	564. χαλεπαίνω	
565. ἄγαμαι	570. <b>ἐξ-</b> ἐτασιε	575. ποιητίος	580. συγ-γίγνομαι	3
566. ἀ-διά-βατος	571. <b>ἔστε</b>	576. πορεία	581. συλ-λέγω	
567. δια-βατός	572. ἦδομαι	577. πορευτίος	582. τάττω	
568. δια-βατός	573. μέχρι	578. πρίν	583. τοι-οθτος	
569. δια-σπάω	574. πε <b>ἶ</b> ῆ	579. πρό	584. ψεύδω	
585. άνα-παύομαι	591. δόναμαι	597. έως	603. πλήν	4
586. άν-ίστημι	592. ἐπί-σταμαι	598. τδιος	604. προσ-τίθημι	
587. άξίνη	593. ἐπι-τίθημι	599. τημι	605. τείχος	
588. άφ-ίστημι	594. ἐστάς	600. κατά	606. τρίχω	
589. γιγνώσκω	595. εὐθύς	601. κατα-τίθημι	607. φημί	
590. δι-ελαύνω	596. ἐφ-ίστημι	602. λόφος	608. ώσ-περ	
609. ἄεί 610. ἄπ-ειμι 611. ἀπο-δείκνῦμι 612. ἀπο-δίδωμι 613. ἀπ-όλλῦμι 614. 'Αριαίος 615. δείκνῦμι	616. δίδωμι 617. δίκαιος 618. δύω 619. εἶμι 620. εἴρω 621. ἐμ-βαίνω 622. ἔπ-ειμι	623, ἐπι-δείκνῦμι 624, εὐ-ήθεια 625, κάθ-ημαι 626, κατα-δύω 627, κεῖμαι 628, λϊμός 629, μήν	630. οζομαι 631. όμνυμι 632. προ-δίδωμι 633. πρό-ειμι 634. προσ-δίδωμι 635. τρόπος 636. ύπ-ήκοος	5
637. тавта	640. อบ้างร	643. ikavós	646. ľva	6
638. тавта	641. อบ้านร	644. ika <del>o ros</del>	647. šveka	
639. автог	642. ลีฮ-กะ	645. ikelvos	648. ἡνίκα	

I		announce		kill off		exile	•	inquire -
	-	perceive		come		take, capture		how
		hear		throw		escape notice	•	seize
	_	report		slander		intend		happen
	529.	be put to death	534-	invade	539	city	544-	outstrip
2	545.	shame	550.	go	555.	die	560.	8ee
	546.	escape		cross		go down	_	and not
	547.	answer	552.	see		decide	562.	hostile
	548.	Apollo	553.	be like		stay	563.	know with
		escape	554.	flay	559.	know	564.	be angry
_	-6-	admina		manduan		to be made	-0-	maat
3		admire not crossable		review		to be made	_	meet collect
	-	to be crossed		up to, until be pleased		journey	_	arrange
		crossable		-		to be traversed	-	such as this
	-	draw apart		until		before, until in front of		deceive
	509.	araw apare	574.	on foot	579.	in from of	504.	aeceive
4	585.	rest	591.	be able	597.	while, until	603.	but, except
	586.	set up	592.	understand	598.	own, private	604.	put opposite
	587.	ax	593-	put on	599.	send	605.	wall
	588.	revolt		standing		down	606.	run
	589.	know	595.	immediately	601.	put down	607.	say
	590.	march through	596.	set on	602.	hill	608.	just as
5	609.	ever	616.	give	б23.	exhibit	630.	think
•	б10.	go awa <b>y</b>	617.	just	624.	silliness	631.	swear
	бı.	appoint	618.	enter	625.	sit	632.	betray
	612.	pay	бīд.	go	626.	make sink	633.	go forward
	613.	utterly destroy	620.	say [bark	627.	lie	634.	give besides
	614.	Ariaeus	<b>621</b> .	go into, em-	628.	hunger	635.	character
	615.	point out	622.	advance	629.	truly	636.	subject to
_		47	_		_			47 4
0		these	•	this		able ·	•	that
	•	the same	•	thus		each		because of
	<b>5</b> 39.	self	642.	so as, as to	<b>545</b> .	that	648.	when

# The Formation of Words

In the formation of nouns, three ideas are prominent, the actor, the raction, and the result.

The actor, that is, the agent or the person connected with something, 2 is either masculine or feminine:

Masculine: -της, -της, -τως, είνς, like -er and -or in English: as,
ποιη-τής, maker, poet; οἰκί-της, manservant; κρι-τής, decider, judge
(κρίνω, κριν, 113, 3); πολί-της, citizen; Σικελιώ-της, Siciliot¹ (Σικελία,
Sicily); ἰερ-τύς, priest (ἰερός); ἰππ-τύς, horseman; Μεγαρ-τύς, Megarian.²

2. Feminine: -εια, -τειρα, -τρις, -τις: as,

βασίλ-εια, queen; ὀρχησ-τρίε, dancing girl (ὀρχήσ-τρᾶ,\* dancing place); προφή-τις, prophetess; Σικελιῶ-τις, woman of Sicily (Σικελίᾶ, Sicily).

The action is commonly expressed by the feminine termination σις: as, 3 ποίη-σις, making, poesy; κρί-σις, deciding, judging (κρίνω, κριν, 113,3); πρᾶξις, doing (πράττω, πρᾶγ); γένε-σις, birth (γίγνομαι, γεν); ἀνά-βα-σις.

The result is expressed by the neuter termination  $\mu \alpha \ (\mu \alpha \tau, 55^1)$ : as,  $\pi p \hat{\alpha} \gamma \mu \alpha$ ,  $deed \ (\pi p \hat{\alpha} \tau \tau \omega, \pi p \hat{\alpha} \gamma)$ ;  $\kappa p \hat{\epsilon} - \mu \alpha$ ,  $judgment \ (\kappa p \hat{t} \nu \omega, \kappa \rho \nu, 113, 3)$ .

Quality is expressed by the feminine terminations  $\tau\eta s,^4$  ( $\bar{a},^5$  and 5 over as,

λαμπρό-της, hrightness (λαμπρός); άδικ-ία, injustice; ά-λήθεια, truth; δικαιο-σύνη, justice.

Place is expressed by the neuter terminations ιον and τή-ριον: 7 as, 6 έμ-πόρ-ιον, trading place (ἐν, πόρος); δικασ-τήρ-ιον, court.

Diminutives have the terminations ων and ωπως (feminine ωπη): 8 as, γ παιδ-ων, child (παῖς, παιδ); παιδ-ωπη, young girl.

In adjectives, the termination ικός is often best translated fit to: as, βασιλ-ικός, royal; μουσ-ικός, musical; ἀρχ-ικός, fit to rule.

For the prefixes dv,9 e0,10 and 8vo,11 see 40,3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. argonaut, Judas Iscariot. <sup>2</sup> Cf. New-Yorker. <sup>8</sup> Where the chorus danced in the theatre; from which we get orchestra. <sup>4</sup> Cf. Latin -tās. <sup>5</sup> Cf. Latin iūstitia. <sup>6</sup> For  $d - \lambda \eta \theta \varepsilon \sigma - j a$ . <sup>7</sup> Cf. dormitory. <sup>8</sup> Cf. manikin, gosling. <sup>9</sup> Cf. un-kind. <sup>10</sup> Cf. well-born, bene-diction. <sup>11</sup> Cf. ill-disposed, ill-fated.

# Grimm's Law

The English language and most European languages belong to what is called the Indo-European <sup>1</sup> family.

After crossing out of Asia, our ancestors spread over Europe. Some went to the south, others to the north, and still others to the west. Different conditions of climate changed the people and their language, particularly in the pronunciation of the letters known as mutes (4, 1, 3, 4).

Whatever words the nations of Europe brought with them from Asia are called related, or cognate, words, because originally they were the same. Cognate words in Greek, Latin, and English are mostly regular in their changes, as shown by the German scholar Grimm.

# 2 I. The smooth mutes become rough:

π (πατήρ)	p (pater)	becomes	f (father)
τ (τρείς)	t (trēs)	"	th (three)
K (KYWY)	c (canis)	66	h (hound)

# 3 II. The middle mutes become smooth: 8

β	(τύρβη)	b (turb	a) becomes	P	(thorp)
δ	(δέκα)	d (dece	em) "	t	(ten)
Y	(γόνυ)	g (gent	ū) "	k	(knee)

# 4 III. The rough mutes become middle:\*

φ (φέρω)	f (ferō)	becomes	b	(bear)
$\theta$ $(\theta \dot{\nu} \rho \bar{a})$	f (foris)	и	đ	(door)
$\mathbf{x} (\chi \dot{\eta} \nu)$	h (hänser, no	w ānser) "	g	(goose)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Or Indo-Germanic, or Aryan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> That is, the mutes move forward two places in regular rotation:



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Other consonants generally remain unchanged. Borrowed words keep the Greek form even in the mutes: as, opto-ypadia, orthography.

# GREEK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

'Aβροκόμᾶε, α, Abrocomas, a commander in the Persian army. 145, 2.

άγαθός, ή, όν, good, noble, brave. Agatha. 91, 2. 151, 1.

ἄγαμαι (άγα), ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην, mid. or pass. dep., admire. 217, 1, 2.

άγγελλω (άγγελ), άγγελῶ, ἥγγειλα, ἤγγελκα, ἥγγελμαι, ἡγγελθην, announce. ἄγγελος. 223, 2. 213, 1, 2.

äγγελος, ου, messenger. Latin angelus; angel, evangelist. 146, 1.

άγορά, âs, market. agora. 145, 1. άγοράζω (άγοραδ), άγοράσομαι, ήγόρασα, ήγόρακα, ήγόρασμαι, ήγοράσθην, go to market, buy; mid., buy for yourself. άγορά. 212, 1, 3.

äγριος, ä, ov, of the fields, wild. Latin agrestis, ager. 151, 2.

άγω, ἄξω, 2 a. ἤγαγον, 2 p. ἦχα, ἦγμαι, ἤχθην, drive, lead. pedagogue. 207, 1, 2.

άγών, ῶνος, ὁ, contest, games. ἄγω; agony. 148, 2.

άδελφός, οῦ, brother. Philadelphia. 146, τ.

ά-διά-βατος, ον, not crossable. άν-, βαίνω. 39.2.

ά-δικέω, ά-δικήσω, ή-δίκησα, ή-δίκηκα, ή-δίκημαι, ή-δικήθην, be unjust, do wrong, wrong. ά-δικος. 66, 1.

ά-δικία, ας, injustice. ἄ-δικος. 145, τ. ἄ-δικος. ον, unjust. δίκη. 39, 2.

ael, adv., ever, always; els ael, for ever.

'Αθηναίος, ου, Athenian. 146, 1. άθροίζω (άθροιδ), άθροίσω, ήθροισα,

ήθροικα, ήθροισμαι, ήθροίσθην, collect. 212, 1, 3, 4.

**δ-θυμος**, ον, dispirited. **Δν-, θυμός.** 39, 2.

alδίσμαι, alδίσομαι, ήδισάμην, ήδισσμαι, ήδισθην, mid. or pass. dep., respect. 207, 1, 2.

alvie, alviσe, ήνεσα, ήνεκα, ήνημαι, ήνθην, praise. 207, 1, 2.

alρέω (alρε, έλ), alρήσω, 2 a. είλον, ήρηκα, ήρημαι, ήρέθην, take, catch, seize, the passive voice being supplied by άλίσκομαι; mid., choose; pass., be taken, be chosen. diaeresis, heresy. 218, 1, 2.

αίρω (ἀρ), ἀρώ, ἢρα, ἢρκα, ἢρμαι, ἤρθην, raise. 213, 1, 3, 4.

alσθάνομαι (αlσθ), alσθήσομαι, 2 a. ήσθόμην, ήσθημαι, perceive, learn. aesthetic. 223, 2. 215, 1, 2.

αἰσχρός, ἄ, όν, shameful. 151, 1. 91, 1. αἰσχύνω (αἰσχυν), αἰσχυνοθμαι, ἤσχυνα, ἤσχύνθην, disfigure, dishonor, shame; αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνοθμαι, ἤσχύνθην, pass. dep., be ashamed. 213, 1, 3, 4.

alτίω, alτήσω, ἤτησα, ἤτηκα, ἤτημαι, ἠτήθην, with two A.'s, ask a person for a thing, or a thing of a person, like Latin rogō. 66, r.

altios, a, ov, responsible; with G., responsible for. 151, 2.

άκοντίζω. strike with javelin, strike. άκούω, άκούσομαι, ήκουσα, 2 p. άκήκοα, ήκούσθην, hear. acoustic. 223, 2. 207, 1, 2.

άκριβώς, adv., exactly, precisely. ακρον, ου, summit, height. lis, acme, Akron. 146, r.

äkwv, ovora, ov, not willing. ěκών. 154, τ. 39, 2.

ά-λήθεια, as, truth. άν-, λάθρα, secretly. 145, 1. 239, 5.

a-ληθής, és, true, truthful. a-λήθεια. 155, 2. 90, 1.

άλίσκομαι (άλ, άλο), άλώσομαι, 2 a. έάλων or ήλων, έάλωκα or ήλωκα, be taken, be seized, the active voice being supplied by αίρέω. 216, 3, 4.

άλλά, conj., but, strongly adversative; as expletive, well.

άλλάττω, άλλάξω, ήλλαξα, 2 p. ήλλαχα, ήλλαγμαι, ήλλάχθην, 2 a. ήλλάγην, change. άλλος. 211, 5, 6.

άλλήλων, ων, ων, of each other. parallel. 165, 3.

άλλος, η, ο, other, inflected like έκειvos, 166, r. Latin alius; allopathy.

άλλότριος, ā, ov, another's. άλλος; Latin alienus. 151, 2.

ä-λυπος, ov, painless. åν-, λύπη. 39. 2.

άμα, adv., at the same time; άμα έφ, at dawn; αμα τη ημέρα, at daybreak. same. 261.

άμαξα, ης, wagon. άμα, άξων, axle; Latin axis; axle, agile. 145, 1.

άμαρτάνω (άμαρτ), άμαρτήσομαι, 2 a. ήμαρτον, ήμάρτηκα, ήμάρτημαι, ήμαρτήθην, miss. 215, 1, 2.

auelvwv, comp. to ayalos. 91, 2.

d-μήχανος, ον, impracticable. chanic, machine. 39, 2.

άμφι, prep., on both sides of:

With G., which expresses the source or cause of the action, about.

With A., about. amphitheatre, amphibious.

áv-, inseparable prefix, not. un-. 392. av, postpos. adv., with no English equivalent. Its force is shown in giving color to the different classes of conditional sentences to which it is attached. See it v.

avá, prep. with A., up. analysis. 221, 2. åva-βαίνω, go up. 213, 1, 3, 4.

åvå-βασις, εως, going up, march up. åνά, βαίνω. 150, I.

άν-αλίσκω (άν-αλ, άν-αλο), άν-αλώσω, άν-ήλωσα, άν-ήλωκα, άν-ήλωμαι, άν-ηλώθην, expend. 216, 3, 4.

άνα-παύομαι, rest. άνά, παύω.

άνα-πείθω, persuade up to a thing. άνα, πείθω. 210, 4, 5.

άν-αρίθμητος, ον, innumerable. άριθμός; arithmetic. 39, 2.

άνδρεία, as, manliness, valor. άνήρ. 145. r.

aven, adv. with G., without.

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man (= Latin vir);ἄνδρες στρατιώται, fellow soldiers. polyandry, Andrew. 149, r.

ανθρωπος, ου,  $man (= \text{Latin hom} \bar{\mathbf{o}})$ . άνήρ, όψομαι; philanthropy, optic.

av-lornui, make stand up, stand up. άνά, ζοτημι. 119, 2. 1198.

άν-οίγω, άν-οίξω, άν-έφξα, άν-έφγμαι, άν-εώχθην, open up. 207, 1, 3.

άντί, prep., over against, denoting a correspondence or an equivalent:

With G., instead of. antidote, antarctic, answer.

άντίος, α, ον, against. άντί. 151, 2. άντι-παρα-σκευάζομαι, prepare yourself for over against, prepare yourself to meet. άντί, παρά, σκευάζω. 212, 1, 3, 6.

avo, adv., up. avá.

åftvn, ns. ax. 145, 1.

ägios, a, ov, worth, worthy of. axiom. 151, 2.

άξιόω, άξιώσω, ήξίωσα, ήξίωκα, ήξίωμαι, ήξιώθην, think right, ask as your right, claim. άξιος. 66, 1.

άπ-αγγέλλω, bring a message from, report. άπό, άγγέλλω. 213, 1, 2.

άπ-άγω, lead off, lead away. άπό, ἄγω. 207, 1, 2.

δ-πās, āσa, av, all together, entire.
 d-, together (cf. ἄμα), πᾶs; panoply, pantheism. 154, 1. 39, 2.

άπ-έθανον, 2 a. οί άπο-θνήσκω.

ἄπ-ειμι, be away. ἀπό, εἰμί. 196. ἄπ-ειμι, go away. ἀπό, εἶμι. 196.

ä-πειρος, ον, inexperienced. Δν-, πείρα. 39, 2.

άπ-ελαύνω, ride off, ride away, march away. ἀπό, έλαύνω. 214, 3, 4.

άπ-ελθείν, άπ-ελθών, 2 a. to άπ-έρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

άπ-έρχομαι, come away, go away. άπό, ἔρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (έχθ), ἀπ-εχθήσομαι, 2 a. ἀπ-ηχθόμην, ἀπ-ήχθημαι, be hated. 215, 1, 2.

dπλόος, η, ον, simple. 153, τ.

dnó, prep. with e., off from, from. Latin ab with ablative; off, apostle, apology, apostrophe. 240, 2.

άπο-δείκνυμι, point out, appoint. άπό, δείκνυμι. 126, 2.

άπο-διδράσκω (δρα), άπο-δράσομαι,

2 a. άπ-ίδρᾶν, άπο-δίδρᾶκα, escape by stealth, like a thief. 216, 3, 5.

άπο-δίδωμι, give back, pay. άπό, 'δίδωμι. 124, 1.

άπο-θνήσκω, die off, be put to death, fall (in battle), the active voice being supplied by άπο-κτείνω. άπό, θνήσκω. 216, 3, 5.

άπο-κόπτω, cut off. άπό, κόπτω. 211, 3 άπο-κρίνω (κριν), separate; άπο-κρίνομαι, άπο-κρινοθμαι, άπ-ἐκρῖνάμην, άπο-κέκριμαι, mid. dep., answer. 213, 1, 3, 5.

άπο-κτείνω, kill off, put to death, the passive voice being supplied by άπο-θνήσκω. άπό, κτείνω. 213,1,3,6.

άπο-λείπω, leave by going away from, abandon. ἀπό, λείπω; apoplexy, eclipse, leave. 210, 4, 5. 240, 2.

åπ-όλλυμι, utterly destroy; mid., perish. ἀπό, δλλυμι. 216, 1, 2.

\*Απόλλων, ωνος, δ, Apollo. Α., \*Απόλλωνα or \*Απόλλω; ν., \*\*Απολλον. 141, 2. 148, 2.

άπο-πέμπω, send off, send away. ἀπό, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

άπο-πλέω, sail off, sail away. άπό, πλέω. 66, 1. 67<sup>1</sup>. 210, 4, 6.

άπό-πλοος, ου, voyage away. άποπλέω. 146, 2.

ά-πορέω, be at a loss. ά-πορος. 66, 1. ά-πορία, ας, difficulty, want, lack.

ά-πορος. 145, r.
ά-πορος, ον, impassable. άν-, πόρος;
Bosporus, Oxford. 39, 2. 240, 2.

άπο-φεύγω, escape by flight. άπό φεύγω. 210, 4, 5.

απτω, αψω, ήψα, ήμμαι, ήφθην, fasten. 211, 1, 2.

'Αραβία, α, Arabia. 145, 1.

άργύριος, α, ον, silver. 152, 2. apyupiov, ou, silver money, money. 146, r.

άρέσκω (dρε), άρέσω, ήρεσα, please.

άρετή, ής, goodness, courage. 145, 1. 'Apiatos, ev, Ariaeus, commander of Cyrus's barbarian forces. After the death of Cyrus, he turned traitor to the Greeks. 146, r.

άριθμός, οθ, number, numbering. arithmetic. 146, 1.

'Aρίστιππος, ου, Aristippus. 146, 1. άριστος, η, ον, superl. to άγαθός. 91, 2. aristocratic. 151, 2.

άρμα, ατος, τό, chariot. 148, 1. άρμάμαξα, ης, carriage. 145, 1.

άρπάζω (άρπαδ), άρπάσω, ήρπασα, ήρπασμαι, ήρπάσθην,

snatch, plunder. harpy. 212, 1, 3, 4. 'Aρταγέρσης, ου, Artagerses. 145, 2. 'Αρταξέρξης, ou, Artaxerxes, son of

Darius, and king of Persia. 145, 2. doxh, hs, beginning, rule, province.

archaic, patriarch. 145, 1. άρχω, άρξω, ήρξα, <sup>γγ</sup>ήργμαι, ήρχθην, with G., begin, be first, rule. άρχή.

207, 1, 3. άρχων, οντος, ό, ruler, commander.

άρχω. 148, 1.

å-σέβεια, ās, impiety. εὐ-σέβεια. 145, I. à-σθενέω, be without strength, be sick. neurasthenia. 66, 1.

a-σīτος, ov, without food. av-, σῖτος.

doπ(s, ίδος, ή, shield. 148, 1.

άστρον, ου, star. astronomy. 146, 1. αστυ, αστεως, τό, town. 150, 1.

ά-σφαλής, ές, safe. άν-, σφάλλω. 155, 2. 90, 1. 92, 1, 2.

 $\dot{a}$ - $\tau$ iμάζω  $(\dot{a}$ - $\tau$ iμαδ),  $\dot{a}$ - $\tau$ iμάσω,  $\dot{\eta}$ - $\tau$ iμασα, ή-τίμακα, ή-τίμασμαι, ή-τίμάσθην, dishonor. άν-, τīμή; atimy, timocracy. 212, 1, 3.

as, postpos. adv., again, moreover. αὐτός, ή, ό, self. autocrat, autobiog-

raphy, authentic, autopsy. 166, 1. avrov, As, ov, of him, of her, of it. 164, r.

άφ-ικνέομαι (ίκ), άφ-ίξομαι, 2 a. άφϊκόμην, άφ-ίγμαι, come, reach. άπό, ἰκνέομαι. 214, 3, 6.

άφ-ίστημι, make stand off, make revolt, stand off, revolt. ἀπό, ίστημι. 1198. 119, 2.

ά-φύλακτος, ov, unguarded. åv-, φυλακή. 39, 2.

'Axaios, ov, Achaean. 146, 1. 5,3. άχθομαι, άχθέσομαι, ήχθέσθην, δε troubled. 207, 1, 3.

'Axilles, ées, 6, Achilles, the hero of the Iliad. 150, 2.

## R

Baβuλών, ώνος, ή, Babylon. 148, 2.

Baβuλωνίa, as, Babylonia. 145, 1. βαθύς, «ία, ύ, deep. bathymetry. 156, 1.

βαίνω (βαν, βα), βήσομαι, 2 a. έβην, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι, έβάθην, go. basis. 213, 1, 3, 4. 214, 3, 4.

Balaros, ov, in date, of the palm. 146, 1.

βάλλω (βαλ), βαλώ, 2 a. ἔβαλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, έβλήθην, throw, throw at, pelt. hyperbole. 213, 1, 2. βάπτω (βαφ), ἔβαψα, βέβαμμαι, 2 a. έβάφην, dip. baptize. 211, 1, 2.

βαρβαρικός, ή, όν, un-Greek, foreign, barbarian; τὸ βαρβαρικόν, the barbarian force. 151, 1.

βάρβαρος, ου, foreigner, barbarian. 146, r.

βασίλεια, as, queen. βασίλειον. 145, 1. Bar (herov, ou, generally pl., Bar (hera, palace. basilica. 146, r.

βασιλεύς, έως, δ, king. 150, 2. 1026.

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, be king. βέλτιστος, superl. to άγαθός. 91, 2.

βελτίων, compar. to dyaθός. 91, 2. 156. r.

βία, αs, force; βία, adv., by force. 145, r.

βιάζομαι (βιαδ), βιάσομαι, έβιασάμην, βεβίασμαι, έβιάσθην (pass.), mid, dep., force, compel. 212, 1, 3, 4.

Bialos, adv., violently. Bla.

Blos, ou, life. biography, biology, amphibious. 146, r.

βλάπτω (βλαβ), βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, 2 p. βέβλαφα, βέβλαμμαι, έβλάφθην, 2 a. έβλάβην, injure. 211, 1, 2.

βοάω, βοήσομαι, έβόησα, cry out, shout. 206, 1.

**Βοιώτιος**, ου, *Boeotian*. 146, 1. 5, 3. βου-κόλος, ου, herdsman. βούς. 146, 1. βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, έβούλευσα, βεβούλευκα, βεβούλευμαι, έβουλεύθην, counsel; mid., counsel with yourself, plan. βουλή.

βουλή, ής, plan, counsel. 145, 1.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, έβουλήθην, pass. dep., will, wish. Latin volo. 207, 1, 3.

βους, βοός, ὁ or ἡ, ox, cow. bucolic, butter, hecatomb. 150, 2.

βραχύς, εία, ύ, short; acc. sing. neut.

as adv., Boaxú, short, a short distance. Latin brevis; brachylogy. 156, r. 90, r.

βρέχω, ἔβρεξα, βέβρεγμαι, ἐβρέχθην, wet. 207, 1, 4.

# г

γαμέω  $(\gamma \alpha \mu)$ , γαμώ, ἔγημα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, marry. 207, 1, 4.

yáp, postpos. conj., for.

yea, as, earth, land. geography, George (= earth-worker). 146, 2. γελάω, γελάσομαι, έγέλασα, έγελάσθην, laugh. 207, 1,4.

yeven, as, race, birth. genealogy.

yévos, ous, tó, race. yeved : Latin genus. 149, 2.

γέρας, ως, τό, gift. Cf. 728.

γέρων, οντος, δ, old man. 148, I.

γέφυρα, as, bridge. 145, 1.

ylyds, avros, 6, giant. gigantic. 148, r.

γίγνομαι (γεν), γενήσομαι, 2 a. έγενόμην, 2 p. γέγονα, γεγένημαι, mid. dep., be born, become, be, etc., the shade of meaning depending upon the connection. Latin gigno, genus. 207, 1, 4.

γιγνώσκω (γνο), γνώσομαι, 2 a. έγνων, έγνωκα, έγνωσμαι, έγνώσθην, get knowledge of, know. Latin nosco; know, agnostic, diagnosis, physiognomy. 240, 3. 216, 3, 4.

γλυκύς, εία, ύ, sweet. 156, r.

γνώμη, ης, opinion, purpose. gnomic. 145, r.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee. Latin genu; polygon, knee. 55, 5. 240, 3.

γραθε, γραθε, ἡ, old woman. 150, 2. γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, 2 p. γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, 2 a. ἐγράφην, write. graphic, geography. 207, 1, 5.

γυμνάζω (γυμναδ), γυμνάσω, έγύμνασα, γεγύμνασμαι, έγυμνάσθην, exercise. γυμνικός. 212, 1, 3.

γυμνικός, ή, όν, athletic. gymnasium. 151, r.

γυνή, γυναικός, ή, woman. misogyny.  $54^{1}$ .

Γωβρύζε, ζ or ov, Gobryas, a Persian. 145, 2.

## Δ

δαίμων, ονος, δ, divinity. demon. 148, 2.

δάκνω (δακ), δήξομαι, 2 a. έδακον, δέδηγμαι, έδηχθην, bite. 214, 3, 4. Δάνα, ων, Dana, a city. 146, 1.

δαπανάω, δαπανήσω, 4δαπάνησα, δεδαπάνηκα, δεδαπάνημαι, 4δαπανήθην, be at expense, spend. 64, 3.

δαρεικός, ού, daric, a Persian gold coin worth about \$5. 146, r.

Δαρείοs, ov, Darius, a king of Persia. 146, r.

-84, inseparable suffix, -ward.

& postpos. conj., but, and, weakly adversative.

δείδω (un-Attic present), ἔδεισα, δέδοικα, 2 p. δέδια (partic. δεδιώς, fearing), first and second perfects used as present, fear.

Seikvuμι (δεικ), δείξω, ίδειξα, 2 p. Siδειχα, Siδειγμαι, iδείχθην, show, point out. apodeictic, paradigm, token, teach. 128, 2. 240, 3.

δείλη, ης, afternoon, evening. 145, 1.

δίκα, ten. Latin decem; decalogue, decade, decagon. 162. 240, 3. δίνδρον, ου, tree. rhododendron. 146, 1.

Sefics, d., ov, right; iv Sefiq, on the right. dexterous. 151, 1.

δίρω, ἔδιρα, δίδαρμαι, 2 a. ἐδάρην,
 skin, flay. epidermis, hypodermic,
 tear. 207, 1, 5. 240, 3.

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, έδεξάμην, δέδεγμαι, έδέχθην, mid. or pass. dep., receive, accept. 207, 1, 5.

δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, with α., want; impersonally, be necessary; pass. dep., with α. or with λ. and α., want, need, beg a thing of a person. 671. 208, 1, 2. 222, 1.

δίω, δήσω, ίδησα, δίδεκα, δίδεμας, ίδίθην, bind. diadem. 207, 1, 5.

δή, postpos. adv., now, to be sure. δήλος, η, ον, evident. 151, 2.

δηλόω, δηλώσω, έδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, έδηλώθην, make evident, show. δήλος. 66, τ. 200, 3.

διά, prep., from side to side, through:
With α., through.

With A., through, on account of. diameter, dialogue. 219, 2.

δια-βαίνω, cross. διά, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4. δια-βάλλω, throw through, throw over, slander. διά, βάλλω. diabolic, devil. 213, 1, 2.

διά-βασις, εως, crossing. διά, βαίνω. 150, 1. 239, 3.

δια-βατίος, a, ov, to be crossed, must be crossed. διά, βαίνω. 116, 6.

δια-βατός, ή, όν, crossable. διά, βαίνω. 116, 6.

δια-γίγνομαι, get through, survive. διά, γίγνομαι. 207, 1, 4.

δια-κόπτω, cut through, cut in two. διά, κόπτω. 211, 1, 3.

δια-νέμω, distribute, apportion. διά, νέμω. 209, 1, 3.

δι-αρπάζω, snatch asunder, pillage. διά, άρπάζω. 212, 1, 3, 4.

δια-σπάω, draw apart, scatter. διά, σπάω; spasmodic. 209, 1, 5.

δια-τρέβω, rub through, waste, delay. διά, τρέβω; diatribe. 210, 1, 2.

διδάσκω (διδαχ), διδάξω, έδίδαξα, 2 p. δεδίδαχα, δεδίδαγμαι, έδιδά-χθην, teach. 216, 3, 5.

δίδωμι (δο), δώσω, ίδωκα, 2 a. ίδοτον, δέδωκα, δίδομαι, ίδόθην, give. δώpov; anecdote, antidote. 124, 1. 217, 1, 2.

δι-ελαύνω, drive through, march through, ride through. διά, έλαύνω. 214, 1, 3, 4.

δι-έχω, hold apart, be distant. διά, έχω. 208, 1, 4.

Διί, D. of Zeύs, Zeus.

Sikaios, a, ov, just, right. asikos. 151, 2.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, justice. 145, 1. 289, 5. δικαστής, οθ, judge. 145, 2. 289, 2. δίκη, ης, justice. dicast. 145, 1.

Sio-xthioi, ai, a, two thousand. 162.

διώκω, διώξω, έδίωξα, 2 p. διδίωχα, έδιώχθην, pursue. 208, 1, 2.

δι-ώρυξ, υχος, ή, ditch, canal. διά, ὀρύττω. 147, 2.

Sokiw, δόξω, ίδοξα, δίδογμαι, ίδόχθην, have an opinion, think; impersonally, seem best; ταῦτα ίδοξε, this seemed best, this was voted. δόξα; dogma, paradox. 208, 1, 2.

Δόλοψ, οπος, δ, Dolopian. 147, 2.

δόξα, ης, opinion, expectation, fame, glory. orthodox. 145, 1.

δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, spear. doryphoros. 55, 5.

δουλεύω, be a slave. δούλος, slave.

δρόμος, ου, run; δρόμφ, at a run. ἀπο-διδράσκω (216, 3, 5); dromedary. 146, τ.

δύναμαι (δυνα), δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, έδυνήθην, be able, can. δυνατός. 217, 1, 2.

δύναμις, εως, power, force (of troops). δυνατός. 150, 1.

δυνατός, ή, όν, able. dynamite, dynasty. 151, 1.

δύο, οίν, two, generally indeclinable and used with the plural. Latin duo; twain, twin. 163, r. 240, 3.
δυσ-, inseparable prefix, tll, bad. dyspepsia. 40, 3.

δύσ-κολος, ον, hard to satisfy. 39, 2. δύσ-πορος, ον, hard to pass. δυσ-, πόρος; dyspepsia. 39, 2.

δυσ-τυχία, ας, misfortune; pl., times of adversity.
 δυσ-, τύχη.
 145, 1.
 δύω (δυ), δύσω, ἔδυσα, 2 a. ἔδυν, δέδυκα, δέδυμαι, ἐδύθην, enter.
 208, 1, 2.
 δώδεκα, twelve.
 Latin duodecim.
 162.
 δώρον, ου, gift.
 Pandora.
 146, 1.

## E

ἐάλων, 2 a. of ἀλίσκομαι. 216, 3, 4.
ἐάν, ἄν, or ἥν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, if. εἰ, ἄν.

i-autou, fig. ou, of himself, of herself, of itself. 165, 2.

ἐάω, ἐάσω, εἴāσα, εἴāκα, εἴāμαι, εἰάθην, let, permit. Impf., είων. 64, 3. 208, 1, 3. éγγύς, adv., near, έγγύτερον, nearer. έγειρω (έγερ), έγερω, ήγειρα, 2 a. ήγρόμην, 2 p. έγρήγορα, έγήγερμαι, ηγέρθην, rouse. 213, 1, 3, 4. έγώ, έμοθ, I. Latin ego. 164, 1. έθέλω, έθελήσω, ήθέλησα, ήθέληκα, be willing. 208, 1, 3. εθνος, ους, τό, nation, tribe. ethnology. 149, 2. el, proclitic conj., if. Latin si. eta, impf. of eas, let. είδω (obsolete present), είσομαι, shall or will know, 2 a. elbov, saw, 2 p. olba, have seen and so know; 2 plup. ήδειν, had seen, knew; χάριν olda, feel grateful (= Latin grātiam habeo). 218, 1, 4. elδώς, 2 p. partic. of elδω, know. etkoori(v), twenty. 948. 162. ейкю (obsolete present), 2 р. йока, with present force, be like; impersonally, is touce, as it appears. ellor, 2 a. to alpie, take. 218, 1, 2. είμί  $(\dot{\epsilon}\sigma)$ , έσομαι, be. Latin sum. 196. είμι (l), go. Latin eö. 196. elva, inf. of elul, be. 196. 200, 3. είπον, 2 a. to φημί, say. 218, 1, 2. είρω (ρερ, ρρε) (un-Attic present), έρω, είρηκα, είρημαι, έρρήθην, εαγ. Latin verbum; word. 218, 1, 2. els, proclitic prep. with A., into. Latin in with A.; esoteric. 219, 1, 2. els, µla, lv, one. 163, 1. «lσ-βάλλω, throw into, invade (of an army), empty (of a river). els, βάλλω. 213, 1, 2. elow, adv., inside; with a., inside. els. ξκαστος, η, ον, each. 151, 2. ἐκάτερος, ā, ον, each, of two. 151, 2. iκ-βάλλω, throw out, drive out, exile,

the passive voice being supplied by έκ-πίπτω. έξ, βάλλω. 213, 1, 2. έκ-δέρω, flay. έξ, δέρω. 207, 1,5. ikel, adv., in that place, there. ikelvos. έκεινος, η, ο, that. 166, 1. έκ-κλησία, as, calling out, assembly. έξ, καλέω; ecclesiastic. 145, 1. έκ-κλίνω, lean out, turn aside. Ε, κλίνω. 213, 1, 3, 5. in-helmo, leave by going out of, abandon. έξ, λείπω. 210, 4, 5. eclipse. in-minto, fall out, be exiled, the active voice being supplied by ikβάλλω ; oi ἐκ-πε-πτωκότες, the 209, 1, 5, exiles. ŧξ, πίπτω.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ-πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ),  $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ-πλήξω, έξ-έπληξα, 2. p. έκ-πέπληγα, έκ-πέπληγμαι, 2 a. έξ-επλάγην, strike out of your senses, amaze. έξ, πλήττω; apoplexy. 211, 5, 6. έκ-φεύγω, flee out of, escape. 210, 4, 5. έκών, οθσα, όν, willing. 154, I. έλαύνω (έλα), έλώ, ήλασα, έλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἡλάθην, drive, ride, march. elastic. 214, 3, 4. ίλειν, ίλών, 2 a. to αίρέω. 218, 1, 2. έλθειν, έλθών, 2 a. to έρχομαι, come, go. 218, 1, 3. Έλκω (έλκ, έλκυ), έλξω, είλκυσα, είλκυκα, είλκυσμαι, είλκύσθην, drag. 208, 1, 3. 'Ελλάς, άδος, ἡ, Hellas, Greece. 148, 1. "Ελλην, ηνος, δ, Greek. 148, 2. Έλληνικός, ή, όν, Hellenic, Greek; τὸ Έλληνικόν, the Greek force. 151, r. έλπίς, ίδος, ή, hope. 148, r. έμ-αυτού, fis, of myself. me. 165, I.

ėμ-βαίνω, go into. ėv, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4-

ἐμ-βάλλω, throw in, attack (of an army), empty (of a river). ἐν, βάλλω. 213, 1, 2.

έμός, ή, όν, my, mine. έμ-; Latin meus; mine, me. 151, r.

έμ-πόριον, ου, emporium. έν, πόρος; emporium. 146, 1. 239, 6.

ĕμ-προσ-θεν, from before, in front.
ŏπισ-θεν.

èv, proclitic prep. with p., in. Latin in with ablative; endogenous. 219, 1, 2.

ένεκα or ένεκεν, adv. with α., on account of, generally postpositive like causā in Latin.

ivea, adv., there, then; conj. adv., where.

evravea, adv., here, there.

ἐντεῦ-θεν, adv., from here, from there.
ἐξ (before vowels), ἐκ (before consonants), proclitic prep. with g., out of. Latin ex with ablative; exogenous, exodus. 219, 1, 2.

**\$\$**, six. Latin sex. 162. 261.

έξ-αιτέω, ask or demand out; mid., beg out. έξ, αἰτέω. 66, 1.

ξακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, sixthousand. 162.
 ξ-ακόσιοι, αι, α, six hundred. 162.
 ξ-ελαύνω, march out of, march. 214, 3, 4.

έξ-έρχομαι, come out, go out. 218, 1, 3.
έξ-έτασις, εως, examination, review.
150, 1. 239, 3.

èξ-οπλίζω, arm out and out; mid., arm yourself completely.

Œw, adv., outside. Œ.

ξ-παθον, 2 a. of πάσχω, suffer. 216, 3, 6.
ἐπάν or ἐπήν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, whenever. ἐπέι, ἄν. 84².
ἐπεί, conj. adv., when, since. ἐπάν.

ἐπειδάν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, whenever. ἐπεί, δή, ἄν. 84².
 ἐπειδή, conj. adv., when. ἐπειδάν.

ëπ-ειμι, go on, advance. ἐπί, είμι. 196. ἔπειτα, adv., then, thereupon.

έπί, prep., on, in friendly or in hosthe relation:

With a, which expresses the point of contact or the source or cause of the action, on.

With D., on, at, near.

With A., to, on. epitaph, epidemic, epilogue. 220, 4.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, with D., plot against. ἐπί, βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλή. 228.

èπι-βουλή, ής, plan against, plot. 145, 1.

**ἐπι-δείκν**ῦμι, point to, exhibit. 215, 1, 6, 7.

iπι-θυμία, αs, desire, longing. iπί, θυμός. 145, 1.

ἐπι-κάμπτω, bend to.

έπι-μελέομαι, έπι-μελήσομαι, έπι-μεμέλημαι, έπ-εμελήθην, pass. dep. with g. or a clause, care for, care. 209, 1, 3.

ἐπι-σῖτισμός, οῦ, forage. ἐπί, σῖτος. 146, 1.

ἐπί-σταμαι (ἐπι-στα), ἐπι-στήσομαι,
 ἡπι-στήθην, understand, know,
 know how. 217, 1, 3.

ἐπι-στολή, ης, letter. ἐπι-στέλλω; epistle. 145, 1.

èπι-τείνω, stretch to. 213, 1, 3, 6.

ἐπιτήδειος, ā, ον, suitable, convenient; neut. pl., ἐπιτήδεια, provisions. 151, 2.

ἐπι-τίθημι, put on; mid. with D., put yourself on, attack; δίκην ἐπιτίθημι, impose a penalty. 217, 1, 5.

έπομαι (σεπ), έψομαι, έσπόμην, mid. dep., with D., follow. Impf., είπόμην. Latin sequor. 701. 208, 1, 3. ėнта, seven. Latin septem. 261. έργάζομαι (έργαδ), έργάσομαι, είργασάμην, εζργασμαι, είργάσθην (pass.), mid. dep., work. 212, 1, 3, 4. špyov, ov, work. work. iollo, dispute, contend. έρχομαι, 2 a. ήλθον, 2 p. έλήλυθα, come, go. proselyte. 218, 1, 3. έρωτάω, έρωτήσω, ήρώτησα, ήρώτηκα, ήρωτημαι, ήρωτήθην, with two A.'s, ask a person a question. 64, 3. έσθίω, έδομαι, 2 a. έφαγον, έδήδοκα, έδήδεσμαι eat. Latin edő; eat. esophagus, sarcophagus. 218, 1, 3. fore, adv., up to; conj. adv., until. 225, r. 2254. lori(v), he is; elori(v), they are. is. trepos, a, ov, other, the other, of two. 151, 2. eti, adv., still, longer. ed, adv., well. euphony, eulogy. 40, 3. εὐ-δαίμων, εὕ-δαιμον, prosperous. εὖ, Saluov; demon. 155, r. 90, 3. ed-hoeia, as, silliness. ed, hoos, to, custom, character; ethics. 145, 1. evove, adv., immediately. ev-voos, ov, well-disposed. ev, voos, 153, 2. еб-тороз, ov, easy to pass over. еб, πόρος; fare. 39, 2. 240, 2. εύρειν, εύρών, 2 a. of εύρίσκω. 216, 3, 5. εύρίσκω (εύρ), εύρήσω, 2 a. ηύρον, ηυρηκα, ηυρημαι, ηυρίθην, find. eureka. 216, 3, 5. εύρος, ους, τό, width. 149, 2. eὐ-σέβεια, ās, reverence, piety. Bera. 145, r.

εὐ-τυχία, αs, good fortune; pl., times of prosperity. εὐ, τύχη. Εύφράτης, ου, Euphrates. εύχομαι, εύξομαι, ηύξάμην, ηύγμαι, pray, vow. 208, 1, 4. i-on, he said; i-oacar, they said. 218, 1, 2. ėφ-ίστημι, make stand on, stand on. έπί, ίστημι. 217, 1, 4. έχθρός, ά, όν, hostile (= Latin inimīcus). 151, 1. 91, 1. έχω (σεχ), έξω or σχήσω, 2 a. έσχον, έσχηκα, έσχημαι, have. elxov; partic., exwv, having, generally best translated with. 208, 1,4. ίως, ω, ή, dawn. A. sing., ίω. los, conj. adv., while, until. 2254.

 $\mathbf{z}$ 

ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ), Εζευξα, Εζευγμαι, έζεύχθην, 2 a. εζύγην, join. 215, 1, 6, 7. Zevs, Aids, Ait, Ala, Zev, d, Zeus. ζηλωτός, ή, όν, enviable. zeal, zealot. 151, r.

ζώνη, ης, girdle, zone. zone. 145, 1. Laov, ou, living creature, animal. ζάω, live; zoölogy. 146, r.

H

 $\tilde{\eta}$ , conj., or;  $\tilde{\eta}$ ...  $\tilde{\eta}$ , either ... or; тотероч . . . ф, whether . . . or.  $\tilde{\eta}$ , conj. adv., than (= Latin quam). ἡγεμών, όνος, ό, guide, leader. στρατnyós; hegemony. 148, 2. ήγέομαι, ήγήσομαι, ήγησάμην, ήγημαι, ἡγήθην (pass.), mid. dep., lead, think. 208, 1, 4.

ήδέως, adv., gladly. ήδύς; Latin | suāvis; sweet. ήδη, adv., already, now. ήδίων, ήδιον, sweeter. ήδύς. 156, 1. ήδομαι, ήσθήσομαι, ήσθην, be pleased. ήδύς; Latin suāvis; sweet. 208, 1, 4. ήδύς, εία, ύ, sweet. Latin suāvis; persuade, sweet. 156, r. 91, r. 92. пкита, adv., least. 92, 2. ήκω, ήξω, have come, have arrived, expressing completed action. ήλθον, 2 a. to έρχομαι, come, go. ήλιος, ου, sun. heliotrope. 146, 1. ήλων, 2 a. of άλισκομαι. 216, 3, 4. ήμαι (ήσ), sit. Latin sedeδ. ή-μελημένως, adv., carelessly. μελέομαι. ήμέρα, αs, day. ephemeral. 145, 1. ήμέτερος, ā, ov, our, ours. ήμεις, we. 151, 2. ἡμι-δαρεικόν, οθ, half-daric. semi-, hemisphere. 146, r. nv, he was; noav, they were. elul. 196. ήνίκα, conj. adv., when.

# a

ηύρον, 2 a. of εύρίσκω, find. 216, 3, 5.

ńттоу, adv., less. 92, 2.

θάλαττα, ης, sea. thalassic. 145, 1. θάνατος, ου, death. θνήσκω. 146, 1. θάπτω (ταφ), θάψω, έθαψα, τέθαμμαι, 2 a. έτάφην, bury. epitaph. 211, 1, 2. θάττων, θάττον. ταχύς. 91, 2. 92, 2. θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ), θαυμάσομαι, έθαψμασα, τεθαύμακα, έθαυμάσθην, wonder at. 212, 1, 3, 5. θεά, âς, goddess. θεός. 145, 1. θέα, ας, sight. theatre. 145, 1. θεάομαι, view, behold. θέα. 64, 3.

Θεμιστοκλής, οθς, Themistocles, the commander at Salamis. 149.2. -eev, inseparable suffix, from. 0eós, 00, god. v., 0eós, 141, 2. 0et : pantheism. 146, r. θερμός, ή, όν, hot. thermometer. 151, 1. Θετταλία, as, Thessaly. 145, 1. Θετταλός, οῦ, Thessalian, 151, 1. θέω, θεύσομαι, τυπ. 210, 4, 6. Ocopio, view, witness, inspect. Oia. θηρεύω, θηρεύσω, έθήρευσα, τεθήρευκα, έθηρεύθην, hunt wild animals, hunt. Onplov. Onploy, ov, wild animal, animal. Latin fera. 146, r. Ongavoos, oo, treasure. treasure, thesaurus. 146, r. 240, 4. 2402. θνήσκω  $(\theta a \nu)$ , θανοθμαι, 2 a. Έθανον, τέθνηκα, die. θάνατος. 216, 3, 5. θνητός, ή, όν, mortal. θνήσκω. 151, I. θόρυβος, ov, confusion of voices, uproar. 146, 1. Θράξ, Θρακός, δ, Thracian. 147, 2. θυγάτηρ, τρός, ή, daughter. daughter. 149, 1. θυμός, ου, spirit, heart, courage. 146, r. θύρα, ας, door. door. 145, r. 240, 4. θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην, sacrifice. 208, 1, 5. θώραξ, ακος, ό, breastplate. thorax. 147, 2.

# Ι

tāτρός, οθ, physician. 146, 1.

ιδείν, ιδω, 2 a. to όράω, see. 218, 1, 4.

ιδιος, ā, ον, own, private; εις τὸ ιδιον, for your personal use. idiom, idiosyncrasy. 151, 2.

ιδρόω, ίδρωσα, sweat. sweat. 240, 3.

lepós, á, óv, sacred; neut. pl., τα lepó, the sacrifices. hierarchy. 151, 1. ἔημι (ἐ), ῆσω, ἦκα, ἔικα, εἰμαι, εἴθην, send, throw; mid., throw yourself, rush. 217, 1, 3.

iκανός, ή, όν, sufficient, able. 151, 1. Έλεως, ων, propitious. 147, 1.

(va, conj. adv., in which place, where; in purpose clauses, that. 811.

lameús, έως, ὁ, horseman; pl., lameis, cavalry. lamos; hippopotamus. 150, 2.

(ππος, ου, horse. hippopotamus, Philip. 146, r.

Γστημι (στα), στήσω, ἔστησα, 2 α.
ἔστην, ἔστηκα, ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην,
make stand, set, stand. 119, 2.
217, 1, 4.

lσχūρόs, ά, όν, strong, powerful. ξχω. 151, 1.

lχθύs, úos, δ, fish. ichthyology. 150, 1.

# K

καθ', κατα. Cf. 712.
καθ-ήκω, reach down. κατά, ήκω.
καθ-ήμαι (ήσ), impf. έκαθ-ήμην or
καθ-ήμην, sit. Latin sedeδ. 197.
καθ-ίζω, καθ-ιώ, ἐκάθ-ισα, make sit,
sit. Latin sedeδ, cōnsidδ. 205, 8.
καθ-οράω, look down on, see clearly,
observe. κατά, ὁράω. 218, 1, 4.
καί, conj., and, also, too; καὶ...καί,
both... and. 263.

καίνω (καν), 2 a. ἔκανον, 2 p. κέκονα, kill. 213, 1, 3, 5.

καίω οτ κάω (καυ), καύσω, ἔκαυσα, κέκαυκα, κέκαυμαι, ἐκαύθην, burn. caustic. 213,1,3,5.

κακία, ας, evil. κακός. 145, 1.

κακόν, ο0, evil, ill. κακός. 146, 1. κακό-νοος, ον, ill-disposed. 153, 2. κακός, ή, όν, bad, cowardly. cacography. 151, 1. 91, 1, 2.

κακῶς, adv., badly; κακῶς ποιῶ, treat badly, harm. κακός. 92, 1.

καλέω, καλώ, έκαλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, έκλήθην, call. calendar. 208, 1, 5.

κάλλος, ους, τό, beauty. καλός. 149, 2. καλός, ή, όν, beautiful. calisthenics. 151, 1. 91, 1.

καλύπτω (καλυβ), ἐκάλυψα, κεκάλυμμα, cover, conceal. Kalypso, Apocalypse. 211, 1, 3.

κάμνω (καμ), καμοθμαι, ἔκαμον, κέκμηκα, be weary. 214, 3, 4.

καν = και αν = και ιάν, and if. Καππαδοκία, ας, Cappadocia. 145, χ. καρπός, οθ, fruit. carpel. 146, χ.

κατά, prep., down:
With g., which defines the starting point or the cause or source of

the action, down.

With A., which defines the field of action, down, along (= keeping the course of), according to, by. cataract. 220, 1, 2. 221, 3.

κατα-βαίνω, go down. κατά, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4.

κατα-βάς, 2 a. partic. of κατα-βαίνω. κατ-άγω, lead down, lead back. κατά, ἄγω. 207, 1, 2.

κατα-δύω, make enter by going down, sink a ship; mid., sink. κατά, δύω. 208, 1, 2.

κατα-θε**ά**ομαι, look down on, inspect. κατά, θε**ά**ομαι.

ката-ко́птю, cut down, slay. ката́, ко́птю. 211, г., з.

κατα-λείπω, leave by putting down, leave behind. κατά, λείπω. 210, 4, 5. κατα-πέμπω, send down. κατά, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

κατα-τίθημι, put down, store away. κατά, τίθημι. 217, 1, 5.

κατα-φανής, ές, in plain sight. φαίνω. 155, 2.

κατα-φυγή, ης, refuge. κατά, φυγή. 145, 1.

κατ-ισθίω, eat down, devour. κατά, έσθίω. 218, 1, 3.

κείμαι (κει), κείσομαι, lie. cometery. Κελαιναί, ών, Celaenae, a city. 145, 1. 5, 3.

κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κεκέλευκα, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, order, command. 208, 1, 5.

κεράννυμι (κερα), ἐκέρασα, κέκραμαι, ἐκεράσθην, 2 a. ἐκράθην, mix. crater, idiosyncrasy. 215, r, 6, 7.

κέρας, κέρως οτ κέρατος, τό, horn, wing (of an army). rhinoceros. 728.

κήρυξ, ϋκος, δ, herald. 147, 2. κηρύττω (κηρϋκ), κηρύξω, ἐκήρϋξα, 2 p. κεκήρϋχα, κεκήρϋγμαι, ἐκηρύχθην, herald. κήρυξ. 211, 5, 6. Κιλικία, ās, Cilicia. 145, 1. Κίλιξι ικος, δ. Cilician. 147, 2.

Kίλισσα, ης, Cilician woman; η Κίλισσα, the Cilician queen. 145, 1.

κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, έκινδύνευσα, κεκινδύνευκα, κεκινδύνευμαι, έκινδυνεύθην, run a risk, encounter danger. κίνδυνος.

κίνδῦνος, ου, risk, danger. 146, 1.

Κλάαρχος, ου, Clearchus, Cyrus's favorite general. 146, 1.

κλείω, κλείσω, ἔκλεισα, κέκλει(σ)μαι,

ėκλείσθην, shut. Latin clāvis. 208, 1, 5.

κλίνω (κλιν), ἔκλῖνα, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην, 2 a. ἐκλίνην, lean. enclitic, proclitic, clinical. 218, 1, 3, 5.

κλώψ, κλωπός, δ, thief. κλέπτω. 147, 2. Κολοσσαί, ων, Colossae, a city.

145, 1. 5, 3.
κονι-ορτός, οθ, cloud of dust. 146, 1.
κόπτω (κοπ), κόψω, ἔκοψα, 2 p. κέκοφα, κέκομμαι, 2 a. ἐκόπην, cut. apocope, comma, syncopate. 211, 1, 3.
κόσμος, ου, order, ornament, universe. cosmos, cosmetic, cosmo-

politan. 146, τ. κράνος, ους, τό, helmet. cranium. 149, 2.

κράτιστος, superl. to άγαθός. 91,2. κράτος, ους, τό, might. democratic. 149.2.

κρίας, κρίως, τό, flesh. crosste. 149, 2. κρείττων, comp. to άγαθός. 91, 2. κρέμαμαι (κρεμα), hang. 217, 1, 4. κρεμάννῦμι (κρεμα), έκρέμασα, έκρεμά-

κρήνη, ης, spring. Hippocrene. 145, 1. κρίνω (κριν), κρινώ, έκρινα, κίκρικα, κίκριμαι, έκρίθην, decide, judge. critic, hypocrite. 213, 1, 3, 5.

σθην, hang. 215, 1, 6, 7.

κρύπτω (κρυφ), κρύψω, ἔκρυψα, κέκρυμμα, ἐκρύφθην, hide. crypt. 211, 1, 3.

κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, έκτησάμην, κέκτημαι, get, pf. have got, and so have, possess. κτήμα. 64,3. κτείνω (κτεν), κτενώ, έκτεινα, 2 p. екточа, kill. 213, 1, 3, 6.

ктира, atos, to, something got, possession. Kráouai. 148, 1.

κυκλόω, κυκλώσω, ἐκύκλωσα, κεκύκλωμαι, ἐκυκλώθην, encircle, surround. cycle, bicycle, encyclopedia. 66, 1.

κύκλωσις, εως, encircling. κυκλόω; cyclops. 150, r.

Kûpos, ov, Cyrus, son of Darius. 146, r.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, ἐκώλῦσα, κεκώλῦκα, κεκώλυμαι, έκωλύθην, hinder.

κωμ-άρχης, ου, village chief. κώμη, άρχω. 145, 2.

κώμη, ης, village. 145, 1.

κωμήτης, ου, villager. κώμη. 145, 2.

λαγχάνω ( $\lambda \alpha \chi$ ), λήξομαι, 2 a. ἔλαχον, 2 p. είληχα, είληγμαι, έλήχθην, get by lot. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λαγώς, ώ, ό, hare. 147, 1.

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, 2 a. έλαβον, 2 p. είληφα, είλημμαι, έλήφθην, take, capture. epilepsy, syllable. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λανθάνω (λαθ), λήσω, 2 a. Έλαθον, 2 p. λέληθα, λέλησμαι, lie hidden, escape notice. a-lifera; Lethe. 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λέγω, λέξω, έλεξα, λέλεγμαι, έλέχθην, say. dialect, dialogue. 218, 1, 2.

λείπω ( $\lambda \iota \pi$ ), λείψω, 2 a. έλιπον, 2 p. λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, έλείφθην, leave. eclipse, leave. 240, 2. 210, 4, 5. λευκός, ή, όν, white. 151, 1.

λέων, οντος, ό, lion. Latin leö. 148, 1.

+ ε<sup>2</sup> τον , εἶρηΚα

λίθος, ου, stone. monolith. 146, 1. λτμός, οθ, hunger. 146, 1. λόγος, ου, word, speech. λέγω. 146, ι. λόγχη, ης, spearhead, spear. 145, 1. λόφος, ου, hill, ridge. 146, r.

λοχ-αγός, οθ, captain. λόχος, στρατηγός. 146, 1.

λόχος, ου, company. λοχ-αγός. 146, I. Λυδία, αs, Lydia. 145, 1.

λύπη, ης, pain, grief. 145, z.

λύω, λύσω, έλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, έλύθην, loose, break, destroy. analysis. 209, 1, 2.

λφων, λφστος. See dyadós, 91, 2.

# M

Malaνδρος, ου, Maeander, a river. meander. 146, 1.

μακρός, α, όν, long, large, great. macron. 151, 1.

μάλα, adv., much; μάλλον, more, μάλιστα, most.

μάλλον, comparative adv., more, rather; μάλλον... ή, more...

μανθάνω (μαθ), μαθήσομαι, 2 a. ἔμαθον, μεμάθηκα, learn. mathematics. 215, 1, 3, 4.

μάντις, εως, ό, soothsayer. mantis, necromancy. 150, 1.

Maρσύας, ου, Marsyas, a satyr. 145, 2. μάχη, ης, battle. Telemachus. 145, 1. μάχομαι, μαχοθμαι, έμαχεσάμην, μεμάχημαι, mid. dep., battle, fight. μάχη. 209, 1, 2.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, large; acc. sing. neut. as adv., µéya, areatly. Latin mägnus; megaphone, Megalopolis. 156, 2.

 $\mu \epsilon i \gamma \nu \bar{\nu} \mu \iota (\mu \iota \gamma, \mu \epsilon \iota \gamma), \mu \epsilon i \dot{\epsilon} \omega, \ddot{\epsilon} \mu \epsilon \iota \dot{\epsilon} \alpha, \mu \dot{\epsilon}$ μειγμαι, έμείχθην, 2 a. έμίγην, mix. Latin misceō; mixture. 216, 1, 2. μείζων, comp. of μέγας, great. 91, 2. μέλας, αινα, αν, black. melancholy, calomel, Melanesian. 155, r. 90, r. μέλλω, μελλήσω, έμελλησα, intend. 209, 1, 3.

μέν, postpos. adv., indeed. its force may often be shown best by emphasizing the word or words which it limits. µèv . . . 86 : µév is usually correlative with the conjunction &, which stands in the next clause: & may be translated but, and yet, and, with emphasis on the emphatic word or words of its clause.

μέντοι, postpos. adv., however. μένω, μενώ, έμεινα, μεμένηκα, remain, stay. 209, 1, 3.

Méywy, wvos, 6, Menon, one of Cyrus's generals. 148, 2.

μέσος, η, ον, middle; μέσαι νύκτες, midnight; whov, ov, middle. 151, 2. μεστός, ή, όν, full. 151, 1. µета́, prep., among:

With G., in common with, with, each getting help from the other. With A., with, after. metaphor.

μετα-πέμπω, send among to get; mid., send for, send after, summon. μετά, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

μέχρι, adv., up to; conj. adv., until. 225, r. 2254.

μή, adv., not, used with the imperative, the infinitive, and in conditions, etc. After words expressing fear, that (= Latin ne); μη ού, that not (= Latin ut).

μη-δ-είς, μη-δε-μία, μη-δ-έν, not one, nobody, nothing; acc. sing. neut. as adv., undév, in nothing, in no way. 163, 1. 758.

μη-κ-έτι, adv., no longer. μή, ἔτι.

μήν, postpos. adv., truly, really. amen.

μήν, μηνός, δ, month. Latin mēnsis; uhvn, moon, 148, 2.

μή-ποτε, adv., never. μή, ποτέ.

μήτηρ, τρός, ή, mother. Latin mäter; mother, metropolis. 240, 1, 2.

μία, μίαν, fem. of els, one. Latin ūnus; one, an. 163, r.

Misas, ov, Midas, a mythical king.

μικρός, α, όν, small, little. scope. 151, I. 91, 2.

Miλητος, ου, ή, Miletus, a city. 146, r. 141, 8.

μιμνήσκω (μνα), μνήσω, ξμνησα, μέμνημαι, έμνήσθην, remind; mid., remind yourself, remember, pf. have reminded yourself, and so remember (1142). 216, 3, 6.

μισθός, οθ, pay. 146, τ.

μισθόω, μισθώσω, έμίσθωσα, μεμίσθωκα, μεμίσθωμαι, έμισθώθην, hire out; mid., hire in, hire; pass., be hired. mireos. 66, 1.

μνάλ, λs, mina, a sum of money, about \$18. 146, 2.

μόνος, η, ον, alone, only. monologue, monolith. 151, 2.

μόσχος, ου, ό or ή, calf. 146, τ. μυριάς, άδος, ή, ten thousand, myriad.

148, 1.

μύριοι, αι, α, ten thousand. 162.

# N

Latin nāvis: ναθε, νεώε, ή, ship. nautical, nausea. 150, 2. veavias, ou, young man. véos. 145, 2. νέμω, νεμώ, ένειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, evemήθην, distribute. 209, 1, 3. vios, a, ov, new. neophyte, neoteric. 151, 2. 90, 1. νευρά, âs, bowstring. neuralgia. 145, r. νεφέλη, ης, cloud. 145, r. veás, á, ô, temple. 147, 1. νήσος, ου, ή, island. Peloponnesus (Pelops's island). 146, r. νϊκάω, νϊκήσω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νενίκημαι, ἐνϊκήθην, conquer. νίκη; Nicolas. 64, 3. vtκη, ης, victory. Nicolas. 145 1. νομίζω (νομιδ), νομιώ, ένόμισα, νενόμικα, νενόμισμαι, ένομίσθην, think. 212, 1, 3, 5. νόμος, ου, custom, law. economy, autonomy. 146, r. vóos, ou, mind. 146, 2. vov, adv., now. Latin nunc. νύξ, νυκτός, ή, night. Latin nox.

# 呂ανθίππη, ης, Xanthippe, wife of

148, z.

Socrates. 145, 1.

Havias, ou, Xenias. 145, 2.

fivos, ou, stranger, guest friend; pl.,

fivos, mercenaries. xenomania.

146, 1.

Havohūv, üvros, o, Xenophon, an

云ενοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, Χεπορλοπ, an Athenian, author of the Anabasis. 148, τ.

ξίφος, ους, τό, sword. 149, 2.

0

δ, ή, τό, definite article, the; δ δέ, but he, and he; δ μèν . . . δ δέ, the one . . . the other; οἱ μèν . . . οἱ δέ, some . . . others. 164, x . .

8-δε, ή-δε, τό-δε, this, the following. 3δε. 166, 2.

δδός, οῦ, ἡ, road. exodus, period, episode. 146, r.

6-0ev, conj. adv., from which place, from where. 5s, -6ev.

olba, know, 2 p. of elba.

oľκα-δε, adv., homeward, home. olκία, -δε.

olκίω, οἰκήσω, ῷκησα, ῷκηκα, ῷκημαι, ῷκήθην, inhabit, dwell. οἰκία;
ecumenical, -wick, -wich, Norwich.
66. 1.

olkia, as, house. economy. 145, 1. οἴκο-θεν, adv., from home. οἰκία, -θεν. οἴκοι, adv., at home. 23, 3.

olvos, ov, wine. Latin vinum. 30, 1. 582.

oloμαι or olμαι, οιήσομαι, ψήθην, pass. dep., think. 209, 1, 4.

окты, eight. octagon. 162.

bктю-каl-бека, eighteen. 162.

δλεθρος, ου, destruction. δλλυμ.

δλίγος, little, few. oligarchy. 91, 2. δλλῦμι (δλ), όλῶ, ἄλεσα, 2 a. ἀλόμην, ὁλώλεκα, 2 p. δλωλα, destroy. 216, 1, 2.

'Ολυμπία, αs, Olympia. 145, r.

\*Oμηροs, ου, Homer, the greatest of poets. 146, 1.

δμνυμι (όμ, όμο) οτ όμνω, όμοθμαι, ώμοσα, όμωμοκα, όμωμο (σ)μαι, ώμό (σ)θην, swear. 216, 1, 2. όμο-λογέω, όμο-λογήσω, ώμο-λόγησα, ώμο-λόγηκα, ώμο-λόγημαι, ώμο-λογήθην, say the same thing, admit. äμα; homologous. 66, 1.

δμως, adv., at the same time, but, nevertheless. Lua.

ονίνημι (όνα), ονήσω, ώνησα, 2 a. ώνήμην, ώνήθην, with A., assist. 217, r, 4.

ŏνος, ου, ass. 146, 1.

öπισ-θεν, adv., from behind, behind. όπίσω, adv., back, -θεν.

όπλή, ης, hoof. 145, I.

όπλίτης, ου, hoplite, a heavy-armed foot soldier. δπλον. 145, 2.

δπλον, ου, tool; pl., δπλα, arms.panoply. 146, 1.

όπότε, conj. adv., when, whenever. 225, 1.

δπως, conj. adv., how, in what way; in purpose clauses, that. 811.

**όράω** (όρα, όπ, ίδ), **όψομαι**, 2 a. είδον, έσρακα or έφρακα, έφραμαι or ώμμαι, ώφθην, see. panorama, optic, idea, asteroid. 223, 2. 218, 1, 4.

δρθιος, a, ov, straight up, steep. bp-06s, straight; orthodoxy. 151, 2.

δρκος, ου, oath. 146, r.

όρμαω, όρμήσω, ώρμησα, ώρμηκα, ώρμημαι, ώρμήθην, start; mid. or pass. dep., start yourself, set out.

όρνις, τθος, ό or ή, bird. ornithology. 148, r.

'Ορόντας, α or ου, Orontas, a Persian noble, a traiter in Cyrus's army. 145, 2.

όρος, ους, τό, mountain. 149, 2. ορύττω (ὀρυχ), ορύξω, ώρυξα, ορώρυγμαι, ώρύχθην, dig. 211, 5, 6.

**δs**, ቭ, δ, rel. pron., who, which, that. 167, r.

δς-τις, ή-τις, δ τι, indef. rel. pron.. whoever, whatever. 167, 1.

δτε, conj. adv., when.

δτι, expletive, that, used to introduce object clauses in the indicative or the optative.

of (before consonants), of (before the smooth breathing), oux (before the rough breathing), proclitic adv., not. 461. 712.

ov, of himself. Latin sui. 165, 2,

où-8é, conj. adv., nor; adv., not even.

οὐ-δ-είς, οὐ-δε-μία, οὐ-δ-έν, not one, nobody, nothing; acc. sing. neut. as adv., obbiv, in nothing, in no way. 163, 1.

οὐ-κ-έτι, adv., no longer. οὐ, ἔτι.

ov, postpos. adv., now, therefore. ου-ποτε, adv., never. ου, ποτέ.

ου-πω, adv., not yet.

oipá, as, tail, rear, of an army. squirrel, cynosure. 145, 1.

oupavos, ou, heaven. Urania. 146, 1. 5, 3.

об-те, and not; обте . . . обте, neither ... nor. où, té.

ούτος, αύτη, τούτο, this, the aforesaid; Sid rouro, on this account. обтыз. 166, 2. 491.

ούτως (before vowels), ούτω (before consonants), adv., so, thus, as aforesaid.

oùx, not. See où. Cf. 712.

όφθαλμός, οῦ, eye. ὅψομαι; ophthalmology, optic, autopsy, philanthropy (see ανθρωπος). 146, r.

δψομαι, fut. to όραω, see.

# п

**πάθοιμι, 2 a.** of **πάσχω, suffer.** 216, 3, 6.

πάθος, ους, τό, experience, suffering. πάσχω; pathos. 149, 2.

παιανίζω, chant the paean.

waιδεία, ας, instruction. waιδεύω; encyclopedia. 145, 1.

παιδεύω, παιδεύσω, ἐπαίδευσα, πεπαίδευκα, πεπαίδευμαι, ἐπαιδεύθην, instruct. pedagogue. 168.

παίς, παιδός, δ or ή, boy, girl, child.

παίω, παίσω, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα, strike. anapaest. 209, 1, 4.

πάλιν, adv., back, again. palinode, palimpsest.

παλτόν, οθ, javelin. 146, 1.

πάνυ, adv., very. πας.

παρά, prep., by the side of, beside, in friendly relation:

With G., from beside, from.

With D., beside, with.

With A., to the side of, to, beside, along by. parallel. 220, 3.

along by. parallel. 220, 3. παρ-αγγέλλω, announce along, send

word. παρά, άγγίλλω. 213, r, 2. παράδεισος, ου, park. paradise. 146, r. παρασάγγης, ου, parasang, a Persian road measure of about 3½ miles. 145, 2.

παρα-σκευάζω, prepare for; mid., make your own preparations for. παρά, σκευάζω. 212, 1, 3, 6.

πάρ-ειμι, παρ-έσομαι, be by the side of, be by, be near, be at hand. παρά, είμι. 196.

παρ-ελαύνω, ride by, march by. παρά, έλαύνω. 214, 3, 4.

тар-ірхонаі, come by, go by. тарі, ёрхонаі. 218, 1, 3.

παρ-έχω, hold beside, provide, supply. παρά, έχω. 208, 1, 4.

πάρ-οδος, ου, ή, way by the side, pass. παρά, όδός. 146, 1.

Παρύσατις, ιδος, *Parysatis*, mother of Cyrus. 148, 1.

πâs, πâσa, πâν, all, used like every, all, or whole, in English:

Without the article, every, all: as,

πάς ποταμός, every river.
πάντες ποταμοί, all rivers.

In the predicate position, all of, distributively (= Latin omnis): as, πῶς ὁ ποταμός, all of the river. πάντες οἱ ποταμοί, all of the rivers.

In the attributive position, whole, all, collectively (=Latin cunctus): as,

τὸ πῶν στράτευμα, the whole army.

ἡ πῶσα Ἑλλάς, all Greece.

ol πάντες ἄνθρωποι, the whole world. Pandemonium, panic. 154, 1.

πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), πείσομαι, 2 a. iπαθον, 2 p. πέπονθα, suffer. πάθος; pathos, allopathy, antipathy, sympathy. 216, 3, 6.

πατήρ, τρός, δ, father. Latin pater; father, patriarch. 149, 1.

πατρίς, ίδος, ή, native land. Latin patria; patriot. 148, 1.

πατρφος, ā, ov, ancestral. πατήρ, πατρίς; patriarch. 151, 2.

παύω, παύσω, ἔπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην, make stop; mid. or pass. dep., stop yourself, cease. pause, pose.

πεδίον, ου, plain. στρατόπεδον. 146, 1. weln, adv., on foot. rodwela.

meldo, melow, emelou, mémelku, 2 p. ménoida, méneiopai, énelodys, with A., persuade; pass., be persuaded, obey (with D.). 210,4,5.

welpa, as, trial. pirate. 35, 2.

weipde, weipdow, incipara, wenelpaμαι, ἐπειράθην, try; generally pass. dep., try, attempt. welpa. 64,3.

Πελοπόν-νησος, ου, ή, Peloponnesus (Pelops's island). vhros. 146, 1.

Πέλται, ων, Peltae, a city. 145, 1. 5, 3. πελταστής, ου, peltast, a light-armed foot soldier, with spear and shield. πέλτη, shield. 145, 2.

πέμπω, πέμψω, ξπεμψα, 2 p. πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην, with A. and D., send a thing to a person. πομπή. 209, I. 4.

жеутако́отог, аг, а, five hundred. 162. wive, five. pentameter.

wevte-kal-Seka, Afteen. 162.

περαίνω (περαν), περανώ, ἐπέρανα, πεπέρασμαι, ἐπεράνθην, end, accomplish. 213, 1, 3, 6.

wepi, prep., round, about:

With g., which expresses the source or cause of the action, about, concerning, for.

With D., round, about.

With A., which expresses the field of action, round, about, concerning. perimeter, period. 219, 1, 2. Πέρσης, ου, Persian. 145, 2, 45, 3. Περσικός, ή, όν, Persian. 151, 1. πέτομαι, πτήσομαι, έπτόμην, βγ. 209, 1, 4.

**πήρα, α, pouch, wallet.** 145, 1. πήχυς, πήχεως, δ, cubit. 150, r. mikpós, á, óv, bitter, harsh. 90, i. πίμπλημι (πλα), πλήσω, ἔπλησα, πέπληκα, πέπλησμαι, ἐπλήσθην, fill. 217, 1, 5.

πίμπρημι (πρα), πρήσω, ἔπρησα, ἐπρήσθην, burn. 217, 1, 5.

πίνω (πι, πο), 2 8. ἔπιον, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην, drink. symposium. 214, 3, 5.

πιπράσκω (πρα) (un-Attic present), πέπρακα, πέπραμαι, έπράθην, sell. 216, 3, 6.

πίπτω (πετ, πτο), πεσούμαι, 2 &. ёнего», нентока, fall. 209, 1, 5. Πίσίδαι, ών, the Pisidians. 145, 2.

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα, πεπίστευκα, πεπίστευμαι, ἐπιστεύθην, with D., trust. Latin fido.

πιστός, ή, όν, faithful. πείθω; Latin fīdō. 151, r. 90, r.

πλείστος, superl. of πολύς, 91, 2.

macion, more, comp. of modis, 91, 2. πλέω, πλεύσομαι οτ πλευσοθμαι, έπλευσα, πέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι, sail. 210, 4, 6.

πλήν, conj., but, except; adv. with a., but, except.

πλήρης, ες, full. full. 155, 2. 240, 2. πλησίον, adv., near.

πλησίος, ā, ov, near. 151, 2. 90, 3. πλήττω (πληγ), πλήξω, ἔπληξα, 2 p. πέπληγα, πέπληγμαι, ἐπλήγην, Cf. ἐκ-πλήττω (πληγ, strike.  $\pi \lambda a \gamma$ ). 211, 5, 6.

πλοίον, ου, boat. 146, r.

πλόος, ου, voyage. πλέω. 146, 2.

πλουτος, ου, wealth, riches. Plutus. plutocrat. 146, r.

πνίω (πνευ), πνεύσομαι, οτ πνευσοθμαι, ἔπνευσα, πέπνευκα, breathe.

pneumatic, pneumonia. 210, 4, 6.
πνέγω, ἔπνῖξα, πέπνῖγμαι, 2 a. ἐπνέγην,

choke. 209, 1, 5.

ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην, make, do. poet. 66, z.

ποιητίος, α, ον, to be made, must be made, must be done. ποιώ. 116, 6. ποιητής, οῦ, poet. ποιώ; poet. 145, 2.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην, with D., war. πόλεμος. 66, I.

πολέμιος, α, ον, hostile (= Latin hostilis); pl., οι πολέμιοι, the enemy. πόλεμος. 151, 2. 90, 1.

πόλεμος, ου, war. polemic. 146, τ.

πόλις, εως, city. cosmopolitan, metropolis, necropolis. 150, r.

πολιτεία, ας, state, republic. πόλις. 145, 1.

πολίτης, ου, citizen. πόλις. 145, 2. πολλάκις, adv., many times, often. polygon.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, much, many; τὸ πολύ, the greater part; acc. sing. neut. as adv., πολύ, much. polysyllable, polygon. 156, 2. 91, 2.

πομπή, ης, procession. pomp. 145, 1. πόνος, ου, toil. 146, 1.

πορεία, as, journey, march. πορεύομαι. 145, 1.

moρευτέος, ā, ov, to be traversed, must be traversed. πορεύομαι. 116, 6.

πορεύω, make go; πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην, pass. dep., advance. πόρος. πορίζω (ποριδ), ποριώ, ἐπόρισα, πεπά. ρικα, πεπόρισμαι, ἐπορίσθην, supply. 212, 1, 3, 5.

πόρος, ου, way, crossing, ford. πορεύομαι; ford. 240; 2.

ποταμός, οθ, river. hippopotamus. 146, 1.

ποτέ, indef. enclitic adv., once, ever.
πότερον, whether; πότερον . . . η,
whether . . . or.

ποτόν, οῦ, drink. πίνω; Latin pōtiō; potion, symposium. 146, x.

πούς, ποδός, δ, foot. Latin pēs; tripod. 148, r.

πράγμα, ατος, τό, fact, matter, trouble. πράττω (πράγ); pragmatical, practical.

πράξις, εως, doing, undertaking. πράττω. 150, 1.

πράττω (πράγ), πράξω, ἔπράξα, 2 p. πέπράχα οτ πέπράγα, πέπράγμα, έπράχθην, do. πράγμα; practicable. 212, 1, 2.

πρίν, conj. adv., before, until:

With the infinitive (the principal clause being affirmative), before.

With the finite moods (the principal clause being negative), until. 225, 1, 225<sup>4</sup>.

πρό, prep. with G., which expresses the source or cause of the action, before, in front of, in behalf of.
 Latin prō; prologue, program, for, foremost. 219, 2. 240, 2.

προ-δίδωμι, give forth, betray. Latin prodo; πρό, δίδωμι. 217, 1, 2.

тро-ещь, go forward. тро, ещь. 196.

πρό-θυμος, ον, eager, zealous. πρό, θυμός. 39, 2. 90, 1. 92.

Προμηθεύς, έως, δ, Prometheus, who made man of clay, and for him stole fire from heaven. 150, 2.

Πρό-ξενος, ου, Proxenus, one of Cyrus's generals. πρό, ξένος. 146, 1.

\*pos, prep., face to face, opposite, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile:

With G., from a position, facing, before.

With D., facing, before.

With A., to a position facing, before, against. proselyte. 221, 1. \*\*poor-airie, ask in the face of, ask besides. 66, 1.

προσ-δίδωμι, give in the face of, give besides. 217, 1, 2.

προσ-ελαύνω, march against. 214, 3, 4. προσ-έρχομαι, come against. 218, 1, 3. προσ-κυνίω, salute. 66, 1.

προσ-τίθημ, put opposite, add to; mid., add yourself to; γνόμη προστίθιμαι, agree to an opinion. 217, 1, 5.

πρό-τερος, α, ον, comparative, former, earlier; πρότερον, adv. (92, 2), before, previously. πρό; hysteron proteron. 151, 2.

\*\*po-palve, show forth; mid., appear. 214, 1, 2.

πρώτον, adv., first. πρώτος.

πρώτος, η, ον, first. πρό; prototype. 151. 2.

πτέρυξ, υγος, ή, wing. 147, 2.

Πύλαι, ών, *Pylae*, a stronghold. 145, **1**. 5, 3.

πύλη, ης, gate; pl., πύλαι, gates, pass. Thermopylae. 145, 1.

πυνθάνομαι  $(\pi v\theta)$ , πεύσομαι, 2 a. έπυ-

θόμην, πέπυσμαι, inquire, inquire into, learn. 223, 2. 215, 1, 3, 5. πως, interrog. adv., how? δπως.

# P

ράδιος, α, ον, easy. 91, 2. ραδίως, adv., easily; comp., ράον; superl., ράστα. ράδιος, 91, 2. ράων, ράστος. See ράδιος, 91, 2. ρέω (ρυ), ρυήσομαι, ἐρρύηκα, ἐρρύην, που. stream. 210, 4, 6. ρέπτω (ριφ), ρέψω, ἔρρῖψα, ἔρρῖφα, ἄρρῖμμαι, ἐρρέφθην, 2 a. ἐρρίφην, throw, hurl. 211, 1, 4.

# Σ

ρώμη, ης, strength. 145, 1.

σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ), ἐσάλπιξα, sound the trumpet. 212, 1, 3, 5.

Σάρδεις, εων, αl, Sardis, a city. 150, 1.

σατράπης, ου, satrap, governor of a Persian province. 145, 2.

σάτυρος, ου, satyr; δ Σάτυρος, the Satyr, Silenus. 146, 1.

σε-αυτού, ης, of yourself. 165, 1.

σημαίνω (σημαν), σημανώ, ἐσήμηνα, σεσήμασμαι, ἐσημάνθην, ελοω. 213, 1, 3, 6.

σῖγή, ἡs, silence; σῖγἣ, adv., in silence, silently. 145, 1.

σίτος, ου, grain, food. parasite. 146. τ.

σκάπτω (σκαφ), σκάψω, ἔσκαψα, 2 p. ἔσκαφα, ἔσκαμμαι, 2 a. ἐσκάφην, dig. 211, 1, 4.

σκεδάννῦμι (σκεδα), ἐσκέδασα, ἐσκέδασμι, ἐσκεδάσθην, scatter. 216, 1, 2.

σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκέψομαι, έρκεψαμην, ἔσκεμμαι, view. sceptic. 211, r, 4.

σκευάζω (σκευαδ), σκευάσομαι, έσκεύασα, έσκεύασμαι, έσκευάσθην, make ready. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σκηνή, ης, tent. scene. 145, 1. σκιά, âs, shadow. squirrel. 145, 1. Σοφαίνετος, ου, Sophaenetus. 146, 1.

5, 3,

σοφία, ας, wisdom. φιλό-σοφος. 145, 1. σοφός, ή, όν, wise. sophist. 151. 1. σπάω, έσπασα, έσπακα, έσπασμαι, έσπάσθην, draw. spasmodic. 209,

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, έσπευσα, hasten.

σπονδή, ής, drink offering; pl., σπονδαί, treaty, truce. spondee. 145, r.

στάδιον, ου, stade, a Greek measure of 600 feet, about 582 English feet; pl., στάδιοι, οί, οτ στάδια, та. stadium. 146, г.

σταθμός, οθ, standing place, day's march. 146, 1.

στέλλω (στελ), έστειλα, έσταλκα, έσταλμαι, 2 a. έστάλην, equip, send. στολή. 213, 1, 2.

στενός, ή, όν, narrow. stenography. 151, r.

στέφανος, ου, crown. Stephen. 146, 1. στολή, ηs, robe, dress. stole. 145, 1. στόλος, ου, equipment, journey. στέλλω. 146, 1.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, army, force. στρατεύω. 148, 1.

στρατεύω, στρατεύσω, έστράτευσα, έστράτευκα, conduct a campaign, make war; mid., serve, march. στράτευμα.

στρατηγέω, στρατηγήσω, ἐστρατήγησα, έστρατήγηκα, be general. отрат-nyós. 66, 1.

στρατ-ηγός, οθ, general. oripatia, άγω, Latin agō, drive, lead; strategy. 146, 2.

отратій, а̂s, army. strategy. 145, г. στρατιώτης, ου, soldier. 145, 2,

στρατο-πεδεύω, camp; mid., pitch your tent.

στρατό-πεδον, ου, camp. στρατιά; Latin oppidum, tripod. 146, 1.

στρέφω, στρέψω, έστρεψα, έστραμμαι, ἐστρίφθην, 2 a. ἐστράφην, turn. 209, 1, 5.

Στυμφάλιος, ου, Stymphalion. 146, I. σ6, σοθ, you. Latin tū. 164, 1.

συγ-γενής, ές, kindred, akin. 155,2. συγ-γίγνομαι, meet, associate with. σύν, γίγνομαι. 207, 1, 4.

συγ-καλέω, call together. σύν, καλέω. 208, 1, 5.

συλ-λαμβάνω, seize, arrest. σύν, λαμβάνω; syllable. 215, 1, 3, 4.

συλ-λέγω, συλ-λέξω, συν-έλεξα, 2 p. . συν-είλοχα, συν-είλεγμαι, συν-ελίxonv, 2 a. συν-ελέγην, gather together, collect. 209, 1, 2.

συμ-βουλεύω, with p. of person and A. of thing, plan with, advise; mid., consult with a person about a thing. σύν, βουλεύω. 518.

σύμ-μαχος, ου, ally. σύν, μάχη. 146, I. σύμ-πλεως, ων, full. πλήρης. 147, 1. συμ-πορεύομαι, pass dep., advance with. σύν, πορεύομαι.

συμ-πράττω, with A. of thing and D. of person, do a thing with a person, help do. σύν, πράττω. 212, 1, 2.

σύν, prep. with D., along with, with. Latin cum with ablative; synagogue, sympathy, syllable.

συν-άγω, lead together. 207, 1, 2.

συν-αντάω, συν-ήντησα, with d., meet. σύν, άντί. 64, 3.

σύν-ειμι, be with, live with. σύν, είμί. 196.

σύν-θημα, ατος, τό, watchword. σύν, τίθημι  $(\theta \epsilon)$ . 148, τ.

σύν-οιδα, know with (= Latin consciot; conscious); σύνοιδεν έαυτῷ ἡμᾶς άδικήσας, he is conscious that he wronged us. 114, 1, 2. 223, 2.

Συρία, αs, Syria. 145, 1.

συ-σκευάζω, get things together; mid., get your own things together, pack up. σύν, σκευάζω. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφάζω (σφαγ), ἔσφαξα, ἔσφαγμαι, 2 a. ἐσφάγην, slay. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφαλλω (σφαλ), σφαλώ, ἔσφηλα, ἔσφαλμαι, ἐσφαλην, trip up. 213, 1,2.

σχίζω (σχιδ), σχίσω, ἔσχισα, ἔσχισα, ἐσχισθην, split. Latin scindō; schism, schedule. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφίω (σφδ, σω), σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσω(σ)μαι, ἐσώθην, save. creosote. 212, 1, 3, 6.

Σωκράτης, ους, ό, Socrates, the Athenian. 149, 2.

Σωκράτης, ous, δ, Socrates, an Achaean, one of Cyrus's generals. 149, 2.

оща, атоз, то, body. 148, r.

σωτήρ, ήρος, ό, preserver. σψίω
148, 2.

т

τάλαντον, ου, talent, a weight of money, about \$1080. 146, r.

τάξις, εως, order, array, division, of troops. taxidermy, syntax. 150, 1. ταράττω (ταραχ), ταράξομαι (pass.), ἐτάραξα, τετάραγμαι, ἐταράχθην, disturb. 212, 1, 2.

τάραχος, συ, disturbance. 146, 1.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἔταξα, 2 p. τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην, arrange, station. τάξις. 212, 1, 2.

ταθρος, ου, bull. 146, 1.

ταθτα, these things, this (495); ταθτά (= τὰ αθτά), the same things.

τάφος, ου, tomb. epitaph. 146, r. τάφρος, ου, ἡ, ditch. 146, r.

. τάχιστα. See ταχέως, 92, 2.

ταχύς, εία, ύ, swift; acc. sing. neut. as adv., ταχύ, swiftly. tachometer. 156, 1. 91, 2.

τέ, enclitic conj., and; τέ . . . καί, both . . . and. Latin -que.

τείνω (τεν), τενώ, ἔτεινα, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην, stretch. Latin tendō. 213, 1, 3, 6.

τείχος, συς, τό, wall, as of a city. 72, 2. τέκνον, συ, child. 146, 1.

τελευτάω, τελευτήσω, ἐτελεύτησω, τετελεύτηκα, come to an end, finish, die. τελευτή. 64,3.

τελευτή, ής, end. teleology. 145, 1.
τελέω, τελέσω οι τελώ, έτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, έτελέσθην, bring
to an end, finish, pay. τελευτή.
210, 1, 2.

τέλος, ους, τό, end. τελευτή. 149, 2. τέμνω (τεμ), τεμῶ, 2 a. ἔτεμον οτ ἔταμον, τέτμηκα, τέτμημαι, ἐτμήθην, cut. epitome. 214, 3, 5.

τέτταρες, α, four. tetragon. 163, ι. τήκω (τακ), ἔτηξα, 2 p. τέτηκα, ἐτής χθην, 2 a. ἐτάκην, melt. 210, 4, 5.

TEBEILE τίθημι (θε), θήσω, 1 a. ἔθηκα, 2 a. ἔθετον, τέθηκα, ἐτέθην, put, the passive voice being supplied by kethat; mid., put for yourself; τίθεμαι τὰ δπλα, order arms, ground arms. hypothesis, theme. 121, 3. 217, 1, 5. τιμάω, τιμήσω, έτίμησα, τετίμηκα, τετίμημαι, έτιμήθην, honor. timocracy. 64, 3.

τίμωρέω, τίμωρήσω, έτιμώρησα, τετίμώρηκα, τετιμώρημαι, έτιμωρήθην, avenge; mid., take vengeance. τιμάω. 66, Ι.

 $\tau$ (νω  $(\tau \iota, \tau e \iota)$ ,  $\tau$ είσω, ἔτεισα,  $\tau$ έτεικα, τέτεισμαι, ἐτείσθην, pay. 214, 3, 5. Tis, Ti, interrog. pron., who? what? acc. sing. neut. as adv., ví, why? how? 167, 2.

τls, τl, indef. enclitic pron., a, a certain, one, some, somebody, anybody, anything. 167, 2.

Tierradipyns, ous, 6, Tissaphernes, a Persian, and enemy of Cyrus. 149, 2.

τιτρώσκω (τρο), τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, τέτρωμαι, έτρώθην, wound. 216, 3, 6. τοι-οθτος, τοι-αύτη, τοι-οθτον, such as this; neut. pl., TOLAUTA, such things. rolos, such, ovros. 166, 2. τόξευμα, ατος, τό, arrow. τοξεύω. 148, r.

τοξεύω, τοξεύσω, ετόξευσα, τετόξευμαι, ἐτοξεύθην, shoot, with a bow. τοξότης; intoxicate.

τόξον, ου, bow. intoxicate. 146, r. τοξότης, ου, bowman, a light-armed foot soldier. τόξον. 145, 2.

τόπος, ου, place, region. topic, topography, Utopia. 146, r.

тоте, adv., then, at that time.

τράπεζα, ης, table, with four legs. trapezium. 145, r.

τρείς, τρία, three. tripod. 163, 1. τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, 2 p. τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι, έτρέφθην, 2 a. έτράπην, turn, τροπή. 210, 1, 2.

τρέφω, θρέψω, έθρεψα, τέθραμμαι, έθρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτράφην, nourish, support. atrophy. 210, 1, 2.

τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), δραμούμαι, 2 a. έδραμον, δεδράμηκα, δεδράμημαι, run. troche, dromedary. 218, 1, 4. τριάκοντα, thirty. 162.

τριδκόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred. 162. τρίβω, τρίψω, ἔτρῖψα, 2 p. τέτριφα, τέτριμμαι, έτριφθην, 2 α. έτριβην, rub. diatribe. 210, 1, 2.

τριήρης, ous, ή, trireme, a war vessel with three banks of oars. c. dual and plural, τριήροιν, τριήρων (for τριηροίν, τριηρών, by exception, 142, 2). 72, 8. 155, 2.

τρίτος, η, ον, third; τῆ τρίτη, the third day. 151, 2. 222, 2.

τρόπαιον, ου, trophy. τροπή. 146, I. τροπή, ήs, turn, rout. tropic. 145, ι. τρόπος, ου, turn, way, bent, character. τροπή, τρέπω. 146, 2.

τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύξομαι, 2 a. ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, happen, happen upon, gain. τύχη. 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 5. τύχη, ης, fortune, chance. 145, I.

ίδωρ, ίδατος, τό, water. hydrophobia, hydrant. 55, 5. Latin silva (261). υ̃λη, ης, forest. 145, r. υμείς, pl. of σύ, you. 164, r.

ύμέτερος, α, ον, your, yours. ύμεζε. 151, 2.

ύπ-άρχω, make a beginning, assist. ύπό, ἄρχω. 207, 1, 3.

υπίρ, prep., over:

With g., which expresses the starting point or the source or cause of the action, over, in behalf of.

With A., which expresses the field of action, over, beyond. Latin super; hyperbole, hypercritical. 219, 2. 220, 1. 261.

ύπερ-βολή, ηs, crossing. hyperbole. 145, 1.

ὑπ-ήκοος, ον, listening to, subject to. ὑπό, ἀκούω. 39, 2.

ύπ-ισχνόομαι (ύπο-σι-σεχ-νέομαι), ύποσχήσομαι, 2 a. ύπ-εσχόμην, ύπέσχημαι, mid. dep., hold yourself under, undertake, promise. 214,3,6. ύπνος, ου, sleep. hypnotism. 146, 1. ύπο, prep., under:

With c., from under, at the hand of, by (= Latin ab with ablative). With p., under.

With A., to a position under, under. Latin sub; hypodermic, hypothesis. 219, 2. 261.

ὑπο-ζύγιον, ου, yoke animal, pack animal. ὑπό, ζυγόν, yoke; Latin iūmentum (for iugmentum); subjugate. 146, r.

ὑπ-οίσω, fut. to ὑπο-φέρω.

ύπ-οπτεύω, ύπ-ώπτευσα, suspect. ὑπό, ὁπ- (as in δψομαι); Latin suspiciō; optic.

iπo-φέρω, bear by being under, bear, endure. 218, 1, 5.

υστεραίος, α, ον, comparative, later;

тү бөтераің, the following day. бөтерог. 151, 2. 222, 2.

ботъроv, comp. adv., later. hysteron proteron.

## Φ

φαίνω (φαν), φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα,
2 p. πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην,
2 a. ἐφάνην, bring to light, show;
mid., show yourself, appear. φανερός;
phantasm, phaenomenon.
214, 1,2.

φαλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, phalanx. 147, 2. φανερός, α, όν, visible. phantasm. 151, 1.

φάρμακον, ου, drug, cure. pharmacy. 146, τ.

φέρω (φερ, οί, ένεκ), οἴσω, 1 a. ἥνεγκα, 2 a. ἥνεγκον, 2 p. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἡνέχθην, carry, bear; χαλεπῶς φέρω, bear with difficulty, feel troubled. Latin forö; esophagus, phosphorus. 218, 1, 5.

φεύγω (φυγ), φεύξομαι or φευξοθμαι, 2 a. ἔφυγον, 2 p. πέφευγα, flee. φυγάς. 210, 4, 5.

φημί (φα), φήσω, ἔφησα, say. Latin fārī; infant, prophet. 218, 1, 2.

φθάνω (φθα), φθάσω οτ φθήσομαι, ἄφθασα, 2 a. ἄφθην, outstrip. 227, 2, 3. 214, 3, 5.

φθείρω (φθερ), φθερῶ, ἄφθειρα, ἄφθαρκα, ἄφθαρμαι, 2 a. ἐφθάρην, destroy. 214, r, 2.

φιλέω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην, love. φίλος; philosophy. 66, 1.

φιλία, α<sub>5</sub>, friendship. φίλος. 145, 1. φίλιος, α, ον, friendly. φίλος. 151, 2. φίλος, η, ον, friendly. 151, 2. 90, 3.

φίλος, ου, friend. V., φίλε or φίλος, 141, 2; philanthropy. 146, r. φιλό-σοφος, ου, philosopher. Philadelphia, sophomore. 146, r. φοβερός, t, όν, fearful, to be feared. hydrophobia. 151, r. φοβίω, frighten; φοβίομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, έφοβήθην, pass. dep., fear. φόβος. 66, 1. φόβος, ου, fear. φοβερός. 146, I. pointkeos, a, ov, purple. 108, 1. φοίνιξ, ϊκος, ό, palm, a tree. φρέαρ, ατος, τό, well. 55,5. Povyla, as, Phrygia. 145, r. φυγάς, άδος, δ, exile. φυγή. 148, I. φυγή, ηs, flight. Latin fuga; fugitive. 145, z. φυλακή, ης, guard, garrison. **Δυ**λάττω; phylactery. 145, 1. φύλαξ, ακος, ό, quard. φυλακή. 147, 2. φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, 2 p. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, έφυλάχθην, guard. φύλαξ. 212, 1, 2. φύω, φύσομαι, ἔφυσα, 2 α. ἔφυν. πέφυκα, 2 a. ἐφύην, produce, grow. 210, 1, 3.

# х

χαίρω (χαρ), χαιρήσω, ἐχάρην, rejoice. 214, 1, 2. χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν), χαλεπανώ, έχαλέπηνα, έχαλεπάνθην, be angry. χαλεπός. 214, 1, 2. χαλεπός, ή, όν, hard, harsh. 151, 1. χαλιπώς, adv., hardly, with difficulty. χάλκεος, ā, ον, bronze. raphy. 152, r. χάρις, ιτος, ή, favor, gratitude. eucharist. 55, 3.

χείρ, χειρός, ή, hand. G. dual, χεροίν; D. pl.,  $\chi \in port(\nu)$ . chirography. chiromancy. 148, 2. χείρων, χείριστος. See κακός, 91, 2. Χερρό-νησος, ου, ή, Chersonesus, a peninsula of Thrace. 146, r. 141, 8. xthioi, ai, a, thousand. 162. χτλός, οθ, fodder. 146, 1. χράομαι, χρήσομαι, έχρησάμην, κίχρημαι, έχρήσθην (pass.), mid. dep. with D., use (= Latin utor with ablative). Contractions have n for a. χρήμα. 64, 3. χρήμα, ατος, τό, thing used; pl., χρήματα, things, property, possessions, money. xpáouai. 148, 1. xpovos, ou, time. chronology. 146, r. χρύστος, a, ov, golden. chrysalis, chrysanthemum, chryselephantine. 152, r.

x woa, as, country. 145, 1.

ψεθδος, ous, τό, falsehood. 146, r. ψεύδω, ψεύσω, έψευσμαι, έψεύσθην, deceive; ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι, έψευσάμην, έψευσμαι, mid. dep., lie, deceive. pseudo-, pseudonym. ψιλός, ή, όν, bare, naked. 151, 1. ψυχή, ηs, soul. Psyche, psychology. 145, r.

&, O, often used with the v., but usually not to be translated. مَّهُ adv., thus, as follows. ώθέω, ώσω, έωσα, έωσμαι, έώσθην, push. 210, 1, 3.

ών, οδσα, όν, pres. partic. of εlμί, be. ώνέομαι, ώνήσομαι, έώνημαι, έωνήθην, buy. 210, r. 3.

ωσ-περ, conj. adv., just as, like. δε, -πέρ, an intensive inseparable enclitic.

от the indicative :

With inf., the emphasis being upon the principal clause, which the inf. explains, so as, as to, to.

With ind., the emphasis being upon the ώστε-clause, so that. 70, 1. ώφελίω, ώφελήσω, ώφελησα, ώφέληκα, ώφελήθην, with Δ., aid, help. 66, 1.

# A Table showing the Comparative Sizes of the Letters and the Positions of the Accents and the Breathings

### Single Letters

# ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \Delta \delta \mathbf{E} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \mathbf{Z} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \mathbf{H} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\Theta} \boldsymbol{\theta} \mathbf{I} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \mathbf{K} \boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{N} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\xi} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{o} \boldsymbol{\Pi} \boldsymbol{\pi} \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{T} \boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{\Upsilon} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\Phi} \boldsymbol{\phi} \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\chi} \boldsymbol{\Psi} \boldsymbol{\psi} \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}. \\ \mathbf{a} \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\iota} \boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{s} \boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{\upsilon} \boldsymbol{\phi} \boldsymbol{\chi} \boldsymbol{\psi} \boldsymbol{\omega}. \end{split}$$

Άά	Έέ	Ήή	Ίί	Όó	Ύΰ	Ώώ	"Aå	*Eě	ΨHἤ	"Iĭ	*Oő	Ϋ́τ	"Ωὤ
`Aà	,E∮	'Hὴ	`Iì	<b>`O</b> ò	Υù	ώΩ´	*Aå	*Eŧ	$^*$ H $\hat{\eta}$	۱Į,	*Oå	*Y0	*Ω۵
^Aâ		ԴHη̂	Ίî		Υû	ĵΩŵ	'Aå		Ήή	'n		Υð	°Ωѽ

#### Diphthongs Αĩ $\mathbf{E}_{i}^{r}$ Oï Υ7 Αű E Hő Oil "Hı $^*\Omega_\iota$ AT E? O? Y7 Αĩ Εů Ηð Ov\*AL 'Hı 'nΩι 'Hı ΑĪ EI OI YI Αů Εů Ηδ Oî \*AL $^{\circ}\Omega_{\iota}$ εĭ αů å αĬ αĭ บนั ญ้ ň **.** ກຸ້ນ ബ് 'n aÌ εĨ οľ บใ αů €ů ทขึ οů υĪ αÎ εi oŧ αů εΰ ทั้ง ວັນ



#### ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY

 $a, an, \tau ls, \tau l. 167, 2.$ abandon, άπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω. 210, 5. able, δυνατός, ή, όν (18, 1); be δύναμαι (217, 2). Abrocomas, 'Αβροκόμας, a. 145, 2. account, on — of, Sid. 21, 6. advance, έπ-ειμι (196), πορεύομαι (51, 2).advise, συμ-βουλεύω, with D. 51, 2, against, πρό3. 221, 1. agree to, προσ-τίθεμαι. 128, 1. aid, worken, with A. 66, I. akin, συγ-γενής, ές. 155, 2. all, every, whole, was. 154, 1. ally, σύμ-μαχος, ου. 23, 2, along, κατά (221, 3); — by, παρά (220, 3); — with, our, with D. already, ήδη. also, too, kal. 263. always, tel; for ----, els tel. amaze, ἐκ-πλήττω. 211, 6. an, rls, rl. 167, 2. and, kai, & (postpositive, 102). angry, be ---, xalemaire. 214, 2. animal, enploy, ov. 146, 1. any, anybody, anything, Tle, Tl. 167, 2. arms, δπλα, ων. 31, 1. army, στρατιά, α̂s (145, 1); στράτευμα, ατος, τό (148, 1). arrive, aф-ікуюцаі (214, 6); have arrived, ήκω. arrow, τόξευμα, ατος, τό. 148, 1. Artaxerxes, 'Aprafipfys, ov. 145, 2. as, ώς; — follows, 🕉; — as possible, or we with the superlative (932).

ask, — a thing of a person, or a person for a thing, altie (67, x); — a question, ερωτώω (65, x).

at, επί (220, 4); — that time, τότε. attack, επι-τίθεμαι. 123, x. attempt, πειράομαι. 65, x.

### В

Babylon, Βαβυλών, ώνος, ή. 148, 2. 141, 8, bad, kakós, fi, óv. 151, 1. 91, 2. barbarian, βαρβαρικός, ή, όν (151, 1); βάρβαρος, ου (146, 1). base, kakós, f, óv. 151, 1. 91, 2. battle, µáxn, ng. 145, 1. be, ylyvouat (207, 4), elul (198). beautiful, kalos, h, ov. 151, r. because, since, is (59,1, 226,3, 227, 1); — of, Eveks or Evekev, with G. become, ylyvopat. 207,4.. before, πρό, πρός (221, 1), πρίν, πρίν αν, μέχρι αν (225, I, 2254). beg, **Séopai**. 67, 1. beside, παρά. 220, 3. best, seem ---, bokel. 67, 1. betray, προ-δίδωμι, 125, 1. boat, πλοίον, ου. 30, 1. both ... and, kal ... kal, te ... kal. bow, τόξον, ου. 146, r. bowman, τοξότης, ου. 145, 2. bowstring, veupa, as. neuralgia. 145, r. boy, mais, maisos, 6. pedagogue. 561. brave, ayalos, f, ov. 151, 1.

break, \u00e4\u00fa. analysis. 209, 2. bridge, γίφυρα, as. 145, ι. bronze, xálkeos, a, ov. 108,1. brother, άδιλφός, οθ. 146, 1. but, alla (strongly adversative), & (weakly adversative). buy, ayopale ; — for yourself, ayoράζομαι. 51, 2. by, κατά (221, 3), παρά (220, 3), ὑπό (37, 4); be ——, πάρ-ειμι (196).

call, καλέω. calendar. 208, 5. сатр, отрато-тебоч, оч. 23, 2. 24, 1. can, be able, Sévapai. 217, 2. canal, διώρυξ, υχος, ή. 147, 2. captain, hox-ayos, ov. 14, 1. care, take — of, in-mediomal, with G. 86, 3. carriage, appapata, ng. 145, 1. cavalry, inneis, ear, pl. of inneus. 150, 2. cease, παύομαι, mid. of παύω. 51, 2. Celaenae, Kedaivai, ev. 145, r. 5, 3. certain, 71s, 71. 167, 2. chariot, appa, aros, ró. 148, 1. choose, alpiona, mid. of alpie. 98, 1. Cilician, Kaif, ikos, 6. 147, 2. city, molicy, eas. policy. 150, r. Clearchus, Khiapxos, ov. 146, 1. collect, άθροίζω (212,4), συλ-λέγω (209, 2).come; day ---- s, huipā yiyvetai; --- away, άπ-έρχομαι (218, 3). company, lóyos, ov. 146, I. compel, Biajouai. 212, 4. conquer, vikáw. 65, 1. conscious, be \_\_\_\_, ovv-oida. 114, 3.

consult with, συμ-βουλεύομαι, with D. 51, 2. contest, dywv, evos, d. 148, 2. country, x 6pa, as. 35, 2. courage, aperfi, fig. 9, 1. cowardly, κακός, ή, όν. 151, r. 91, r. cross, Sia-Baive. 213, 4. crossable, δια-βατός, ή, όν. 117, 1. crossing, Sid-Basis, ews. 150, z. 239, 3. crown, orioavos, ov. Stephen. 146, I. cut, Kómtw; —— down, Kata-Kómtw; --- in two, δια-κόπτω. 211, 3. Cyrus, Kûpos, ov. 30, 1.

double-quick

D danger, kivbūvos, ou (23, 2); encounter -, κινδυνεύω (59, 1). daric, δαρεικός, οθ. 14, 1. Darius, Adpetos, ov. 30, 1. day, ἡμέρα, ας (145, 1); ---'s march, σταθμός, οθ (146, 1). dead, be ——, τέθνηκα, pf. of θνήσκω. 1142. 216, 5. death, put to \_\_\_\_\_, &wo-ktelve. 111, 1. deceive, ψεύδομαι. 117, r. deep, βαθύς, «ta, ύ. 156, r. delay, δια-τρίβω. diatribe. 210, 2. destroy, λύω. analysis. 209, 2. dishonor, ά-τιμάζω. 43, 2. dispirited, a-bumos, ov. 39, 2. ditch, τάφρος, ου, ή. 146, τ. division, ráfis, cos. 150, I. do, ποιέω (67,1), πράττω (212,2); --- wrong, α-δικέω (67, 1). Dolopian, Δόλοψ, οπος, δ. 147, 2. door, θύρα, ας. 145, 1. 240, 4. double-quick, on the ----, kard kpdтов. 221, 3.

down, ката. 221, 3. drink, ποτόν, οῦ. 15, 1. drive, έλαύνω. 214, 4. during, 788. dwell, inhabit, olkie. 67, 1.

eager, πρό-θυμος, ον. 39, 2. easily, pables. 92, 2. easy to cross, ev-mopos, ov. 39, 2. emporium, έμ-πόριον, ου. 23, 2. encounter danger, κινδυνεύω. 59, 1. enemy, the \_\_\_\_, oi molémoi. 146, 1. enumeration, apibuóz, oû. 146, 1. Euphrates, Εὐφράτης, ου. 45, 3. every, all, whole, mas, maga, may. 59, r. evident, δήλος, η, ον (151, 2); make ----, δηλόω (67, I). exercise, yumvala. 86, 3. exhibit, ἐπι-δείκνυμι. 127, 1. 215, 7. exile, φυγάς, άδος, ὁ (148, 1), ἐκβάλλω (111, 1); the exiles, of ex**πεπτωκότες** (98, 1); be exiled, ёк-пітты (98, г).

faithful, πιστός, ή, όν. 90, ι. father, πατήρ, πατρός, δ. 149, 1. fear, φόβος, ου (146, 1), φοβίσμαι (67, 1).fellow, ανθρωπος, ου (146, 1); . soldiers, avopes στρατιώται. find, εύρίσκω. 216, 5. fish, lx 80s, vos, 6. 150, 1. flee, φεύγω. 210, 5. flight, φυγή, ηs. 9, 1. follow, Emopas, with D. (70, 1); as ----- 8, <del>2</del>86.

food, otros, ov. 30, 1, 31, 1. foot, on ----, πεζή. for,  $\gamma d\rho$ , postpositive (102); yourself, 50, 1. force, δύναμις, εως (150, 1), βιάζομαι (212, 4).four, rétrapes, a. 163, 1. friend, φίλος, ου. 146, 1, friendly, & (Alos, a, ov. 151, 2. frighten, φοβίω. 67, 1. from, ἀπό (219, 1, 2); — beside, παρά (220, 3). front, in — of, πρό. 117,1. full, μεστός, ή, όν (151, 1), πλήρης, ες (155, 2).

#### G

garrison, φυλακή, ης. Phylactery. 9, 1. gate, πύλη, ης. Thermopylae. 35, 2. general, στρατ-ηγός, οθ. stratagem. 14. 1. get, τυγχάνω, with σ. (215, 5); — behind, ὅπισθεν γίγνομαι (207, 4). gift, Sopov, ov. Theodore. girdle, Lovn, ns. zone. 35, 2. give, δίδωμι; — besides, προσδίδωμι. 217, 2. gladly, **ἡδέως**. go, ἔρχομαι (218, 3), είμι (196) ; — away, ἀπ-έρχομαι (218, 3), ἄπ-ειμι (196); — forward, πρό-ειμι (196); — out, &-ipxoual (218, 3). god, 8662, oû. 14, I. goddess, bea, as. 7,2. golden, xptorcos, a, ov. 152, I. good, ayalos, ή, όν. 151, 1. grateful, be \_\_\_\_\_, xápiv olba. 114, 3. great, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα. 156, 2. Greece, to ----, els την Έλλάδα. Greek, Έλληνικός, ή, όν, Έλλην, ηνος.

ground arms, τίθεμαι τὰ δπλα. 123, 1. guard, φυλακή, ης (145, 1), φύλαξ, ακος, δ (147, 2), φυλάττω (212, 2). guest friend, tivos, ov. 146, 1. guide, ἡγεμών, όνος, ό. 148, 2.

#### H

hand, be at ——, πάρ-ειμι. 196. happen, Tuyxávo. 215, 5. 227, 2, 3. harm, Kakês motê, With A. 66, 1. harshly, mucpas. 92, 1. hasten, σπεύδω. have, exw with A. (208, 4), elul or γίγνομαι with D. (207, 4). hear, akova. 207, 2. 223, 2. he has, tya. height, axpov, ov. 146, I. helmet, kpávos, ous, tó. 72, 1, 2. herald, κήρυξ, ῦκος, δ. 147, 2. here, ivravoa. him, of —, айтой. 164, г. himself, airós. 166, 1. hinder, Kultu. his,  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\tau \dot{\sigma}$  (151), advod (164, 1). home, olkabe; at ——, olkoi (23,3). honor, tīudo. 65, 1. hope, έλπίς, ίδος, ή. 148, 1. hoplite, δπλίτης, ου. 145, 2. horse, ίππος, ου. 30, 1. hostile, extepés, á, év (151, 1), modéдьов, а, от (151, 2). house, oikiā, āg. 35, 2. how, δπως (with the fut. ind.), πως, ယ်ဒ. hunt, enperio. T

if, el, edv, dv, nv. 83, 4. ill-disposed, kakó-vooz, ov. impassable, α-πορος, ov. 39, 2. impracticable, ά-μήχανος, ον. 39,2 in, ev, with D. 219, 1, 2. inexperienced, a-mupos, ov. 39, 2. inhabit, dwell, olkéw. 67. r. inside, elow. instruct, waibeiw. 168. into, els, with A. 219, 1, 2. invade, elσ-βάλλω. 111, r. island, vhoos, ou, i. 30, I.

javelin, παλτόν, οθ. 14, τ. journey, mopela, as. 35, 2. justice, δίκη, ης. dicast. 35, 2.

#### K

king, βασιλεύς, έως, δ. 150, 2. know, είσομαι, οίδα (114, 3), γιγνώ-**TKW** (216, 4).

# L land, χώρα, ας (145, 1), γέα (146, 2).

lead, άγω; —— off or away, άπ-άγω; ---- back, кат-а́ую. 207, 2. leader, apx wv. ovtos, 6 (148, 1), ήγεμών, όνος, ὁ (148, 2). learn, πυνθάνομαι. 215, 5. least, ήκιστα. 92, 2. leave, helmo; --- behind, kataλείπω. 210, 5. less, †\*\*\* 92, 2. letter, ἐπι-στολή, ης. epistle. 145, I life, Blos, ov. biology. 146, 1. little, μῖκρός, α, όν. 151, r. long, µakpóz, á, óv. 151, r. loose, **htw.** 209, 2. 153, 2. love, φιλέω. 67, 1.

make, worder (67, 1); - evident, δηλόω (67, 1); be made, γίγνομαι (207,4).man, ανθρωπος, ου (= Latin homo) (146, r), ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός (= Latin vir)(149, 1); ---kind, οἱ ἄνθρωποι (146, 1).many, wollow, al, a. 158, 2. march, έλαύνω, έξ-ελαύνω (214,4), στρατεύομαι ; day's ----, σταθμός, ou (146, 1). market, ayopá, as. 7,2. meanwhile, έν τούτφ. 1292. mercenaries, Eivoi, wv. 146, 1. messenger, ayyelos, ov. 23, 2. might, κράτος, ους, τό (72, 1, 2); with all your -, ava kpatos. 221, 2. Miletus, Μίλητος, ου, ή. 146, r. 141, 8. money, χρήματα, ων (56, 1), άργύploy, ou (108, 1). month, μήν, μηνός, δ. 148, 2. more, πλείων (91, 2, 156, 1), μάλλον; ---- than, μᾶλλον ή. most, μάλιστα. 92, 2. mother, μήτηρ, μητρός. 149, 1. mountain, δρος, ους, τό. 72, 1, 2. much, πολύς, πολλή, πολύ. 156, 2. must, Set  $(67^1)$ , -réos, a, ov (116, 6). myself, of \_\_\_\_, in-autob, fig.

#### N

narrow, στενός, ή, όν. stenography. 151, 1. nation, ₹θνος, ους, τό. 72, 1, 2. native land, πατρίε, ίδος, ή. 148, 1. near, πλησίον; be ----, πάρ-ειμι(196). necessary, it is ---, **Set.**  $67^1$ . need, **Stoua**s. 67, 1. neighboring, δ, ή, or τὸ πλησίον. never, μή-ποτε, ού-ποτε. 758. night, vúě, vuktás, h. 148, I. nobody, μη-δ-είς, οὐ-δ-είς. 758, 163, τ. no longer, μη-κ-έτι, οὐκ-έτι. 758. not, μή, οὐ. 12, 3. nothing, μη-δ-έν, οὐ-δ-έν. nourish, τρέφω. 210, 2. now, δή, οὖν, postpositive (102).

#### 0

O, 'Ω, with v. 8, 1. obey, wellowar, with D. 43, 2. old man, γέρων, οντος, δ. 148, τ. on, tal (220,4); — account of, Sid. opinion, **δόξα, ης.** 35, 2. order, κελεύω. Orontas, 'Ορόντας, α or ου. 145, 2. ourselves, airoi, al. 166, I. out of, it. 219, 1, 2. outstrip, **48áva.** 214, 5. 227, 2, 3.

#### P

pack animal, ὑπο-ζύγιον, ου. 23, 2. pack up, συ-σκευάζομαι. 61,5. palace, Baraela, ev. 24, 1. parasang, mapagáyyns, ou. 45, 3. park, παράδεισος, ου. 23, 2. ραγ, μισθός, οῦ (14, 1), ἀπο-δίδωμι (125, 1).pelt, βάλλω. 213, 2. peltast, πελταστής, οθ. 145, 2. perish, aπ-όλλυμαι. 127, 1. permit, ido. 65, 1. Persian, Περσικός, ή, όν. 151, 1.

persuade, wello, with A. 210, 5. phalanx, palaye, ayyos, i. 147, 2. pillage, δι-άρπαζω (212, 4); the δ δι-αρπάζων (40, 1). plain, meblov, ov. 30, 1. plan,  $\beta$ ouλή,  $\eta$ s (9, 1),  $\beta$ ouλεύομαι, mid. of βουλεύω (51, 2). pleased, be \_\_\_\_, hopai. 208, 4. plot against, έπι-βουλεύω, with D. plunder, domálo. 212, 4. possible, δυνατός, ή, όν (151, 1); be ---, ἔστι(ν), ἢν, ἔσται (74, 4. 748); as soon as ——, ώς τάχιστα (92, 2.  $93^{2}$ ). procession, πομπή, ης. pomp. 9, 1. property, χρήματα, ων. 56, 1. prosperous, εὐ-δαίμων, εὕ-δαιμον. 155, r. province, doxn, hs. monarchy. 9, 1. provisions, ἐπιτήδεια, ων. 40, 3. purple, pointkeos, a, ov. 108, 1. pursue, διώκω. 208, 2. put to death, ἀπο-κτείνω (111, 1); be ----, **ἀπο-θνήσκω** (111, I).

#### Q

queen, βασίλεια, ας (25, 1); the Cilician ——, ἡ Κίλισσα, ης (25, 1).
quick, ταχύς, εία, ὑ (156, 1); ——ly,
ταχίως (92, 2); as ——ly as possible, ὡς τάχιστα (92, 2. 93²).

#### D

race, γένος, ους, τό. 149, 2.
reason, for this —, διά τοῦτο.
reply, ἀπο-κρίνομαι. 112, 4.
report, ἀπ-αγγέλλω. 111, x.
review, &-4τασις, εως. 150, x.

revolt, άφ-ίσταμαι. 120, 7.
river, ποταμός, οθ. 14, 1.
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Trustes T 8 2 Écfore a l'mute a T. mute becomes o I Before K, aT-nute is dropped

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